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Wednesday, September 9, 1981
Bhadra 18, 1903(Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Sixth Session
(Seventh Lok Sabha)

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, September 9, 1981/Bhadra 18, 1903 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (Dum Dum): What has happened to the Privilege Motion ?

MR. SPEAKER : Order, please order. Q. 347-A.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Bonded Labour

*347-A. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY:
SHRI RAM SWARUP RAM:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Study Teams of the Programme Evaluation Organisation of the Planning Commission had observed that no sincere efforts had been made in the States to free the bonded labour;

(b) whether the Gandhi Peace Foundation estimated the number of bonded labour in the country at 26.17 lakhs; and

(c) if the answer to (a) and (b) above be in the affirmative, steps being taken to wipe out bonded labour in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) The Study Teams from the Programme Evaluation Organisation of the Planning Commission visited some bonded labour villages. They found that the process of identification and release was incomplete in the five districts visited. The observations of the Teams are, however, tentative. The final picture will emerge when the report of the Teams is completed.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Central Government is providing matching financial assistance to the State Governments for the speedy rehabilitation of bonded labour. The Chief Ministers have been requested in June, 1981 and also in July, 1981, to order more extensive surveys and to ensure that all bonded labourers are identified, freed and rehabilitated. They have also been requested to devise schemes which will ensure rehabilitation of the freed labour on a more durable basis so that they do not revert to bondage.

SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY : I am glad that the Government have realised the need to wipe out the system of bonded labour in this country as one of the important items under the Twenty Point Programme. Bonded labour is a kind of slavery in this country. Unfortunately, some sections of the people not only allow it to continue, but they try to maintain it at the cost of the country. So far six questions have been asked on bonded labour in the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha, but the

Government have developed grounds to reply to them in such a way that it comes to not properly answering it.

Coming to the answer, it has been stated that the State Governments has been repeatedly requested time and again to conduct extensive surveys to identify the magnitude of bonded labour and also rehabilitate them. But unfortunately, the surveys reveal that the State Government have so for identified the number of bonded labour at 1.21 lakhs. The National Sample Survey Organisation has put it at 3.41 lakhs Gandhi Peace Foundation clearly identifies it at more than 26 lakhs. This clearly shows the manner in which the state Governments are working on this scheme. Then, coming to the provision of matching the financial assistance, the assistance was given to various states. I am sorry that really some states have not made use of it. There is a state to which Rs. 28 lakhs have been allotted and the whole amount was deposited in a Co-operative Bank.

MR. SPEAKER : Are you making a question or a speech ?

SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY : This is the way the State Governments are responding.

MR. SPEAKER : Please put the question. This is not the way.

SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY : There are serious lapses. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether this lapse in implementing the abolition of this bonded labour system has been realised and if they have realised, how are they going to implement the whole scheme of abolition of bonded labour ?

MR. SPEAKER : I am going to disallow it. You have taken five minutes in putting the question.

SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY : If they have realised the lapses which have been stated clearly, how are they going to implement ?

MR. SPEAKER : That is the only question.

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA : So far as the implementation of the Act is concerned, the Hon. Member should know that it is the State Government who have to give the necessary powers to the District Magistrates for its implementation. The Act's also provide for setting up a vigilance committee in each District to advise the District Magistrate regarding implementation of the Act.

SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY : The whole scheme of bonded labour is covered by the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976. The current information reveals that 4,496 cases have been registered under this Act but so far about 657 cases have been disposed of. The reason they give is that it is for want of evidence and all that. There is a similar kind of disability with regard to the Civil Rights Protection Act.

In view of that, I would like to know from the Government whether they have realised any difficulty in making this Act most comprehensive and, if so, whether they would like to have any basic changes in the Act in order to enable the implementing authorities to identify and rehabilitate this bonded labour.

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA : Identification and rehabilitation of bonded labour is a continuous process. As far as the implementation is concerned, a Committee of Ministers has been formed and a meeting is going to be held on the 14th of this month to see how to make this Act more forceful and comprehensive.

श्री रामस्वरूप राम : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मन्त्री जी ने जो जवाब दिया है, उससे ऐसा लगता है कि ज्यों-ज्यों दवा की, मर्ज बढ़ता ही गया। इस प्रथा को समाप्त करने के लिए सन् 1975 से हमने काफी प्रोग्रेसिव कदम उठाए हैं और कुछ महकमों में हमें सफलता भी मिली है, लेकिन कमीशन की रिपोर्ट में बताया गया है कि सारे देश में कुछ जिलों को छोड़कर 105180 बाउंडेड लेबर की पहचान की गई, जिनमें से 104749 को मुक्त किया गया है और 31844 का पुनर्वास किया गया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सवाल पूछिए। आपका प्रश्न क्या है ?

श्री रामस्वरूप राम : प्रश्न ही पूछ रहा हूं। इन मजदूरों को पुनर्वासित करने का कार्यक्रम बहुत धीमी गति से चल रहा है। यहां तक कि आज भी बिहार के छोटा नागपुर से मजदूरों को लाकर पंजाब और हरियाणा में उनसे बंधुआ मजदूरों के रूप में काम लिया जा रहा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सवाल तो करिए।

श्री रामस्वरूप राम : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जिन बंधुआ मजदूरों को आइडिंटीफाई किया गया है, मुक्ति दिलाई गई है, उनको पुनर्वासित करने के लिए प्रत्येक मजदूर पर कितनी राशि सरकार व्यय करने जा रही है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह पहले ही पूछ लेते आप।

उद्योग और श्रम मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने भूतपूर्व बंधुआ मजदूरों के पुनर्वास के संबंध में जो चिन्ता व्यक्त की है, उसके बारे में मैं उनको जानकारी देना चाहता हूं कि सरकार ने इस कार्य के लिए छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिए 25 करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान किया है और इस वर्ष की योजना के लिए 3 करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान किया गया है और राज्यों को भी स्पष्टतः लिख दिया गया है कि इनको पुनर्वासित करने के लिए योजनाओं के तहत ठोस कार्यवाही करें।

इस बारे में अभी सुयोग्य मंत्राणी जी ने बताया ...।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मंत्राणी जी ?

श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी : व्याकरण की दृष्टि से इस शब्द में संभवतः कोई दोष नहीं है, लेकिन यदि इस शब्द का प्रयोग संसद में नहीं होता तो मैं मंत्री शब्द का ही प्रयोग करूंगा। मैं विनम्रतापूर्वक अपने को सुधार लेता हूं। विदुषी मंत्री हैं उन्होंने जो अभी उल्लेख किया है उस में स्पष्ट कहा है कि मंत्रियों की समिति इस सम्बन्ध में सारे श्रम मंत्रियों को बुलाकर के फिर विचार करने को कह रही है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : जिस कार्यक्रम मूल्यांकन संगठन दल की चर्चा की गई है इस प्रश्न में, इस दल ने क्या बिहार में जा कर वहां बंधुआ मजदूरों को पहचानने का प्रयास किया है, अगर किया है तो उस सूबे के सिलसिले में वह अध्ययन दल किस नतीजे पर पहुंचा है और उसके बारे में सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी : जैसा कि मूल उत्तर में स्पष्ट किया गया है जो टीमें राज्यों में गई हैं उन्होंने यह कहा है कि अभी कार्य अपूरा है। नालंदा, बिहार में जो टीम गई थी उस ने भी यही बात कही

है। जैसे हमारी सुयोग्य मंत्री जी ने बताया है मुख्य मंत्रियों को इस सम्बन्ध में लिखा गया है और स्पष्ट रूप से कहा गया है कि दुबारा सर्वे करने की आवश्यकता हो तो वह भी किया जाना चाहिये। मैं केवल एक पैरा इस पत्र से पढ़ देना चाहता हूँ।

"We all agree on the basic national commitment of total abolition of this system. It is envisaged that the so-called masters of bonded labour will not voluntarily disclose existence of such labour or free them. To meet such a situation, certain specific paras have been included in the Bonded Labour System Act, 1976, to enable the Administration to enforce its policy. Recourse to punishment under these provisions should not cause us, any hesitation. I would, therefore, request you kindly to have another thorough and determined probe made into this entire aspect, take urgent steps to rehabilitate the bonded labour wherever identified and, if necessary, impose punishment on the defaulters under the law".

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : Sir, we still have bonded labour in our country. There are divergent estimates about the extent of the bonded labour in our country, different agencies have given different figures like the State Government which estimates it at 1.81 lakhs. The Gandhi Peace Foundation estimate is 26.27 lakhs and that of the National Sample Survey is 3.45 lakhs and so on. Now as part of the 25—Point Programme, a Scheme to identify, release and rehabilitate bonded labour has been launched in 1975. What action has been taken by the Government to speed up the implementation of this Programme ?

Some of the State Governments do not appear to be pursuing this Programme. Not only the rehabilitation schemes under this Programme are half-hearted but the process of implementation is also incomplete. Is this problem of bonded labour due basically to poverty and its exploitation by certain anti-social elements for quick gains and, if so, what Government proposes to do to eliminate bonded labour ?

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA : I have already stated that it is a continuing process and Hon. Members should know that the identified bonded labour by the State Governments is 1,26,219 and not as he has mentioned and out of that 1,07,012 are rehabilitated. Only 11,207 are yet to be rehabilitated. The process is going on for their rehabilitation.

Prohibition to CSD (I) Run Canteens for Local Purchase

*348. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA : SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that CSD (I) Bombay forbids its unit run canteens to make local purchases of reputable and better quality items, like safety matches;

(b) if so, whether Government propose advising the authorities in the matter to reshape the policies and leave it to the local authorities whether to resort to local purchases or not without compromising quality;

(c) whether civilians working in the Defence Headquarters are not permitted to avail of canteen facilities though being the part of the defence organisation; and

(d) if so, are they proposed to be permitted so as to help them to tide over the crisis of soaring prices ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Unit-run Canteens are required to obtain

all items which appear in the Canteen Stores Department supply list from the Canteens Stores Department only. However, in exceptional circumstances, permission to make local purchase is also granted.

(b) The existing policy of procurement by the Canteens Stores Department and supply to Unit-run Canteens is considered sound. No change in the current policy is, therefore, considered necessary.

(c) and (d) Civilians working in Defence Headquarters are entitled to Canteen facilities in respect of all items appearing in the Canteen Stores Department list except liquor, imported goods and restricted items like ammunition.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बहुत पहले इस हाउस में चर्चा की गई है कि सवाल कुछ होता है और जवाब कुछ होता है। आप जरा सवाल को देखें मैंने पूछा है :

"क्या यह सच है कि सी० एम० डी० (आई) बम्बई ने अपने कैंटीनों में प्रसिद्ध और बेहतर किस्म की मदों की जैसे दियासलाई की स्थानीय खरीद पर रोक लगा दी है।"

इसका जवाब दिया गया है :

"यूनिटों द्वारा चलाई जा रही कैंटीनों को कैंटीन स्टोर डिपार्टमेंट सप्लाई सूची में वर्णित सभी मदों को केवल कैंटीन स्टोर डिपार्टमेंट से मंगाना होता है,..... ।"

मैं दियासलाई के बारे में पूछ रहा हूं और मन्त्री जी ने उत्तर दिया है जनरल। तो मैं मन्त्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि प्रायः इन यूनिटों पर जो सप्लाई के स्टोर्स हैं इन पर बड़े-बड़े उद्योगों में बनी सामग्री दी जाती है, जब कि सरकार की नीति है कि कुटीर उद्योगों को प्रोत्साहित किया जाय। देश में एक हजार ऐसे कुटीर उद्योग हैं जिनको अरबों रु० की सहायता देते हैं। तो जिन क्षेत्रों में रक्षा कैंटीन हैं उनमें कुटीर उद्योगों द्वारा उत्पादित सामग्री ही क्यों नहीं बेची जाती है? क्या ऐसा कुछ आपका निर्देश हो रहा है कि कुटीर उद्योगों की ही सामग्री वहां पर बेची जायगी ?

श्री शिवराज वी० पाटिल : अध्यक्ष जी, जो माननीय सदस्य का सवाल था उसका उत्तर यहां पर जो लिखित उत्तर दिया गया है उसमें समाविष्ट है। माचिस के बारे में भी उसका अन्तर्वेश होता है। दूसरा सवाल जो पूछा है कि क्या हम कुटीर उद्योगों को सामग्री खरीदने जा रहे हैं कि नहीं, तो सदन की जानकारी के लिये कहना चाहूंगा कुटीर उद्योग से भी बहुत सारी सामग्री ली जाती है, कम से कम 18 प्रतिशत सामग्री कुटीर उद्योगों से ली जा रही है। मगर सवाल ऐसा है कि हम सामान खरीदते हैं और जो हमारे सैनिक भाई हैं उनको बेचते हैं। जिस वस्तु की उनकी मांग होती है और जो वस्तु वह लेना चाहते हैं अगर वैसी वस्तु हमारी कैंटीनों में न मिले तो फिर कैंटीन चलाने का उद्देश्य उतने पैमाने पर सफल नहीं होता है। इसलिए जिन चीजों की मांग होती है उसको ध्यान में रख कर हम करते हैं। माचिस के बारे में भी ऐसा है कि एक प्रकार की वह मांगते हैं और उसी प्रकार की देने की कोशिश होती है। दूसरी चीजें जो कुटीर उद्योग से लेने की हैं अगर उनकी पसंद आती है तो हम लेते हैं।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष जी, प्रायः रक्षा कैंटीनों में रक्षा सैनिकों को ही सामग्री की सप्लाई होती है, जब कि देश में बहुत बड़ी संख्या में ऐसे कर्मचारी हैं रक्षा विभाग में ही जो कि अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से

रक्षा कार्य कर रहे हैं। तो जो रक्षा विभाग में अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से काम करने वाले कर्मचारी हैं उनको आप सप्लाई अपनी कैंटीनों से देते हैं कि नहीं? यदि देते हैं, तो 1980-81 का जरा आप हमको विवरण बता दें कि कितने ऐसे लोगों को किन-किन कैंटीनों से आपने सप्लाई दी है ?

श्री शिवराज वी० पाटिल : आपका जो प्रश्न है इसका उत्तर मैंने (बी) और (डी) में दिया है। लिखित उत्तर में कहा है कि हम जो सिविलियन्स हैं, डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री में काम करने वाले हैं उनको भी यहां से साहाय्य देते है। सिर्फ कुछ चीजें ऐसी है जो उनको नहीं दी जाती है, मसलन शराब नहीं दी जाती है, या ऐम्युनिशन्स नहीं दिये जाते हैं, या जो चीजें बाहर से मंगायी जाती है जिनके अन्दर फौरेन एक्सचेंज लगता है वह चीजें नहीं दी जाती है। बाकी सारी वस्तुएं उनको उपलब्ध करायी जाती हैं।

आपका दूसरा सवाल है कितने लोगों को दिया गया। करीब दो, ढाई हजार हमारी कैंटीने हैं, कितने सिविलियन्स को दिया गया इसकी पूरी जानकारी बिना नोटिस के मैं नहीं दे सकता।

श्रीमती संयोगिता राणे : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से रक्षा मन्त्री जी से पूछना चाहती हूँ कि, जैसे अभी एक सदस्य ने सिविलियन लोगों को कैंटीन से माल खरीदने के बारे में प्रश्न पूछा है, देश की एमर्जेन्सी में एक्स-सर्विस मैन जो सिविल सर्विस में चले जाते हैं, उन एक्स-सर्विस मैनों को शराब या आयातित माल कैंटीन से खरीदने की अनुमति मिलेगी ?

श्री शिवराज वी० पाटिल : मैंने तो कहा है कि जहां तक एक्स-सर्विसमैन का सवाल है, उनको यहां पर बहुत सारा साहाय्य दिया जाता है, मगर एम्यूनीशन जैसा साहाय्य या शराब जैसा साहाय्य या परदेशों से लाया हुआ साहाय्य, मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे एक्स-सर्विसमैनों को शराब देने के लिये आप नहीं कहेंगे।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : जब सर्विस मैन को दे रहे हैं तो एक्स-सर्विसमैन को क्यों नहीं ?

श्रीमती संयोगिता राणे : एक्स सर्विसमैन को क्यों नहीं दे रहे हैं ? आपको उन्हें भी देना चाहिये।

Chassis for West Bengal

*349. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the Central Government are aware of the fact that both public and private sectors in transport operation in the State of West Bengal are in urgent need of bus and truck chassis ; and

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken to solve this urgent problem ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) There is substantial pending demand for truck and bus chassis of the preferred makes of vehicles, namely, TATA and Ashok Leyland chassis, all over the country including West Bengal.

(b) Government have advised the manufacturers to fully meet the requirements of the various State Road Transport Undertakings. In addition, Government have prescribed certain guidelines for priority release of vehicles to certain categories of applicants which include the educated unemployed. Measures,

both short-term and long-term have been taken for augmenting the production of commercial vehicles to meet the pending demand. The production of commercial vehicles increased from about 57,000 in 1979-80 to about 72,000 in 1980-81 and is likely to be higher in the current financial year.

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : In his reply the Hon. Minister has himself admitted that there is a substantial pending demand for truck and bus chassis. What have they done—I want to know. If you go through the answer, the Government has only advised the manufacturers. The actual problem is that if you pay Rs. 3000 or something like that more than the actual price...

SOME HON. MEMBERS : What is Rs. 3000?....

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Yes, Sir, that is correct. If you pay Rs. 30,000 more than the actual price of the chassis you will get it. But if you go through the regular process you will have to wait for 3 or 4 years.

In his reply the Minister has given the increased figure of production. In 1979-80 it was Rs. 57,000 and in 1980-81 the production was 72,000...

MR. SPEAKER : What is the question ?

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : I want to know from the Hon Minister as to what is the actual demand in the public and private sector in the country and what measures have the Government taken to augment the production in the country and what guidelines they have issued for early release. I want the details of the measures and details of the guidelines.

MR. SPEAKER : The question has been put

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA) : For the information of the Hon. Member, the Working Group on Transport, Earth-moving and Agricultural Machinery set up by the Planning Commission has worked out the demand and the demand for 1981-82 is 82,500 bus and truck chassis. As against that, the Hon. Member has asked as to what has been done besides the backlog. In fact it has been given in reply to the question. You may add one more thing—that the anticipated production figure for the current year is 1,01,600. This would meet not only the demand but would clear some of the backlog also. But, I have already answered about the scarcity part of the question. Question No. 3 of the Hon. member relates to the guidelines. I would lay on the table of the House the guidelines issued to the priority allotment of commercial vehicles on the 16th July, 1981.

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Sir, my second supplementary is : how many cases from West Bengal for the demand of buses and truck chassis both in the public sector as well as in the private sector are pending ? What are the proposals of the Government to meet those demands ?

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA : The question is a hypothetical one. The first thing is that West Bengal Government suffers from brand preference. Their preference is for the TELCO. We have first of all requested them since they want hundred per cent of one brand of bus and truck chassis to diversify the demand. We have put pressure on them. That is one unit has been given to them with an installed and licensed capacity of 15,000 chassis. That is underutilised to the extent of about 75 per cent. I personally feel that the Hon. Member would appreciate coming from West Bengal that

in their own unit he must do all that he can to have a fuller utilisation of the capacity there.

As far as the backlog of West Bengal is concerned, well, I can give you the figures. As I said it was a hypothetical question. After the notification regarding the ban on the re-sale, the position has undergone a change. We have not statistically got it tested. But, I can give you the figure of backlog of West Bengal. In the case of two manufacturers, that is, Tatas and Ashok Leyland, the position as on 1-4-81 is as follows:

	Backlog
Tata	6,526
Ashoke Leyland	2,126

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Sir in view of the fact that transport by car and other means has become costlier, is it not imperative on the part of the Government to increase the number of buses as also the trucks on the road ? May I know from the Hon. Minister as to what is the installed capacity of the automobile manufacturers and what they are producing and what is their utilisation ? Also in view of the anticipated increase in the demand, is there a proposal to increase or augment the supply of the chassis to motor trucks or buses ?

MR. SPEAKER : This is too wide ranging a question.

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: If you allow me, I can read out the data.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Sir, I would like to have a reply.

MR. SPEAKER : You can lay it on the table of the House. Give him the data.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : This is very important. Let the House know it.

MR. SPEAKER : Let it be laid on the table of the House.

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: Yes, Sir.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : There is large scale blackmarketing and malpractice being done in respect of sale and delivery of bus, lorry and truck chassis in so far as the private concerns namely Ashok Leyland and Tata are concerned. In Madras, a poor man running a truck has to purchase chassis at blackmarket rate. Therefore, I want to know from him whether Government would take some serious action against Ashok Leyland and other private concerns who are indulging in blackmarketing.

Secondly, is there any proposal from this Government which is wedded to socialism to nationalise these private sector concerns so as to avoid blackmarketing or malpractices in chassis ?

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA : Sir, I may tell the House that resale of chassis has been banned. If the Hon. Member comes to know of anything being done by way of resale in blackmarket, it will be unlawful and illegal he can file an FIR anywhere if he comes to know of such a thing.

As regards his second part of the question, it is not under consideration.

Spurt in Crimes in States

*352 SHRI M.V. CHANDRA SHEKARA MURTHY :

SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) whether Centre is worried at the spurt in crimes and atrocities against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes rapes and murders in many States during 1981 as compared to the previous year ;

(b) if so, whether any directive has been issued to the State Governments in this regard by his Ministry in July, 1981 ;

(c) if so, whether any assistance or help has been offered ;

(d) the States where the increase in such crimes has been noted ; and

(e) the total number of crimes there and the causes thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (e) : A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c) : The Government of India are concerned about crimes against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Centre have been continuously pursuing with State Governments and Union Territory Administrations the effective implementation of the guidelines of precautionary and preventive, punitive and rehabilitative measures contained in the Home Minister's D. O. letters of 10th March, 1980 regarding Scheduled Castes and of 8th December, 1980 regarding Scheduled Tribes. This was also emphasised in the Conference of Chief Secretaries held in July, 1981. But no directive has been issued in July, 1981.

(d) and (e) : While there is a decreasing trend of crimes against Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in a number of States/Union Territories, an increasing trend has come to notice in the following States/ Union Territory as reported by the respective administrations :—

S. No.	Name of States U.T.	No. of crimes in 1981 (upto the month of)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	104 (May)
2.	Bihar	530 (March)
3.	Gujarat	426 (May)
4.	Karnataka	214 (June)
5.	Madhya Pradesh	1436 (March)
6.	Maharashtra	459 (June)
7.	Rajasthan	1030 (July)
8.	West Bengal	17 (April)
9.	Delhi	5 (June)
10.	Himachal Pradesh	43 (July)

The general causes of these crimes have been brought out in the Home Minister's letter dated 10th March, 1980, a copy of which was laid on the Table of the House in reply to Unstarred Question No. 1077 on the 19th March, 1980.

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the socio-economic disabilities of the Harijans and Adivasis are the main reasons for crimes against them. The situation has arisen when most of the police officers in many cases are not prepared to receive their complaints and they are not giving protection to the Harijans and Adivasis. In view of this I want to know whether the Government is prepared to set-up special courts exclusively to deal with such cases?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Sir, in the guidelines issued with a letter of the Home Minister this issue is taken up and two States particularly Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan have already established special courts. Bihar and Tamil Nadu are going to

establish in the near future. U. P., Kerala and some other States are also considering to do so.

Shri M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY : The economic conditions of Harijans is one of the reasons for committing crimes against them. In view of this I would like to know that are the comprehensive measures Government proposes to take for the betterment of the economic conditions of Harijans and how much money has been allocated for the same during the year 1981-82?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Various steps are taken for the economic development of the scheduled castes under the special component Plan which is implemented by the State Governments. There is also a Scheduled Castes Development Corporation which provides money for the self-employment of scheduled castes. Earlier it was Rs. 6000. Now, we have raised it to Rs. 12,000 per scheme. So far as the amount for the year 1980-81 is concerned, I do not have the figure at the moment but I will lay the same on the Table of the House.

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : The answer that has been given by the Minister is not convincing. It has been established through several incidents that the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are being harassed. They are being treated like animals and sometimes even worse than animals. Sir, in spite of the fact that scheduled castes and scheduled tribes welfare committees have been formed through out the States and all those committes are touring throughout the country and several circulars are being issued and several directions have been issued, how is it that the incidents have been increasing? What drastic steps are proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: It is not correct to say that the incidents are increasing. In fact, in many of the States it has gone down whereas in some other States has remained steady. So, it is not correct to say that it has increased. Various instructions are issued. When we receive any specific complaint from a VIP or an MP we immediately ask for a report from the State Government. Further whenever we see any reference to an atrocity in a newspaper we immediately call for the information from the State Government and necessary directions are issued by the Central Government.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : In view of the fact that Harijan atrocities are taking place in various Congress-I ruled States today, do the Central Government propose to dismiss these State Governments which are complete failures in protecting Harijans as was done in the case of U. P. Government soon after the Naraipur episode took place ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: I do not agree with the Hon. Member. I have got the crime figures with me and if he wants I can give him the exact figures. In 1974 it was 8860. In 1975 it was 7781. In 1976 it was 5968. In 1977 it was 10,879. In 1978 it was 15070 In 1979 it was 13861. During the Janata rule it was on the higher side. Now it is decreasing again. It has come down. In place of 13,861 in 1979, now it has come down to 13744. In 1981, upto June, it is 6048 only. Therefore, it is on the decreasing side.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से, सरकार की कथनी और करनी में कितना अन्तर है, इस ओर ध्यान खींचते हुए माननीय मन्त्री जी से प्रश्न पूछना चाहूँगा कि आन्दोलन तो चला गुजरात में और मारे गए हरिजन मुख्य मन्त्री पहाड़िया जी, एक हरिजन मुख्य मन्त्री को बलि का बकरा बना दिया गया और अन्तुले को छोड़ दिया गया—यह भी एक एट्रासिटी है, प्रधान मन्त्री के द्वारा एट्रासिटी

है कि एक हरिजन मुख्य मंत्री को बलि का बकरा बना दिया जबकि बलि का बकरा बनाना चाहिए था गुजरात के मुख्य मंत्री को, अन्तुले को और गुण्डू राव को।

अभी मन्त्री जी ने कहा है कि समाचार-पत्रों की ओर उनका ध्यान जाता है। हिन्दुस्तान के इतिहास में पहली दफा यह घटना घटी है कि हरिजन लोग असुरक्षा महसूस करके धर्म परिवर्तन करने लगे है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ क्या मन्त्री जी ने समाचार पत्रों में देखा है कि मध्य प्रदेश में तीन हरिजनों को इसलिए गोली से उड़ा दिया गया क्योंकि वे मन्दिर में जल चढ़ाने के लिए जा रहे थे। इस सम्बन्ध में मैंने पत्र भी लिखा और प्रश्न भी किया है....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सवाल क्यों नहीं कर रहे है ?

श्री रामविलास पासवान : स्पीकर साहब, आप भी यह बात देख कर आए हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं अगर सरकार की नालेज में यह बात आई है तो सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

इसके अतिरिक्त विगत एक महीने में गुजरात में पांच हरिजनों की हत्या की गई है। और अभी दो दिन पहले....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सवाल करिए।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : इस तरह की घटनायें रोज घट रही हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपका सवाल क्या है ?

श्री राम विलास पासवान : स्टेट के जो मुख्य मन्त्री हैं वे ज्यादा पावरफुल है, गृह मन्त्री जी की बात को मानते नहीं है **(व्यवधान)**

मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश और गुजरात में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह मन्त्री (श्री जैल सिंह) : स्पीकर साहब, पासवान जी ने तकरीर की है और एक सवाल पूछने के लिए 6-7 सवाल पूछे। मैं उनके जजबे की कद्र करता हूं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ये आपकी दरिया-दिली का नाजायज फायदा उठाना चाहते हैं।

एक माननीय सदस्य : एक शेर कह दीजिए।

श्री जैल सिंह : क्वेश्चन आवर में शेर कहना ठीक नहीं रहेगा। डिबेट में तो चल सकता है। लेकिन एक महापुरुष ने कहा है, भक्त कबीर जी ने कहा है वह मैं कहता हूं....

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : चोर चोरी से जाय, मगर हेरा-फेरी से न जाय।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह आपको भी अच्छा लगता है।

श्री जैल सिंह : वाजपेयी जी ने भी सवाल में कन्ट्रीब्यूट किया, इसलिए मैं उनका मशकूर हूं कि उन्होंने अपना स्वभाव बता दिया कि हम अपनी आदत से नहीं जाते हैं।

पासवान जी ने कहा कि सी० एम० अपनी मर्जी करते है, होम मिनिस्टर की बात नहीं मानते है। तो फिर तो यह सवाल मेरे से नहीं करना चाहिए था। यह इम्प्रेशन उनका गलत है। दूसरे उन्होंने कहा कि इतिहास में कभी ऐसा नहीं हुआ कि हरिजन अपना मजहब छोड़ रहे हैं।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : डर के मारे और अत्याचार के कारण ।

श्री जैल सिंह : यह बात उनकी गलत है । आजादी के पहले भी ऐसा हुआ करता था । तमिलनाड़ में ज्यादा होता है । कहीं-कहीं कम होता है और यह खुद होकर फिर खत्म हो जाता है । यह कोई बहुत बड़ी बात नहीं है । भारत में मजहब चेंज करना कोई पाप नहीं है । फिर भी लोग नहीं करते हैं और जो करते हैं उनको बहुत अच्छा नहीं समझते हैं । जो डर से या भय से करते हैं फिर वे दोबारा चेंज भी कर लेते हैं । ईमानदारी से कोई नहीं बदल रहा है, किसी कारण से बदल रहा है । इसमें होम मिनिस्टर का कोई कसूर नहीं है । (**व्यवधान**)

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : यह कितना गम्भीर मामला है, सिरीयस मामला है और इस पर हाउस के लोग हंस रहे हैं । उस पर कहा जा रहा है कि होम मिनिस्टर का कोई कसूर नहीं है । यह सबसे बड़े आश्चर्य की बात है कि ऐसे महत्वपूर्ण सवाल पर इस हाउस के अन्दर हंसी आ रही है । ···(**व्यवधान**)····

अध्यक्ष महोदय : गम्भीर सवाल को भी थोड़ा सफाई से लेना चाहिए । (**व्यवधान**) ···

श्री जैल सिंह : यह मंत्री रोता रहे, तो अच्छा है । संसार में घटनायें घटती रहती हैं, उसका इलाज करना चाहिए और मेम्बर साहेबान के जजबात की मैं कदर करता हूं और उनको ध्यान रखकर बात करता हूं तथा बड़ी संजीदगी से कहना चाहता हूं, मैं इत्तिफाक करता हूं कि इस मामले पर हंसी नहीं आनी चाहिए, लेकिन यह अफसोस की बात है कि ऐसी बात खत्म नहीं हुई है । मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि कहां वक्त ज्यादा हुआ और कहां वक्त नहीं हुआ, मैं इस बात में नहीं जाता हूं । यह किसी एक पार्टी का मसला नहीं है, सभी पोलिटिकल पार्टीज हिन्दुस्तान की इस बात से कमेटेड हैं कि यह जो भेदभाव इन्सान के साथ है वह मिटना चाहिए । इस ओर हम लगे हुए हैं । मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आपका यह पूरा हक है कि आप हम से पूछिए कि एट्रोसिटीज बढ़ रही हैं, तो क्यों बढ़ रही है और यदि बढ़ रही हैं तो क्यों नहीं इलाज करते हैं । इसी मामले में 88 संसद सदस्यों ने हम से पूछा हमने उनको मुकम्मिल जवाब दिया और उसके बाद 118 मेम्बर आफ पार्लियामेंट ने हमें लिखा और हर एक को इस बात का जवाब देते हैं कि हम क्या कर रहे हैं । हाउस में सी कहते हैं, मैं मानता हूं, लेकिन यह कहना कि क्राइम बढ़ी है, हरिजनों पर एट्रोसिटीज बढ़ी है -- यह गलत है । स्पीकर साहब, हिन्दुस्तान की 31 स्टेटस हैं, यू० पी० को मिलाकर, जिनमें से दस में हरिजनों पर अत्याचार के वाकयात ज्यादा हुए हैं और बाकी 21 में कम हुए हैं । इसलिए यह कहना कि बढ़े नहीं हैं, तो कम भी नहीं हुए हैं, यह आप अपनी आदत छोड़ दीजिए (**व्यवधान**) ···

श्री रामविलास पासवान : आप भूल गए हैं, मैं मध्य-प्रदेश और गुजरात के संबन्ध में पूछ रहा हूं । मध्य-प्रदेश में हरिजनों को गोली से उड़ाया गया, जोकि मन्दिर में जल चढ़ाने के लिए गए थे और बिहार में भी हरिजनों पर हत्या की गई ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उसकी इत्तिला दे देना ।

श्री जैल सिंह : स्पीकर साहब, आप थोड़ी दया-दृष्टि किया कीजिये चूंकि वह

अभी नया-नया काम सीख रहे हैं। क्वेश्चन करने के बाद, सारा आन्सर सुनने के बाद बोलना चाहिये इस तरह बीच में बोलना अच्छी बात नहीं लगती है।

मैं कहना चाहता हूं—इस मामले में हमारे मिनिस्टर आफ स्टेट ने जैसा बतलाया है—हम ने लैटर लिखा था और वह मेम्बरों को भी दिया गया था। आप देख सकते हैं, हर प्वाइन्ट पर उस में विचार किया गया था। हम ने चीफ मिनिस्टरों को यह भी कहा था कि यह डिपार्टमेन्ट चीफ मिनिस्टर अपने पास रखें, क्योंकि उनके पास होम डिपार्टमेन्ट होता है और इन बातों पर प्राम्पटली एक्शन होना चाहिये। मैं एक मिसाल देता हूं—यह बिहार की मिसाल है। वहां बेलची में और पिपरा गांव में बुरे वाक्ये हुए। बेलची में जो हुआ उस केस का तकरीबन तीन साल तक ट्रायल शुरू नहीं हुआ और जब कांग्रेस सरकार बनी तब ट्रायल शुरू हुआ। उसमें दो आदमी ··· (व्यवधान)···

श्री जगपाल सिंह : वह सारे छूट गये, क्यों छूटे? (व्यवधान)···

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : क्या इस का इलाज चालान करके लोगों को छुड़वाना है?

श्री जैल सिंह : आप मेरी बात पूरी हो जाने दें।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण सवाल है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसलिये उनको जवाब देने दें।

श्री जैलसिंह : स्पीकर साहब, ये अभी दो-तीन बार बोले हैं, जब कि इन्होंने ही कहा था कि सन्जीदगी से बात करो। जब मैं वाजपेयी जी का कहा मान कर लाइट मूड में बात कर रहा था, तो इन्होंने कहा—सन्जीदगी से बात करो। अब सन्जीदगी से बात कर रहा हूं तो कुर्सी में कांटे लगते हैं। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं—इस बात का नतीजा क्या हुआ? जो सबूत थे, जो गवाहियां थीं, वे सुनकर हो गई। उस में दो को फांसी और 15 को उम्र कैद की सजा हुई। जहां तक पिपरा गांव की घटना का ताल्लुक है, यह कांग्रेस राज में हुई थी और एक आदमी इस घटना में बेलछी के मुकाबले ज्यादा मरा था लोगों के घर जला दिये गये थे, बहुत दर्दनाक वाक्या था। मैं भी वहां गया था हम ने वहां पर स्पेशल कोर्ट्स सेट-अप करवाई, उसका नतीजा क्या हुआ? जो सबूत थे वह जाया नहीं हुए और हिस्ट्री में यह पहला वाक्या है कि अदालत ने 50 आदमियों को फांसी की सजा दी

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष जी, गृह मंत्री गलतबयानी कर रहे हैं, उनको पिपरा के सम्बन्ध में मालूम नहीं है। गलत-बयानी मत कीजिये, हाउस को मिसलीड मत कीजिये।···(व्यवधान)

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : आप ** बोल रहे हैं (व्यवधान)··· ** बोल रहे हैं··· (व्यवधान)···ये ** बोल रहे हैं···

श्री राम विलास पासवान : आपने उन को बचाने का काम किया है।···

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाइये।

श्री जैलसिंह : स्पीकर साहब, मैं पासवान जी का शुक्रिया अदा करता हूं, उन्होंने मुझे करेक्ट कर दिया। मैं आप का धन्यवाद करता हूं।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : ये ** बोले हैं···

अध्यक्ष महोदय : गलती हो जाती है, यह क्या बात है···

श्री जैल सिंह : फांसी की सजा नहीं, उम्र कैद हुई है।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : आप ने ** बोला है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हर एक आदमी गलती कर सकता है, अब उन्होंने ठीक कर दिया है। Mr. Sonkar Shastri please sit down. It is too much. You are going beyond the limit. उन्होंने गलती की, उस को फिर ठीक कर दिया। गलती आदमी कर सकता है, जानबूझ कर नहीं की है। यह कोई जुर्म नहीं है, अब उन्होंने ठीक कर दिया है।

श्री जैल सिंह : उन्होंने अच्छा किया, मैं धन्यवाद करता हूं। स्पीकर साहब, वह जल्दी गुस्से में आ गये, जल्दी करेक्ट कर दिया। अगर अभी न करते, आज खामोश रहते, तो कल मेरे खिलाफ प्रिवलेज मोशन आ सकता था···(**व्यवधान**)···

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : यह क्या मजाक है? यह लोक सभा है कोई मजाक की चीज नहीं है—(**व्यवधान**)—·

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह मामूली बात है, स्लिप-आफ-टंग हो जाती है।

श्री जैल सिंह : स्पीकर साहब, बागड़ी जी को तो नाराजगी नहीं होनी चाहिए और गुस्सा नहीं करना चाहिए, लेकिन मैं ऐसा केस तो वाजपेयी जी के सामने रख सकता हूं और अगर मुझे सजा मिल सकती है, तो दे दो। यह सजा की बात नहीं है। स्लिप आफ टंग है, भूल हो गई और उसको करेक्ट कर दिया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ठीक है, गलती हो गई, उसको ठीक कर दिया।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अब हमें भी सवाल पूछना है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं तो जल्दी करना चाहता हूं लेकिन इन को बोलने नहीं देते। ज्ञानी जी, अब आप जल्दी खत्म कीजिए।

श्री जैल सिंह : ठीक है, मैं बैठ जाता हूं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इन का एक प्रश्न रह गया है मध्य प्रदेश के कांड के बारे में। उसकी इत्तिला इनको भिजवा दीजिए। मध्य प्रदेश में तीन हरिजनों के बारे में इन्होंने कहा था।

श्री जैल सिंह : हमने गवर्नमेंट को लिखा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इन को आप जवाब दिला दीजिए।

श्री जैल सिंह : जो लिखा है, वह मैं बता दूंगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया।

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : अध्यक्ष जी, माननीय गृह मंत्री जी ने एक जानकारी दी है और उस के अन्दर मध्य प्रदेश में 1436 और राजस्थान में 1030 अपराध हरिजनों, अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जन-

** Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

जातियों के खिलाफ हुए हैं। मध्य प्रदेश में मुरैना के अन्दर एक हरिजन महिला पर अत्याचार हुआ है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सवाल पूछिये।

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि जिन राज्यों में अत्याचार बढ़े हैं, उन राज्यों में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अत्याचारों को रोकने के लिए क्या विशेष उपाय किये है ?

श्री बाबू लाल खोलंकी : मुरैना जिले में हरिजन महिला की कोई हत्या नहीं हुई है ...(व्यवधान)....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह आप क्या कर रहे है। (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : The Minister will reply.

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से यह पूछना चाह रहा था कि जिन जिन राज्यों में जैसे मध्य प्रदेश में 1436 अपराध हुए और राजस्थान में 1030 अपराध हुए, ज्यादा अपराध हुए हैं और जो वहां की जनता के लिए एक चिन्ता का कारण बने हुए है, उनके लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने क्या विशेष व्यवस्था की है। जिन राज्यों में अपराधों की प्रवृत्ति बढ़ी है, उनके बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने क्या व्यवस्था की है, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह जवाब तो दे दिया है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या यह सच नहीं है कि हरिजन और जन जातियों से सम्बन्धित लोगों पर जो ज्यादतियां होती हैं, उनके बारे में जब वे लोग पुलिस में रिपोर्ट लिखाने जाते हैं, तो सारे मामले दर्ज नहीं किये जाते है और नतीजा यह होता है कि अपराध आंकड़ों में दिखाई देते है और यह कहा जाता है कि अपराध घट रहे हैं मगर सच्चाई में वे घटते नहीं हैं ? अलमोड़ा जिले के कफल्टा गांव में हरिजनों को जला दिया गया मगर शासन ने अदालत में ठीक तरह से पैरवी नहीं की और इस कारण एक भी व्यक्ति को सजा नहीं मिली। क्या मंत्री महोदय इस बारे में पता लगाएंगे ?

श्री जैल सिंह : मैं आनरेबिल मेम्बर वाजपेयी जी से सहमत हूं कि कहीं कहीं ऐसी बात होती है और इस को रोकने के लिए हम ने हिदायत जारी की है कि हर पुलिस स्टेशन पर और एस० पी० के लेविल पर हरिजन और आदिवासी अफसर भी हों क्योंकि अब तो वे प्रामोट होकर बहुत ऊंची जगहों पर पहुंच गये हैं। उन को भी वहां पर रखना चाहिए इस के लिए अब हम ने कोशिश की है।

यह जो कफल्टा की बात है, इस में हम को भी डाउट है और इस लिए हम ने कहा है कि हाई कोर्ट में अपील फाइल करो और उसमें एडवोकेट जनरल पैरवी कर के देखे। वहां इन्साफ नहीं हो सका लेकिन हम कह नहीं सकते कि इन्साफ नहीं हुआ है क्योंकि अदालत का फैसला है और कल को वाजपेयी जी कहेंगे कि हम जुडीशियेरी का अदब नहीं करते। जुडीशियेरी के अदब की वजह से हम कुछ नहीं कहते है। उनका कसूर हो सकता है कि-गलत पैरवी करने के कारण ऐसा हुआ है लेकिन हम ने इस मामले को

बहुत सीरियसली लिया है और हम इस को करवा रहे हैं।

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : The statement made by the Minister is nothing but a jugglery of statistics.

MR. SPEAKER : What do you want to ask ?

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : I want to say that it is a national problem. The Hon. Minister in his reply has stated that it is a national problem, it should not be looked as a party question. I want to know from the Hon. Minister whether a national committee consisting of the representatives of all the national parties will be set up to fight this casteism and atrocities on Harijans.

क्या चार-पांच वर्ष के बाद इसको इल्लीगल करेंगे या नहीं ?

श्री जैल सिंह : स्पीकर साहब, कोई नयी कमेटी बनाने की जरूरत नहीं है। एक हाउस की कमेटी बनी हुई है जो कि ओनली फार हरीजंस और आदिवासी के लिये है। इस के अलावा तमाम पार्टियों के जो शेड्युल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्युल्ड ट्राइब्स के मेम्बर हैं, उनकी हम अलग अलग मीटिंग बुला रहे हैं। शैड्युल्ड ट्राइब्स की मीटिंग बुला रहे हैं और शैड्युल्ड कास्ट्स की मीटिंग बुलानी है। हम इसमें कोई भेदभाव नहीं कर रहे हैं, गवर्नमेंट इसको बहुत सीरियसली ले रही है। मैं हाउस के मेम्बरों से भी अपील करूंगा कि वे भी हमें पूरा कोआपरेशन दें। चाहे अपोजिशन के मेम्बर हों, चाहे रूलिंग पार्टी के मेम्बर हों, इसमें हमें भेदभाव नहीं करना है। यह एक महान् नेशनल क्वेश्चन है और इसका कलंक हमें नेशन के माथे से उतारना है।

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: I have got the figures to give to the House. I said that they would be laid on the Table of the House. Now, insteading of laying them on the Table of the House, I want to read them out. The provision of special Central assistance to States for special component plans for SC in 1981-82 is Rs. 110 crores. Special Central assistance to tribal sub plan in 1981-82 is Rs. 85 crores. The Central assistance to States for investment in their SC Development Corporation in 1981-82 is Rs. 13.25 crores. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : I am on a point of order. What is going on ? Nobody has put a question and the Minister is replying. (*Interruptions*)

उत्तर प्रदेश में केन्द्र-प्रायोजित योजनाओं की कार्यान्विति

* 353. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या योजना मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में (जिलावार) कौन कौन सी केन्द्र-प्रायोजित योजनायें कार्यान्वित की जा रही हैं ; और

(ख) प्रत्येक योजना के लिए कितना धन आवंटित किया गया है और क्या इनमें से कुछ योजनायें (अपूर्ण) छोड़ दी गई हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : (a) A statement listing names of centrally sponsored schemes being executed in Uttar Pradesh as in 1981-82 is placed on the Table of the Sabha. District-wise information about allocation of funds is not maintained by the Planning Commission.

(b) The financial allocations for Centrally Sponsored Schemes are provided in the Annual Plans of the Central Ministries concerned. No centrally sponsored scheme has been reported as abandoned incomplete.

Statement

I. Agriculture & Rural Development

1. Timely reporting of areas and yield of principal crops.
2. Improvement of crop statistics.
3. Eradication of pests and diseases
4. Control of National pests and diseases.
5. Weed Control.
6. Intensive Jute District Project.
7. Intensive Oilseeds Development Programme.
8. Intensive Pulses District Programme.
9. Soil and Water Conservation in the catchments of river valley in Himalayan Region.
10. Integrated Soil and Water Conservation in Himalayan Region.
11. Rinder-pest eradication.
12. Foot and Mouth Diseases Control.
13. Fish Farmers Development Agencies.
14. N.S.C. for participation in States Seed Corporation.
15. Selected Parks and Sanctuaries.
16. Project Tiger.
17. Agricultural Credit Stabilisation Fund.
18. Assistance for Cadre Fund for reorganised base level credit institutions.
19. Assistance to Cooperative Credit Institutions.
20. Assistance to Cooperative Marketing Societies.
21. Rehabilitation of weak Central Cooperative Banks.
22. Consumer Cooperatives.
23. Command Area Development.
24. S.F.D.A.
25. D.P.A.P.
26. C.A.D. (IRD)
27. IRD (Area Planning for Full Employment)
28. Assistance to Assignees of surplus lands.

II. Housing & Urban Development & Water Supply

1. Integrated Urban Development of Small & medium towns (This is in lieu IUDP).
2. Accelerated Rural Water Supply.

III. Education

1. Adult Education.
2. Experimental projects of non-formal education.

IV. Welfare of Backward Classes

1. Pre-matric Scholarship for children of those engaged in unclean occupations.
2. Book Banks for Medical and Engineering students belonging to Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes.
3. Girls' Hostels.
4. Coaching add allied schemes.
5. Research and Training.
6. Machinery for implementation of the protection of Civil Rights Act.
7. Scheduled Caste Development Corporations.
8. Post Matric Scholarships.

V. Social Welfare

1. Services for children in need of care and protection.
2. Welfare of destitute women-children.
3. Integrated Education of the handicapped.
4. Special Employment Exchanges for handicapped.
5. Integrated Child Development Services.
6. Aid to Voluntary Organisations.

VI. Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour

VII. Village Small Industries

1. District Industries Centre.

VIII. Health

1. NMEP—(Rural)
2. NMEP—(Urban)
3. Filaria Control
4. Leprosy
5. T.B.
6. S.T.D.
7. Cholera
8. Prevention of Blindness
9. Community Health Workers Training Programme
10. Reorientation of Medical Education.
11. Training & Employment of Multi-purpose workers
12. Family Welfare Programme

IX. Transport

1. Development of Inland Water Transport
2. Roads of Economic Importance
3. Roads of Inter-State importance

श्री निहाल सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने जिलेवार सूचना मांगी थी, लेकिन इन्होंने केवल आइटम की सूचना दी है। उसी आइटम के अनुसार उत्तर प्रदेश में एक योजना डी० पी० ए० पी० कुछ जिलों में चल रही थी और वहां वह योजना लागू थी। लेकिन कुछ दिनों से वाराणसी जिले में यह योजना बंद हो गयी है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि आपने वहां कौन सा

डवलपमेंट का कार्य कर दिया है या राहत कार्य पहुंचा दिया है जिससे यह योजना बंद कर दी गयी है ?

Shri S. B. Chavan : So far as the DPAP scheme is concerned, wherever it was applicable, according to the information supplied by the U. P. Government, it is continuing. We do not have any information. But since the Hon. member has mentioned that this has been discontinued in a particular area, the Government would enquire into the matter.

श्री निहाल सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इनकी एक बाढ़ रोकने की स्कीम है। गाजीपुर जिले में एक गांव गोसपुर और बलिया जिले के एक गांव बैरिया तक इनकी स्कीम बांध बनाने की है। यह 140 किलोमीटर लम्बा बांध बन रहा है। इस बांध से पांच सौ गांव बाढ़ की चपेट में आ रहे है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जब वह बांध बन जाएगा और नदी में बाढ़ आएगी तो उस स्थिति में इन गांवों को बचाने के लिए आपकी कौन सी स्कीम है ?

Shri S. B. Chavan : It is very difficult for the Planning Commission to say as to which is the technically feasible site for the construction of a bund. Ultimately it is the technicians who decide which is the proper site for the construction of a bund; and if it is being done according to the advice given by the experts, the Planning Commission cannot come in the way.

Manufacture of Electronic Car

*350. **SHRI JAI NARAIN ROAT**: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to issue letter of intent for manufacturing of electronic car in the country;

(b) if so, the details in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) It is presumed that Hon'ble Member refers to the manufacture of electric cars. No application for the issue of a licence for the manufacture of electric cars has been received by Government.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Manufacture of Honda Motor Cycles

*354. **DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY** : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal taken up with Sazuki of Japan for manufacture of Honda Motor Cycles in collaboration with Allwyn (Hyderabad); and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) Government have not received any application from Hyderabad Allwyn Metal Works Limited for manufacture of motor cycles in collaboration with M/s. SUZUKI or M/s. HONDA of Japan.

(b) Does not arise.

Bonded Labour System in Kerala

*355. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that bonded labour system exists in Valagarapathi, Eruthampathi and Kozhinjanpara Panchayats in Palghat district of Kerala; and

(b) if so, the action taken to liberate the bonded labour ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SMT. RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The information has, however, been called for from the State Government.

Minimum Wages to Beedi and Cigar Workers

*356 SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMIAL : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state what steps have been taken to fix minimum wages at Rs. 12 per 1000 beedies and Rs. 20 per 1000 cigars for beedi and cigar workers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : Under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 the State Governments are the appropriate Government to fix the minimum wages in respect of employments in the beedi industry. The demands received from the All India Beedi, Cigar and Tobacco Workers Federation, Madras, which included fixation of national minimum wage at Rs. 12 per 1000 beedis has been forwarded to the State Governments concerned for appropriate action.

House Rent Allowance in B.H.E.L.

*357. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN - Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether house rent allowance to the BHEL staff at Bombay and Delhi is being allowed at different rates while both the cities are "A" Class;

(b) if so, the details of disparity between the HRA admissible at Bombay city and at Delhi stating the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government propose to remove this disparity; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) BHEL staff are paid House Rent allowance at 30% in Bombay at 25% in Delhi.

(b) The difference in the rates mentioned above is due to Government's policy contained in BPE guidelines as applicable to Public Sector Undertakings. While the Central Government employees in class 'A' cities of Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Hyderabad and Madras are paid HRA at 15% in the Public Sector, taking into account the reasons explained in BPE's guidelines, HRA at Bombay has been allowed at 30% and it is paid at 25% in other 'A' class cities (Delhi, Calcutta, Madras and Hyderabad). In addition, the payment of HRA is regulated under the specific Wage Settlements, the latest operative settlement in BHEL being the one dated 9-1-1980.

(c) and (d). Do not arise, in view of (b) above.

Stagnation Amongst Stenographers of Armed Forces

*358. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a study to remove conditions of stagnation amongst the stenographers of the Armed Forces Headquarters including their cadre review has been undertaken on priority basis; and

(b) if so, details thereof ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). There is stagnation in Grade 'C' of the AFHQ Stenographers' Service. The question regarding the improvement of career prospects of Stenographers is being examined by the Department of Personnel & Administrative Reforms in which the Ministry of Defence are also participating.

Import of Electronic Items

*359. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) the major electronic itmes imported from abroad during the last two years ;

(b) whether Government have explored any possibility for manufacturer of such items indigenously ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) the number of units permitted to manufacture electronic itmes with foreign collaboration during the last two years and the nature of their manufacturing activities ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) to (d). Information is being compiled and will be laid on the Table of the House.

News Item regarding ex-servicemen

*360. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news of 3 May appeared in Masik Samachar Sar "Arakshit Asthano per bhee Bhoot Poorva Sainikon ki Niyukti Nahi" ;

(c) if so, how many ex-servicemen desirous of employment are unemployed in the country ;

(d) what are the basic schemes which have been made for the employment of ex-servicemen and how far these are being implemented ;

(d) what schemes of welfare activities have been made for ex-servicemen ; and

(e) what further steps are being contemplated by the Government of India to rehabilitate the ex-service personnel in the country ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) to (e). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 1,68,379 as on 31-12-1980.

(c) The basic schemes are : (i) reservation of vacancies in Central/

State Government Departments and Public Sector Undertakings :

(ii) grant of concession in age and educational qualifications ;

(iii) grant of facilities to ex-servicemen to start self-employment ventures ; and arrangement for training in various trades during the last year of service. All employing authorities have been requested to fully implement the Government instructions.

(d) Important schemes for welfare activities for ex-servicemen are as given below :—

(i) Reservation of seats in professional colleges for the wards of war deceased and war disabled soldiers and ex-servicemen.

(ii) Reservation of quota for ex-servicemen in housing colonies, petroleum product agencies, distribution of fertilizers, etc.

(iii) Issue of surplus military stores at concessional rates, e. g. discarded vehicles, typewriters, etc.

(iv) Grant of financial assistance from welfare funds for :—

(1) education stipends to the wards of ex-servicemen ;

(2) construction of houses and to start small business ;

(3) subsidy on interest on loans taken from Banks to start self-employment ventures ;

(4) running of paraplegic homes for paraplegic servicemen ;

(5) provision of vocational training facilities to disabled soldiers :

(6) provision of cost of medical facilities for diseases not covered under the normal rules.

(e) A number of fresh proposals for resettlement of ex servicemen are at various stages of consideration. These are, for example, utilisation of ex servicemen for Ecological Task Force, lateral induction of ex-servicemen into para-military forces, constitution of Industrial Development Corporation for the ex-servicemen for setting up small scale industries etc.

Scientific Talent for research institutes in the Country

* 363. SHRI HARI NATH MISRA : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that a majority of management trainees now being recruited by the private sector hold impressive qualifications in science or technology thereby creating a problem in attracting new talents for research institutes of the country ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the country fails to receive fair return on the substantial investment made in training these people ; and

(c) if so, what measures Government propose to take to attract promising scientific talents to serve in their own fields rather than migrating abroad, or setting for administrative or commercial careers ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) to (c). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b). The Government is aware that the private sector is recruiting trained science and technology personnel as management trainees ; but this has not created difficulties in attracting qualified personnel for our research and development Institutions. In the Sixth Plan emphasis has been laid on measures and mechanisms to facilitate the existing science and technology infra-structure to achieve national objectives. Fiscal incentives have been provided to promote research and development in industry, including private sector. The skills and knowledge of the qualified science and technology man-power which is employed in private and public sector accrue to the country as a whole.

(c) The improvement of the working conditions of scientists and providing employment opportunities to qualified scientific and technological personnel are matters constantly under the review of Government. The Science Advisory Committee to the Cabinet is also looking into it.

New Type of Electric Bulb Developed

*364. SHRI D.L. BAITHA : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a new type of electric bulb has been developed by M/s. Thorn Lighting, Britain which consumes 80 per cent less power than conventional 100 Watt bulbs and burns for 5000 hours —five times longer ;

(b) whether Government have arranged for a study of its claim, technique and know-how with a view to encourage indigenous production of such bulbs to save energy ; and

(c) if so, what are the details ?

THE PRIME MINISTER SHRIMATI (INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) to (c). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

A new type of fluorescent tube is claimed to have been developed by M/s Thorn Lighting Industries of Britain. The manufacturers claim that the new tube consumes 18 watts but gives the illumination performance of a 80 watt conventional incandescent bulb. The price, however, is reported to be 20 Pounds or about Rs. 350/-.

Government has already arranged to test and evaluate these new tubes at the Central Electronics Limited. The Commission for Additional Sources of Energy is also initiating indigenous research and development on low energy consuming bulbs/tube lights which should, however, be capable of being produced at reasonable cost.

Take over of Sick Units

*365. SHRI DHARAM DASS SHASTRI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) the number of sick units of private sector presently taken over by Government during the last three years (industry-wise) ;

(b) the number of the sick units restored to health ;

(c) number of sick units nationalised ; and

(d) whether the owners of these units are directly or indirectly benefited by this policy?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Of the undertakings being managed under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, as per the latest available information, twenty one units have shown cash profits.

(c) During the last three years, fifteen undertakings managed under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act were nationalised by Government of India.

(d) In the scheme of nationalisation, the amount of compensation is based on the book value of the assets. The amounts so determined are to be distributed by the Commissioner of Payment according to categories listed in order of priority. In the order of priorities, the shareholders' liabilities appear at the bottom and therefore, the question of owners benefitting from nationalisation of undertakings or the amount of compensation determined therefor, does not arise.

Statement

S. No.	*Name of industrial undertaking*	*Industry concerned*
1.	M/s. Dr. Paul Lohmann (I) Ltd., Calcutta	Pharmaceutical Industry
2.	M/s. Indian Health Institute & Laboratory Ltd., Calcutta	-do-
3.	M/s. Apollo Tyres Ltd., Chelakudi	Rubber Industry
4.	M/s. Brentford Electric (I) Ltd., Calcutta	Electrical Industry
5.	M/s. Sri Rama Sugars & Industries Ltd. (Seetanagaram unit)	Sugar Industry
6.	M/s. Seth Govindram Sugar Mills, Distt. Ujjain	-do-
7.	M/s. Jaora Sugar Mills Pvt. Ltd., Distt. Ratlam	-do-
8.	M/s. Motipur Sugar Factory, Distt. Muzaffarpur	-do-
9.	M/s. Lily Biscuits Co. Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta	Food Processing
10.	M/s. Apollo Zipper Company Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta	Engg. Industry
11.	M/s. National Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., Howrah	-do-
12.	M/s. Mahadeva Textiles Mills, Hubli	Textile Industry
13.	M/s. Sree Saraswati Press Ltd., Calcutta	Printing Industry
14.	M/s. Shivraj Fine Art Litho Works, Nagpur	-do-

Import of Second-Hand Machinery for Paper Manufacturing

*366. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether paper manufacturers have been allowed to import second-hand machinery from Europe ; and

(b) if so, whether indigenous machinery manufacturers have protested against it ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) and (b). Second hand paper machines upto a capacity of 30 tonnes per day were allowed to be imported by small and medium entrepreneurs under a special scheme which was in force till 31st March, 1981. The indigenous paper machinery manufacturers had represented that continued import of second hand paper machines was hampering their interests. Having regard to the stage of development and capacity of the indigenous paper machinery building industry, it was decided to discontinue the scheme for import of second hand paper machines upto 30 tonnes per day capacity with effect from 1-4-81.

Legislation for Agricultural Workers

*367. SHRI K. A. RAJAN :
SHRI B. V. DESAI :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a proposal for a Central Legislation for agricultural workers is pending before the Government for a long time ;

(b) if so, what is the present stage of this proposal ; and

(c) what mensures are being taken to expedite the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) The proposal to enact a Central Legislation for Agricultural Workers was recommended to the Central Government by the Central Standing Committee on Rural Unorganised Labour, in July,1980.

(b) and (c). In view of the lack of unanimity amongst the State Governments on this subject, the whole matter is being placed before a Working Group for an indepth study as recommended by the 32nd State Labour Ministers' Conference.

सीमेंट की मांग और सप्लाई के लिए सर्वेक्षण

*368. श्री सज्जन कुमार :
श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे :

क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने देश में सीमेंट की बढ़ती हुई मांग को ध्यान में रखते हुए सीमेंट की मांग और सप्लाई का कोई सर्वेक्षण किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उद्योग और श्रम मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) : (क) और (ख) योजना आयोग द्वारा 1980-85 के लिए

सीमेंट उद्योग के संबंध में नियुक्त किये गये कार्यकारी दल ने मांग की और छठी पंचवर्षीय योजनावधि के दौरान किए जाने वाले सीमेंट के संभावित उत्पादन का अनुमान लगाया है। इसका ब्यौरा सभा पटल पर रखे जाने वाले विवरण में दिया गया है।

विवरण

वर्ष	मांग	(लाख मी० टनों में) किया जाने वाला सीमेंट का संभावित उत्पादन
1981-82	302.20	220.00 (अनुमानित)
1982-83	326.40	289.80
1983-84	352.50	328.60
1984-85	380.70	372.60

Plan to end Industrial Sickness

*242. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have drawn up a plan to end industrial sickness ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) what are the sick units proposed to be taken up under this plan ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) to (c). Government is currently engaged in evolving a comprehensive policy in relation to industrial sickness. The policy when finally formulated will not only apply to different categories of sick units but provide a plan of action, at different levels, vis-a-vis the phenomenon of industrial sickness.

Amount allocated for developing new energy sources in Punjab

3401. SHRI R. L. BHATIA : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state the amount allocated to the Punjab Government during the current year for schemes for development of new energy sources; assistance to Scientific institutions and multi-disciplinary research in science and engineering ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C.P.N. SINGH) : The Department of Science and Technology funds research projects in different areas of science and technology, including New Energy Sources, based on proposals received from various scientific institutions in the country, after getting them referred by experts, through various funding mechanisms operated by the Department. There is no direct allocation State-wise or institution-wise for this purpose.

Currently, the following research schemes funded by the Department are being undertaken at institutions in Punjab :

			Rs. in lakhs
1.	Design & Development of solar collector units for production of steam and vapour	PAU Ludhiana	7.89
2.	Development of Kachra gas plant for biogas production from fibrous plant wastes	PAU Ludhiana	1.45
3.	Installation of community size biogas plant	-do-	2.826
4.	Energy from Biogas Net Inergetics of Biomass production and conversion	-do-	0.496
5.	Conversion of Agricultural Wastes and other available raw materials to plastic foams and their utilisation for roofing and for making panels	-do-	3.93
6.	Microprocessor based protection for Power Systems	Thappar College of Engineering Patiala	1.07
7.	Biochemical Lesions in Blood and in Selected tissues of monkeys exposed to certain pesticides	Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Res. and Education Chandigarh	4.23
8.	Development of mould room technology & Radiation dosimetry for upgradation of Radio Therapeutic treatment of Cancer in India	-do-	22.61
9.	Role of different factors in the production of amoebic hepatitis & amoebic liver abscus in patient & experimental animals	-do-	1.70
10.	Immunogencity of Glyco-lipids of myco bacterium tuberculosis	-do-	1.50
11.	Studies on the biological effects of pesticides	-do-	4.26
12.	Physiological & Biochemical Aspects of flowering in certain woody plants by light & other regulatory agents	Punjab University Chandigarh	2.55
13.	Study in heterosteroids & related polynuclear compounds	-do-	1.77
14.	Mycoflora of the Eastern Himalayas	-do-	3.38
15.	Micoflors of the Eastern Himalayas Phase II	-do-	2.83

Development of Tribal People

3402 : SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) since which year of the Five Year Plan money has been charged from Consolidated Fund of India under Article 275 and first proviso of that Article of the Constitution for the development of the Tribal areas and upliftment of the tribal people and of the administration of the said areas ;

(b) since when the voted and budget money has been provided for the tribal development by the Government of India ;

(c) the charged and voted money so far spent on tribal development, plan-wise upto the year 1980-81, and

(d) the provision made for the year 1981-82 in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). Grants have been given under Article 275(1) of the Constitution and first proviso thereof for development of tribal areas, administration of the said areas and development of Scheduled tribes from 1951-52, the first year of the First Five Year Plan.

(c) and (d). A statement is attached herewith.

Statement

Expenditure on Scheduled Tribes in various Plans

Plan period	*Rs. in crores*
First Plan*	19.93
Second Plan*	42.92
Third Plan*	50.53
1966-69*	32.32
Fourth Plan*	79.85
Fifth Plan**	187.58@
1978-79**	87.34
1979-80**	86.79
1980-81**	86.82
Allocations	
1981-82	104.86

Corruption in National Environmental Engineering Research Institute

3403. SHRI R. K. MHALGI : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news items published in 'HITWADA', Nagpur dated 2 September, 1980 and 19 October, 1980 regarding the alleged corruption in the National Environmental Engineering Research Institute, Nagpur (M. S); and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in the matter ?

@Excludes outlay for Post Matric Scholarships scheme.

*The Expenditure relates only to 'Backward Classes' Sector. It excludes expenditure on SC/STs from other sectors.

**Indicates outlays on Tribal sub Plan (Special Central Assistance), Centrally Sponsored Schemes (excluding aid to Voluntary Organisations) and Central Assistance to State Sector programmes for tribal development.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH) : (a) and (b). The news item published in the 'Hitavada' dated 2nd September, 1980 refers to a memorandum submitted to the Vice-President, CSIR regarding alleged irregularities by the Director, National Environmental Engineering Research Institute, Nagpur. The contents of the memorandum were examined but the allegations were found to be baseless. The news item published on 19-10-1980 refers to the reversion of a Senior Technical Assistant (Stores) of National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (NEERI). The concerned employee had been charge-sheeted for misappropriation of funds of the Institute and after his admission of the charge, he was reverted to a lower post of Stores Supervisor in addition to the recovery of the amount effected in instalments The news item factually reported this matter and therefore the question of taking any further action does not arise.

Statement made by Army Chief of Staff at Ahmedabad

3404. : SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether she has taken note what the Army Chief of Staff had stated about China in particular on or about 23 June, in Ahmedabad;

(b) whether she has received a letter from a M.P. pointing out impropriety on the part of the said officer; and

(c) if so, what action has been taken in the matter of such statements being made in public at a time when the Chinese Vice Premier and the Foreign Minister was about to come to India to discuss matters of mutual interest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A letter from Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, M.P. has been received on the subject.

(c) While answering questions put by pressmen, the Chief of Army Staff had referred to capabilities which had reportedly improved as a result of the construction of an oil pipe line in Tibet and of a railway line linking Lhasa with the Chinese Mainland. The Chief of Army Staff did not make any remarks of a disparaging nature against China or Pakistan which could in any way vitiate Government's efforts to develop friendlier relations with them.

Backdated Extension of Service to Ministry Officials

3405. SHRI D.S.A. SIVAPRAKASAM : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any senior Defence Ministry official was given backdated extension of service in the years 1979-81; and

(b) if so, the names of such officers and the reasons for giving such backdated extensions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Increase in allocation for Tribal Development

3406. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the general price index has gone high at present ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to allot more money for Tribal Development under I. T. D. A. or I. T. D. P. during this year and also during the Sixth Five Year Plan; and

(c) if so, to what extent?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNIG (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): (a) The Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) was finalised in January 1981. Since then there has been some increase in the general price index.

(b) and (c). There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government at this stage.

सीमन्स इण्डिया लिमिटेड बम्बई पर कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना की बकाया राशि

3407. श्री निहाल सिंह :
श्री राम सिंह शाक्य :

क्या श्रम मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सीमन्स इण्डिया लिमिटेड के कई कर्मचारियों की कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना और भविष्य निधि की राशियां जमा नहीं की जा रही हैं और कई कर्मचारियों को रुपाई नहीं किया जा रहा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार को इस सबन्ध में उक्त फर्म के खिलाफ शिकायतें मिली हैं और यदि हां, तो सरकार ने फर्म के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

श्रम मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि प्राधिकरणों ने सूचित किया है कि मैसर्स सीमन्स इण्डिया लिमिटेड, बम्बई, कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 की धारा 17(1) (क) के अधीन छूट प्राप्त प्रतिष्ठान है और अपने न्यासी बोर्ड की भविष्य निधि राशि का नियमित रूप से स्थानान्तरण कर रहा है।

तथापि कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा प्राधिकरणों ने सूचित किया है कि ऋण की ओर 3297/- रु० की अदायगी और हर्जाने की ओर 842.65 रु० की अदायगी शेष है।

(ख) न तो कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और न ही कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा प्राधिकरणों द्वारा कोई शिकायत प्राप्त हुई है तथापि, नियोजक कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम 1948 के अधीन कारखाना भवन के अनुरक्षण और मरम्मत में लगे कर्मचारियों के अधिनियम की परिधि में आने का विरोध कर रहा है।

Nationalisation of K. E.W. Limited

3408. SHRI A. K. ROY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the K.E.W. Ltd (Kumardhubi Engineering Works Ltd.), Dhanbad (Bihar) was previously owned by the Bird and Co. with Shri Pran Prasad as its Chairman ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that sometime in 1970, the K.E.W. was separated from the Bird and Co. and tagged with the Heilgers Group of Companies with the same Shri Pran Prasad as its Chairman ;

(c) whether this is an open manipulation to prevent the nationalisation of K.E.W. as a part of the Bird and Co., if so, facts in details ; and

(d) the reason for not including the K.E.W. for nationalisation along with the Bird and Co. ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) and (b). Till September, 1972 Kumardhubi Engineering Works Limited (KEW) was under Bird Heilgers Group. The separation of Bird Group and Heilgers Group took place in 1972 and consequently Kumardhubi Engineering Works came under the Heilgers Group. Shri Pran Prasad was the Chairman of Kumardhubi Engineering Works upto September, 1977.

(c) The undertakings of the erstwhile Bird & Co. Limited were taken over by Government with effect from 25 October 1980 and the separation of the Bird Group from the Heilgers Group in 1972 cannot, therefore, be regarded as a manipulation to prevent the nationalisation of KEW.

(d) It was the Bird Group whose assets were taken over by the Government and as KEW was not part of this Group, the question of taking over its assets as a consequence of the take over did not arise.

Progress made on Representation of Pratiraksha Mazdoor Sangh Ambarnath

3409. SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6893 dated 8 April, 1981 re-representation from the Pratiraksha Mazdoor Sangh Ambarnath and state the progress made in respect of the demands made in representation of Pratiraksha Mazdoor Sangh, Ambarnath (Distt. Thane) Maharashtra during the period of last three months ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : The demands are under consideration. Efforts are being made to issue final orders as early as possible.

Registration for Assignment of India Experts abroad from Medical Personnel

3410. DR. GOLAM YAZDANI ; Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms in his Ministry invites applications for registration for assignment of Indian Experts abroad from medical personnel holding atleast an MBBS Degree or equivalent as advertised in the weekly Journal 'Employment News' dated the 23rd May, 1981 ;

(b) if so, the reason for not inviting applications from experts in other systems of Indian medicine viz., Homeopathy, Ayurvedic and Unani ;

(c) whether he would consider the desirability of opening registration of experts in these disciplines also ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Registration of doctors in Homeopathy Ayurvedic and Unani holding degrees equivalent to MBBS

is also made and a panel is maintained.

(c) Does not arise.

Shortage of Bajaj and Priya Scooters

3411. SHRI RAM LAL RAHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Bajaj and Priya Scooters dealers are maintaining heavy waiting lists for allotment of scooters ;

(b) whether the registered applicants have to wait for years for purchasing these scooters ;

(c) if so, the measures taken in this regard for the easy delivery of these scooters ;

(d) whether these manufacturers of Bajaj and Priya scooters have applied for increase in production; and

(e) if so, for how much increase in production of scooters the licence has been issued ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) and (b). The manufacturers have reported a substantial waiting list in respect of Bajaj and Priya scooters. The delivery period is considerable.

(c) to (e). M/s. Bajaj Auto Limited were given a licence for expansion for the manufacture of two-wheelers from 80,000 to 1,60,000 by the Government in 1979. No further application for licence for substantial expansion has been received either from M/s. Bajaj Auto Limited or from Maharashtra Scooters Limited, who are the manufacturers of Priya scooters. However, their applications for excess capacity regularisation are under consideration.

Salt Cess in Gujarat

3412. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantum of annual salt cess exacted in the Gujarat State in the last five years;

(b) how much has already been spent annually out of these amounts in the Gujart State;

(c) the causes for this slow utilisation; and

(d) the action taken to improve the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) Amounts of salt cess collected from Gujarat State during the last five years were :

1976-77	Rs. 75,90,000
1977-78	Rs. 83,96,000
1978-79	Rs. 86,00,000
1979-80	Rs. 82,13,000
1980-81	Rs. 69,18,000

(b) Salt cess collections are not funded separately but are credited to general revenues of Govt. out of which expenditure is incurred on developmental and labour welfare works pertaining to salt industry in various states as well as on establishment of Salt Deptt.

The expenditure incurred in respect of Gujarat State during the last five years is given below :

1976-77	Rs. 2,45,000
1977-78	Rs. 3,52,000
1978-79	Rs. 14,42,000
1979-80	Rs. 10,93,000
1980-81	Rs. 22,21,000

(c) Utilisation of salt cess proceeds for works connected with salt industry depends on the number of proposals received, financial outlays involved, fulfilment by Salt licensees/ State Governments of the conditions laid down for giving assistance out of salt cess proceeds and speed at which these works are executed.

(d) State Governments have been requested to frame, in consultation with Salt Commissioner, suitable schemes for developmental and labour welfare works pertaining to salt industry. Further liberalisation of the code of principles drawn for giving assistance out of salt cess proceeds, will also be considered as and when necessary.

Setting up of a Company at Gauhati for H. P. C.

3413. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to set up a new company with head office at Gauhati for H. P. C. to look after the construction of paper mills at Badarpur (Cachar) Jagiroad (Nowgong) ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and when the same is going to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. The Hindustan Paper Corporation have only been advised to open an office in one of the North-Eastern States for better coordination of work relating to their projects in Nagaland and Assam.

दानापुर कैण्ट में हैड क्लर्क द्वारा आवासीय मकान पर अवैध कब्जा

3414. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दानापुर कैण्ट पटना के 'अलख मार्ग' पर कैण्ट मिडिल स्कूल के मुख्याध्यापक के लिए 1935 से एक रिहायशी मकान बना हुआ है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि दानापुर कैण्ट बोर्ड के हैड क्लर्क द्वारा इस मकान का जबरन कब्जा लिए जाने के कारण छात्रों की पढ़ाई पर बुरा प्रभाव पड़ा है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि जब तक हैड क्लर्क द्वारा इस मकान को खाली नहीं कर दिया जाता, बिहार सरकार का शिक्षा विभाग इस विद्यालय को स्थायी मान्यता देने को तैयार नहीं है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो हैड क्लर्क से विद्यालय के परिसर को खाली कराने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिवराज वी० पाटिल) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) हैड क्लर्क ने मकान का जबरन कब्जा नहीं लिया था बल्कि उसे यह मकान, 1969 में पारित एक संकल्प के अनुसार छावनी बोर्ड द्वारा एलाट किया गया था। चूंकि इस मकान का कब्जा जबरन नहीं लिया गया था इस लिए इससे विद्यार्थियों की पढ़ाई पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता

(ग) जी नहीं। यह स्कूल हस्तान्तरित करके जब 1 फरवरी, 1981 को राज्य सरकार को सौंप दिया गया तो राज्य सरकार ने इसे मान्यता प्रदान कर दी।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Dacoity in United Bank of India New Delhi

3415. SHRI R. N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the Hindustan Times dated 3rd June, 1981 that five armed bandits raided the Greater Kailash, New Delhi Branch of the United Bank of India, stabbed three of its employees and decamped with Rs. 1.23 lakh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Delhi Police in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) On 2-6-1981 at 3.40 P. M. information was received regarding robbery in United Bank of India, 'M' Block, Greater Kailash-I. The police immediately reached the spot and the statement of the cash clerk of the bank was recorded. It was reported that four armed persons, on the point of knife and pistols, took the Head Cashier and another employee to the strong room of the bank and removed currency notes from there. On checking later, it was known that the bank was robbed of Rs. 1,23,000/-.

A case FIR No. 658, dated 2-6-81 u/s 395/397/342 IPC has been registered at Police Station Kalkaji. The investigation of the case has been transferred to the Crime Branch of Delhi Police and is in progress.

Supply of Cement to Karnataka

3416. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the basis for allotment of cement to different States ; and

(b) what is the quantity of cement allotted to the State of Karnataka every quarter of the year ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) The States are given allocation of cement every quarter on the basis of consumption and keeping in view overall availability of cement in the country.

(b) The allocation of cement to Karnataka during the current calender year upto June; 1981 has been as follows :

Quarter	Basic allocation	Adhoc allocation	Total allocation
Qr. I/81 (Jan.-March)	2,08,000	42,000	2,50,000
Qr. II/81 (April-June)	2,08,000	65,000	2,73,000
Total:	4,16,000	1,07,000	5,23,000

Bottlenecks in Industrial Sector

3417. SHRI S.M. KRISHNA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) what effective steps his Ministry have taken or propose to take to remove production bottlenecks in the industrial sector and maximising returns on investments already made ;

(b) the broad outlines thereof ;

(c) whether any machinery to monitor these measures tending to eliminate production constriants has been set up in his Ministry ; and

(d) if so, the broad outlines thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). In terms of the Industrial Policy Statement of July, 1980, a number of measures have been taken to stimulate industrial production. These measures include the following :—

(1) Investment limit for small scale ancillary industries have been raised to Rs. 20 lakhs and Rs. 25 lakhs respectively with effect from 1-8-1980.

(2) Automatic growth has been allowed to 34 industries in the core and basic sectors subject to the condition that the item is not reserved for the small scale or public sector and the undertaking is not a dominant unit in the particular line of manufacture under the MRTP Act.

(3) Recognition of excess capacity has been provided for in the case of 34 selected industries subject to the condition that the industry is not reserved for the small scale.

(4) Licensing procedures have been streamlined and the time frame for the disposal of applications has been drastically reduced.

(5) A scheme for providing special facilities for 100% export-oriented units has been put in operation.

(6) Powers have been delegated to the administrative Ministries to approve foreign collaboration proposals subject to certain conditions.

(7) The locational policy has been reviewed and revised guidelines have been issued to remove genuine constraints.

(8) Under the nucleus plant strategy proposed for structurally integrated industrial growth in backward areas, based on suggestions received from the Chief Ministers concerned, project possibilities are being identified alongwith ancillary potential in selected backward districts by specially constituted Task Forces.

(9) In order to promote exports, production for exports is treated as outside the licensed capacity. It will not also be computed for the purpose determining "dominance" under the MRTP Act.

(10) Detailed guidelines have been issued for enabling Ministries/Departments to fix productive capacities on registration certificates issued under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act keeping in view the installed capacity, production achieved etc.

(11) Detailed guidelines have been issued for enabling Ministries/ Departments to fix the productive capacity in relation to Carrying on Business Licences.

(12) Guidelires have been issued for the setting up of minicement plants.

As a result of the above mentioned measures, the industrial production which has recorded a decline of 1.4% in 1979-80 has shown an upswing since October, 1980. The declining trend of 1979-80 has been reversed and industrial production has established an overall increase in the rate of growth in 1980-81 and 1981-82 over the year 1979-80. The rate of growth during the first quarter of 1981-82 is estimated at 11.1%.

(c) and (d). All production Ministries have set up monitoring groups in order to monitor the implementation of industrial licences etc. issued. In the Ministry of Industry there is also a Central Monitoring Unit who also monitor the progress achieved in implementation of industrial approvals etc.

EPF and ESI Amount outstanding against Delhi Cloth Mills, Delhi

3418. SHRI RAM SINGH SHAKYA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the location of the offices of the Delhi Cloth and General Mills Company Ltd. and the number of employees working in each of these offices on daily and monthly wage basis ;

(b) whether the main reason for not regularising them, is evading of payment of amount on account of the employees provident fund and Employees State Insurance Scheme by violating the labour laws ; and

(c) the amount on account of the employees' provident fund and the Employees State Insurance Scheme respectively deposited during the last three years and the amount on this account still outstanding as also the action being taken to realise this amount ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Assessment of Property Tax by D.M.C.

3419. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi Municipal Corporation is not following any set standard rent formulae while assessing the property tax and it varies from case to case and zone to zone thus causing considerable harassment to the property holders and this varying interpretation at times not only operates to the deteriment of the assessee but leaves much scope for corruption at the lower level ; and

(b) whether Government would enunciate this Standard Rent formulae once for all in the light of the Supreme Courts' judgement and prevent its varying interpretation and afford this much needed relief to the citizens of the capital ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has reported that as per the Supreme Court's judgement, the rateable value of a property has to be determined on the basis of Standard Rent determinable under the provisions of Section 6 or section 9 of the Delhi Rent Control Act depending upon the particular facts and circumstances of each case. While the principles and procedures for determining the standard rent as laid down in section 6 and section 9 cannot vary with areas, the factors in the determination of standard rent vary from case to case or zone to zone. The Corporation has further stated that assessment of properties is a quasi judicial functions and the decisions thereon are appealable.

Competition between Industries in Rural and Urban Areas

3420. SHRI A. T. PATIL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the protections given to the industries in rural area to face competition with the urban industries; and

(b) the achievements, if any, in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) and (b). No protection as such is being given to the industries in rural areas to face competition with the urban industries. The Government is, however, providing a number of incentives and facilities in rural areas to encourage speedy growth of industries. These include intensive extension services being provided through the District Industries Centres and the net work of Small Industries Service Institutes. Through the seed/margin money scheme, loan assistance is being provided to all the tiny units having investment on plant and machinery not exceeding Rs. 2 lakhs and which are located in towns and villages having population of less than 50,000.

Certain concessions are also being offered in relation to the scale of operation/size of the unit. Accordingly, some traditional village & small industries like handlooms, sericulture, coir khadi and village industries which are predominantly rural-oriented are being offered concessions in the form of concessional loans, managerial subsidy to cooperatives of these artisans, subsidy on supply of improved tools and equipment to them to enable them to withstand competition from comparatively large sized units which are mostly urban-oriented.

दीव में एक सीमेन्ट फैक्ट्री लगाना

3421 श्रीमती संयोगिता राणे :

क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सरकार दीव में चूने के पत्थर की पर्याप्त उपलब्धि को ध्यान में रखते हुए वहां पर एक सीमेन्ट फैक्ट्री लगाने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार करेगी ?

उद्योग और श्रम मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) : ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है ।

Robberies and Bus Looting on National Highways

3422. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the number of robberies and bus lootings by armed bandits on national highways in the country are on increase ; and

(b) if so, what preventive measures Government propose to take to check these incidents ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : (a) and (b). There is no information or report with the Government to conclude that the number of robberies and bus lootings by armed baudits on natical highways in the country are on the increase. Whenever, there is such an incident action is taken immediately by the authorities concerned. Adequate steps such as (1) patrolling of National Highways (2) Armed Guard escorting of night journey buses (3) posting of police pickets in crime prone areas and (4) formation of Special squads to arrest dacoits are being taken by the concerned State Governments and U. T. Administrations to contain the incidence of such crimes.

Industrial Estate for Schedule Castes

3423 : SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to establish a separate industrial estate for Scheduled Castes ;

(b) whether Government have made any study about the proposed step for integration of society ; and

(c) the existing institutional arrangements for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). There is no proposal for the establishment of a separate Industrial Estate for Scheduled Castes by the Govt. of India, nor has any study been made in this regard.

(c) Institutional arrangements for the Scheduled Castes in the context of setting up industries are available in the respective Special Component Plans of the States and Union Territories.

Steps to Implement Plan

3424. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a meeting of the Planning Commission was held recently to review the performance of the economy and the progress in mobilisation of additional resources ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. A full meeting of the Planning Commission was held on 6th August, 1981 under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister.

(b) The meeting reviewed :

(i) The financial resources for the Plan both of the Centre and the States for the year 1981-82 ;

(ii) The implications of the preliminary results of the 1980-81 population census ;

(iii) The problems in the implementation of the programme of rural development, in particular the integrated rural development programme and the national rural employment programme; and

(iv) Lessons to be drawn for Plan implementation from the experience derived from implementation of Plan schemes during 1980-81.

The review indicated the need for renewed emphasis on family planning programme, speedy execution of projects, greater financial discipline and strengthening of the planning and monitoring machinery at all levels.

Unutilised Allocations for Harijan Uplift

3425. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of Central and State allocations for different Harijan upliftment and development works, which remained unutilised during, 1979 and 1980, item-wise and State-wise ;

(b) the reasons for non-utilisation or under utilisation ; and

(c) the State-wise allocation of funds for each category of Harijan upliftment and development schemes for the current year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). The programmes for the Scheduled Castes whether from Central or State allocations are implemented primarily by the State Governments and scheme-wise details of unutilised amounts will be available with the State Governments. Details of Special Component Plans of the States, the Special Central Assistances to the Special Component Plans released and allocations made for Centrally sponsored schemes during the years 1979-80 and 1980-81 may be seen in Annexures I, II and III respectively.

[*Placed in Library See.* No LT-2804/81].

(c) It is for the States to determine schemewise allocations for the development of the Scheduled Castes. However, tentative outlays in the Special Component Plans of the States, the Special Central Assistance to the Special Component Plans and the Schemewise outlays in respect of Centrally Sponsored Scheme may be seen in Annexure IV, Annexure V & Annexure VI respectively.

[*Placed in Library See.* No. LT-2804/81]

Identification of Communally Sensitive Areas

3426. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have declared and identified sensitive areas for communal riots in the country ;

(b) if so, the names of the areas ; and

(c) the concrete steps Government have taken to completely wipe out the communal flare up in future in the country ;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Government have identified communally sensitive areas in various States and Union Territories.

(b) A list is enclosed.

(c) Detailed guidelines for control of communal disturbances and promotion of communal harmony have been sent to all the State Governments. These cover various aspects such as intelligence arrangements, non-official participation in preventive action, administrative measures including contingency planning, control over fire arms, personnel policy, investigation, prosecution and trial of cases and rehabilitation.

List of Districts Prone to Communal Incidents

1. ANDHRA PRADESH : Medak, Karimnagar, Nizamabad, Ranga Reddy, Hyderabad City, Adilabad, Kurnool, Nalgonda.

2. ASSAM : Cachar, Kamrup, Goalpara, Darrang, Nowgong.

3. BIHAR : Patna, Darbhanga, Madhubani, West Champaran, Giridh, Siwan, Bhojpur, Gopalganj, Santhal Pargana, Ranchi, Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Hazaribag, Purnica, Singhbhum, Sitamarhi, Nalanda, Gaya, East Champaran.

4. GUJARAT : Panch Mahals, Surat, Banaskantha, Jamnagar, Sabarkantha, Ahmedabad, Junagarh, Baroda, Kheda, Bharuch.

5. KERALA : Mallapuram, Cannanore, Trivandrum, Trichur.

6. KARNATAKA : Bangalore, Bidar, Gulbarga, Dharwar, Mysore, South Kanara, Kolar.

7. MADHYA PRADESH : Ratlam, Jabalpur, Vidisha, Sehore, Ujjain, Seoni, Sagar, Raisen, Mandsaur, Shajapur, Raigarh, Chhindwara, Damoh, Rajgarh (Beora) Bhopal, Indore, Khandwa, Khargone.

8. MAHARASHTRA : Poona City, Ahmednagar, Jalgaon, Akola, Amravati, Buldhana, Greater Bombay, Nasik, Parbhani, Thane.

9. ORISSA : Cuttack, Balasore.

10. RAJASTHAN : Jodhpur, Nagaur, Udaipur, Kota, Pali, Bhilwara, Chitorgarh, Jaipur, Tonk.

11. TAMILNADU : Trichy, South Arcot, Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli, North Arcot, Dharmapuri, Coimbatore.

12. UTTAR PRADESH : Saharanpur, Badaun, Pilibhit, Shahjahanpur, Jaunpur, Bijnore, Faizabad, Pratapgarh, Rampur, Banda, Lucknow, Barabanki, Rae-Bareilly, Muzaffarnagar, Nainital, Ghaziabad, Sultanpur, Gazipur, Deoria, Fatehpur, Mathura, Sitapur, Moradabad, Agra, Azamgarh, Varanasi,

Aligarh, Meerut, Gonda, Kanpur, Allahabad, Bareilly, Basti, Bahraich, Bulandshahar, Gorakhpur.

13. WEST BENGAL : Calcutta, Murshidabad, 24-Parganas, Nadia.

14. DELHI : Central Delhi, North Delhi.

Production and Prices of various Kinds of Papers

3427. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) what was the total production of white printing papers, writing papers, newsprint and packing papers in 1980-81 ; and

(b) what were the average prices of each of the above categories in 1980-81 as compared to their prices in 1970-71 ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) The production of the different varieties of paper in 1980-81 was approximately as follows :—

Variety	Quantity in lakh tonnes
Printing papers	3.21
Writing papers	2.54
Wrapping & packing papers	3.13
Newsprint	0·51

NOTE : It may be mentioned that it would be difficult to make a clear distinction between writing and printing papers as they are interchangeable to some extent.

(b) The prices of different varieties of paper are not uniform, and are also subject to variation from mill to mill. No authentic figures of the prices of paper prevalent in 1970-71 are available. The ex-mill prices of some representative varieties of paper in the years 1969 and 1980, are however indicated below :—

	Price range Rs. per Kg, (1969)	Price range Rs. per Kg. (1980)
White printing paper	1.98—2.98	3.00* 3.50* (Revised with effect from 29th November, 1980).
Cream laid/ wove paper	2.04	5.27—6.25
Kraft paper	1.82—2.35	5.32—6.71

*The price of white printing paper being supplied to the educational sector at controlled rate.

So far as newsprint is concerned, the price of the newsprint produced by the National Newsprint and Paper Mills, is indicated below :—

Sale price per metric tonne of Nepa Newsprint.

1970-71	1980-81	
Rs. 1100	Rs. 3886	
	Rs. 3956	(Revised with effect from 1-1-1981).

Non-Utilization of Annual Plan Allocation by Orissa

3428. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4035 on 18 March, 1981 regarding non-utilization of Annual Plan allocation by Orissa and state :

(a) the specific items department-wise expenditures incurred for the utilisation of unspent amount for the Annual Plan 1980-81 ; and

(b) what is the ratio of growth achieved in comparison to plan and non-plan expenditure of the State in this particular year ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : (a) The Plan expenditure during 1980-81 as reported by the State Government is the same as the approved outlay of Rs. 250.16 crores and thus there was no unspent balance for utilisation elsewhere.

(b) The Plan expenditure in 1980-81 was higher by about 28 per cent over that for 1979-80. Information regarding the actual growth of non-plan expenditure in 1980-81 is not yet available.

Unwritten Agreement to Run Brothels

3429. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the 'Hindustan Times' dated 9th August, 1981 that the 'unwritten agreement' between those who run the brothel on G. B. Road and the guardians of law who keep the oldest profession alive for a consideration has come on official records ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c). The Government have seen the report. There is no question of any agreement existing between the brothel keepers and the Police Personnel.

Opening of More Sainik Schools

3430. SHRI CHRISTOPHER LKKA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to open some more number of Sainik Schools in various States during the Sixth Plan period ;

(b) if so, whether any such Sainik School is proposed to be opened at Rourkela in Orissa ; and

(c) the details about the implementation of this proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Sainik Schools under the Sainik Schools Society are established at the specific request of State Governments who have to bear the entire capital expenditure and a major portion of the recurring expenditure involved. Government of India do not formulate any proposals for opening of Sainik Schools.

(b) No proposal for the opening of a Sainik School at Rourkela has been received so far from the Government of Orissa.

(c) Does not arise.

Manufacture of Sophisticated Radars by Hal

3431. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that two sophisticated types of Radars—the Air Route Surveillance Radar (ARSR) and the Precision Approach Radar (PAR)—have been developed by the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited, Hyderabad ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Both Air Route Surveillance Radar (ARSR) and the Precision Approach Radar (PAR) have been successfully developed by Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL). The production of these units will commence during the current year itself.

Ban on Books containing Derogatory Remarks on Religious Sects

3432. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any demands have been received by Government for banning certain books, containing derogatory material regarding the founders of religious sects, and likely to cause communal tensions during the year 1980-81 and 1981-82.

(b) if so, the name of the books regarding which such action has been demanded;

(c) the action taken by Government in each case; and

(d) if no action has been taken so far, the likely time by which action would be taken and the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). A statement is attached.

Statement

List of Books allegedly containing derogatory material about founders of religious sects in respect of which demands have been received by this Ministry for banning them, since April 1980 and action taken thereon.

1.	Book 'Kaal Vijay' by Laxmi Narain Mishra.	Brought to the notice of Govt. of Uttar Pradesh for appropriate action.
2.	Book 'Muhammad and the Arab Empire' by John Duckworth published by Harrap and Co. London.	Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) alerted the Customs authorities to detain the book and forward it to the Ministry of Home Affairs for further consideration in the matter.
3.	Book 'Muhammad and the Arab Empire' by J.D. Roberts and published by George Harris, London.	-do-

4.	Book 'Mecca' published by Newsweek, New York.	According to a press report the book has been prescribed by the Government of West Bengal.

(Demand had been made that action be taken in regard to the book 'New Illustrated History of India-Book II' by Tulsi Vatsal published by Oxford University Press which reportedly contains derogatory remarks about Sikh Gurus and stated to be a prescribed book in the syllabus. The matter is being examined in the Ministry of Education in consultation with the Indian Council of Historical Research).

(In representations received in respect of the story 'Sardarji' by Khwaja Ahmed Abbas published in Sarika of Ist July, 1981 it has been stated that the following publications have injured Sikh feelings and sentiments :— (a) the village by Dr. Mulk Raj Anand (b) Aurangazeb and his Times by Zahiruddin Farooqey (c) Literature published by Naqli Nirankari of Delhi (d) Nanak Unveiled by Prof. Urmid Ali, Agra (e) Novel 'Insan' by Shri Yagya Datt Sharma. The books 'Nanak Unveiled-Vol. II' and 'Aurangazeb and his Times' have been prescribed by the Govt. of Punjab in 1974. That Government's attention has been invited to the other publications specified.)

हड़तालों के परिणामस्वरूप मानव दिवसों की हानि

3433. **आचार्य भगवान देव :** क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान उद्योगों में हड़तालें, घेरावों और अन्य मजदूर आन्दोलनों के कारण कितने मानव दिनों की हानि हुई और पिछले वर्ष इसी अवधि के दौरान इन्हीं कारणों से कितने मानव-दिनों की हानि हुई ; और

(ख) क्या नए अध्यादेश के लागू होने से देश में मानव-दिनों की हानि में कमी हुई है, और यदि हां, तो कितनी ?

श्रम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) अनंतिम उपलब्ध जानकारी के अनुसार चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के पहले तीन महीनों अर्थात् अप्रैल से जून, 1981 में हड़ताल के कारण देश में 12.3 लाख श्रम दिनों की हानि हुई। उसी अवधि में हुई घेरावों की जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है। पिछले वर्ष में अनुपलब्ध अवधि के दौरान, हड़ताल के कारण 30.3 लाख श्रम दिनों की हानि हुई।

(ख) अनिवार्य सेवा अनुरक्षण अध्यादेश 1981 दिनांक 26 जुलाई, 1981 से लागू हुआ। नष्ट हुए श्रम दिनों संबंधी जानकारी केवल जून, 1981 तक ही उपलब्ध है।

औद्योगिक केन्द्र स्थापित करना

3434. **श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा :** क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार देश में आनुषंगिक तथा लघु उद्योगों के विकास के लिए 16 राज्यों में औद्योगिक केन्द्र स्थापित करने का है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जहां औद्योगिक केन्द्र खोलने का प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ग) इन केन्द्रों में किन वस्तुओं का उत्पादन करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

उद्योग और श्रम मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) : (क) 23 जुलाई, 1980 के औद्योगिक नीति सम्बन्धी वक्तव्य में अनुषंगी, लघु तथा कुटीर एककों में पर्याप्त सम्पर्क स्थापित करने के लिए पता लगाए गए औद्योगिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े जिलों में केन्द्रस्थ संयंत्रों की स्थापना करके संरचनात्मक रूप से एकीकृत औद्योगिक विकास करने के लिए एक नई नीति शुरू की गई है।

(ख) और (ग) इस कार्यक्रम के लिए विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों द्वारा पता लगाए गए 51 जिलों/क्षेत्रों में से अब तक 19 जिलों/क्षेत्रों में 19 कृतिक दलों की स्थापना की जा चुकी है। प्रगति की वर्तमान स्थिति विवरण में दी गई है।

विवरण

राज्य	सुझाए गए जिले/क्षेत्र	टिप्पणी
आन्ध्र प्रदेश	1. अनन्तपुर**	तीन जिलों के लिए कृतिक दल स्थापित।
	2. मेडक**	
	3. श्री काकुलम*	
बिहार	4. मधुबनी*	दोनों जिलों के लिए कृतिक दल स्थापित।
	5. पालामऊ	
गुजरात	6. कच्छ	राज्य सरकार से कोई उत्तर प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।
	7. अमरेली	
	8. साबर कंठा	
हरियाणा	9. महेन्द्रगढ़*	
	10. हिसार जिले का कुछ भाग*	कृतिक दल स्थापित।
	11. जींद जिले के भाग*	
हिमाचल प्रदेश	12. कांगड़ा*	सभी तीनों जिलों के लिए कृतिक दल की स्थापना हो चुकी है।
	13. सोलन*	
	14. सिरमूर*	
जम्मू और कश्मीर	15. बारामूला*	केवल बारामूला जिले के लिए कृतिक दल स्थापित।
	16. ऊधमपुर*	
कर्नाटक	17. तुमकुर†	सभी चारों जिलों के लिए कृतिक दल की स्थापना की जा चुकी है।
	18. साउथ कनारा†	
	19. गुलबर्गा†	
	20. बेलगांव†	
केरल	21. एलेप्पी	दोनों जिलों के लिए कृतिक दल स्थापित।

राज्य		सुझाए गए जिले/क्षेत्र	टिप्पणी
	22.	मालापुरम	
मध्य प्रदेश	23.	सीधी**	दोनों जिलों के लिए कृतिक दल
	24.	झबुआ**	स्थापित ।
महाराष्ट्र	25.	औरंगाबाद*	सभी जिलों के लिए कृतिक दल स्थापित ।
	26.	चन्द्रपुर*	
	27.	रत्नागिरी*	
नागालैण्ड	28.	मोन*	दोनों जिलों के लिए कृतिक दल स्थापित ।
	29.	त्वेनसांग*	
उड़ीसा	30.	पुरी (चांडक क्षेत्र)	कृतिक दल स्थापित ।
	31.	बोलनगीर*	
	32.	कालाहांडी*	
	33.	ढेकानल*	
	34.	मयूरभुंज*	
पंजाब	35.	अमृतसर (गोइन्दवाल साहिब)	दोनों जिलों के लिए कृतिक दल स्थापित ।
	36.	होशियारपुर	
राजस्थान	37.	जोधपुर	सभी जिलों के लिए कृतिक दल स्थापित ।
	38.	चुरू*	
	39.	भीलवाड़ा*	
	40.	नागौर	
तमिलनाडु	41.	पुडुकोटट्ट जिले में पुडुकोटट्ट**	दोनों क्षेत्रों के लिए कृतिक दल स्थापित ।
	42.	मदुरई में डिंडीगुल	
उत्तर प्रदेश	43.	बलिया*	सभी जिलों के लिए कृतिक दल स्थापित ।
	44.	झांसी*	
	45.	अल्मोड़ा*	
	46.	बस्ती*	
	47.	फैजाबाद*	
	48.	राय-बरेली*	
	49.	ललितपुर*	
पश्चिम बंगाल	50.	जलपाई गुड़ी†	दोनों जिलों के लिए कृतिक दल स्थापित ।
	51.	बांकुड़ा	

केन्द्रस्थ संवेत्र कार्यक्रम के लिए अब तक 51 जिलों का पता लगाया गया है ।

टिप्पणी :—*सम्पूर्ण जिला पूंजीगत निवेश राज सहायता का पात्र है ।

**जिले के अन्दर नामित क्षेत्र पूंजीगत निवेश राज सहायता के पात्र है ।

†रियायती बिल पाने के लिए यह जिला ।

Setting up of a White Cement Unit at Poshina, Gujarat

3435. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Rs. 6 crore white cement manufacturing unit in Poshina area of Sabarkantha district in Gujarat has been held up; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and when the same would be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. A letter of intent was granted to Shrimati Shanta Ben D. Patel on the 6th April, 1978 for setting up of a plant with an annual capacity of 45,000 tonnes of white cement. Not much progress has been reported by the company and it is, therefore, difficult implementation of the scheme.

Representation of the President of Ichalkaranji, Distt. Kolhapur (Maharashtra)

3436. SHRI CHATURBHUJ : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received the representation of the President of Ichalkaranji Sizing Association Ltd., Ichalkaranji, Distt. Kolhapur (Maharashtra) during last one year that the amendment in regulation No. 7 & 391 of Indian Boilers Regulation may not be enforced;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action Government have taken in that regard?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In their representation, the President of the Ichalkaranji Sizing Association Ltd., has objected to the proposed amendments to regulations 7 and 391 the Indian Boiler Regulations wherein it has been stipulated that for the purpose of registration of a second-hand boiler, where all the requisite documents are not furnished, and also for permitting old boilers (50 years or more) for further use, necessary tests including physical, chemical and metallographic tests are to be carried out.

These tests have been stipulated in the proposed amendments to regulations 7 and 391 of the said regulations by the Central Boilers Board, which is a statutory body, in order to assess the present condition and the suitability of such second-hand and old boilers for further use without sacrificing safety.

(c) The proposed amendments to regulations 7 and 391 were published in the Gazette of India, inviting objections/suggestions from the public as required by sub-section (i) of Section 31 of the Indian Boilers Act, 1923 (5 of 1923). The objections/suggestions, which were received on the draft regulations within the specified period, are now under examination of the Central Boiler Board.

केन्द्रीय सचिवालय आशुलिपिक सेवा में अंग्रेजी/हिन्दी आशुलिपिक

3437. श्री चक्रधारी सिंह : क्या गृह मंत्री केन्द्रीय सचिवालय आशुलिपिक सेवा में अंग्रेजी/हिन्दी आशुलिपिक के बारे में—6 मई 1981 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 9970 के

उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जुलाई, 1970 में केन्द्रीय सचिवालय आशुलिपिक सेवा में हिन्दी आशुलिपिक सम्मिलित करते समय स्थायी एवं अस्थायी हिन्दी आशुलिपिकों की संख्या क्या थी ;

(ख) क्या वरीयता सूची में स्थायी हिन्दी आशुलिपिकों को अस्थायी अंग्रेजी आशुलिपिकों के नीचे रखा गया था और किस वर्ष एवं महीने में उन्हें इस प्रकार वरीयता सूची में रखा गया था ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी कारण क्या थे और इस गलती को सुधारने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा रहे हैं ; और

(घ) केन्द्रीय सचिवालय आशुलिपिक सेवा में शामिल किए जाने के पश्चात् वरिष्ठ आशुलिपिक के रूप में पदोन्नत किए गए स्थायी हिन्दी आशुलिपिकों की संख्या क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी० वेंकटसुब्बय्या) : (क) और (ख) चूंकि केन्द्रीय सचिवालय आशुलिपिक सेवा विकेन्द्रीयकृत है, इसलिए उक्त सूचना कार्मिक और प्रशासनिक सुधार विभाग में उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग) केन्द्रीय सचिवालय आशुलिपिक सेवा में हिन्दी आशुलिपिकों को शामिल करने पर, उनकी वरिष्ठता कार्मिक और प्रशासनिक सुधार विभाग के दिनांक 19 दिसम्बर, 1972 के कार्यालय ज्ञापन संख्या 9/19/72-के० से०-II (प्रतिलिपि सलग्न) में दिए गए अनुदेशों के अनुसार विनियमित की गई थी। [सभा-पटल पर रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-2805/81]

Licences issued for setting up Cottage Match Units

3438. SHRI N. SOUNDARAJAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether nearly 10,000 licences have been issued for setting up cottage match units in the country; and

(b) if so, whether he is aware of the fact that nearly 60 per cent of these are not functioning and that as a result thousands of small rural farmers have lost their investments because of the policy of the Government ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR : (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) and (b). No licence is required for setting up cottage match units. Govt. has no information whether any rural farmers have lost their investments owing to non-functioning of cottage match units.

Subletting of Shops in Delhi Cantt.

3439 SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given on 19 August, 1981 to Unstarred Question No. 454 regarding subletting of shops in Delhi Cantt and state ;

(a) what are the details of the party which has gone in appeal, when, to whom, and when was notice issued to it by the Cantonment Board and the one being pursued, with what results ;

(b) how many chajjas have been erected outside verandahs and tin shed provided on platforms near the main road together with their details; how many of them have been given permission for it by the Cantonment Board; and

(c) whether rooms have been constructed over the Cantonment Board shops in Sadar Bazar, Delhi Cantt. details of the people who have done so, is it in order and if not, what action has been taken by the Board in this behalf ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Shri Lakhi Ram, occupant of shop No. 1/166, Sadar Bazar, Delhi Cantt. submitted an appeal to the erstwhile Dy. Director ML&C (now Director, DL&C) on 5-8-1977. The Cantonment Board had served a notice on Shri Lakhi Ram on 7-7-1977 under Section 185 of the Cantonment Act, 1924.

The Cantt. Board served a notice under Section 185 of the Cantonments Act, 1924 on Shri Harnam Singh occupant of Shop No 1/159 on 7-7-1977. A notice under Section 256 of the Cantts. Act, 1924 was issued on 11-8-1981 for demolition and further action is in hand.

(b) 48 shopkeepers have erected chhajjas outside verandahs and one licencee has erected a tin shed over a platform without permission. Details are given in the statement attached-I.

(c) Yes, Sir. There are 12 cases where rooms have been constructed by shopkeepers without the permission of the Cantonment Board. A list is attached as statement-II. The Cantonment Board have served these shopkeepers notice under Section 185 of the Cantonment Act, 1924 directing them to demolish these unauthorised rooms.

Statement-I

1. Shri Hem Raj
2. Shri Mangey Ram
3. Shri Goverdhan Dass
4. Shri Bhola Ram
5. Shri P.S. Gill
6. Shri Raj Kumar Jain
7. Shri K.C. Dass
8. Shri Boni Prashad
9. Shri Thathi
10. Shri U.C. Gulati
11. Shri Karori Mal
12. Shri R.S. Maggo
13. Shri Ram Kishan
14. Shri Prakash Sahni
15. Shri Chaman Lal
16. Shri Manmohan Jain
17. Shri Daulat Ram
18. Shri Kartar Singh
19. Shri Shiv Parkash
20. Shri Chaman Lal Degra
21. Shri Bachi Ram
22. Shri Atar Singh
23. Shri Chuni Lal
24. Shri Bale Ram
25. Shri Surja Ram
26. Smt. Veeranwali
27. Shri Harcharan Singh
28. Shri Jagat Singh Chatrik
29. Shri I.S. Kapoor
30. Shri Bankay Lal
31. Shri Lachman Singh
32. Shri Jai Ram Dass
33. Shri Hira Lal
34. Shri Daya Ram Jain
35. Shri Mam Chand
36. Shri V.C. Sood
37. Shri Lakhi Ram
38. Shri Gobind Ram
39. Shri Mahar Singh
40. Shri Ram Chander
41. Shri Ram Saran Dass
42. Shri Bishan Singh
43. Shri Sant Singh
44. Shri Dina Nath
45. Shri Balwant Rai
46. Shri Pheeru Mal
47. Shri Sawan Singh
48. M/s. Arora General Store
49. M/s. Lakhi Ram Sagar Chand

Erected tin shed without permission.

Statement-II

Sl. No.	Name and address
1.	Shri Lakhi Ram, 1/166, Sadar Bazar.
2.	-do-
3.	Shri Suraj Bhan, 1/170, Sadar Bazar.
4.	Shri Deena Nath, 1/177, Sadar Bazar.

5. Shri Manohar Lal, I/178, Sadar Bazar.
6. Shri Swaran Singh, Tonga Stand, Sadar Bazar.
7. Shri Hem Raj, II/34, Sadar Bazar.
8. Shri Pritam Singh Gill, II/25-26, Sadar Bazar
9. -do-
10. Shri Rattan Lal Sood, I/65, Sadar Bazar.
11. Shri Daya Ram Jain, I/162, Sadar Bazar.
12. Shri Swaran Singh, Makkar, I/153 (Singshon Bakery).

Policy followed in selection of Stenographers for deputation by Coast Guard Headquarters

3440. SHRI A.U. AZMI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given on 19 August, 1981 to the Unstarred Question No. 586 regarding 'Selection of Stenographers on deputation by Coast Guard Headquarters', and state :

(a) whether the policy enunciated at (c) of the Question in reference has been followed all through earlier also or had there been different set of rules then ;

(b) whether the basic pay plus the deputation (duty) allowance of the Stenos selected in Coast Guard exceeds the maximum of scale of pay of the post held by them ; and

(c) complete details of the AFHQ Civilian Staff of all categories on deputation in India, with whom, since when and steps taken to revert them back ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) No specific criteria have been laid down for forwarding applications for deputation to the Coast Guard Hqrs. In each case of deputation, a decision on the number of applications to be forwarded is taken into account all relevant factors such as the number of posts to be filled by deputation and the number of applications received from serving Stenographer.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Details are indicated in the enclosed Apendices 'A' to 'C' (*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2806/81*]. The departments with whom AFHQ civilian staff are on deputation and are due to revert are being reminded from time to time.

Small Industries Institutes in Bihar

3441. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are at present four Small Industries Institutes in Bihar located at Patna, Ranchi, Dhanbad and Muzaffarpur ;

(b) whether the Muzaffarpur institute has to cater to about half of the population and half of the number of districts in Bihar ;

(c) whether he has been forwarded a copy of representation demanding one more (Mithila) S.I.I. to be located at Darbhanga ;

(d) if so, whether it is proposed to open Mithila S.I.I. at Darbhanga; and

(e) if not, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) In Bihar there are three full-fledged Small Industries Service Institutes one each at Patna, Ranchi and Muzaffarpur and one Branch Small Industries Service Institute located at Dhanbad.

(b) The Institute at Muzaffarpur caters to the needs of Motihari, Betiah, Saran, Gopal ganj, Siwan, Muzaffarpur, Sitamarhi, Vaishali, Darbhanga, Madhubani, Smastipur, Saharsa, Purnea and Katihar Districts.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) There is no proposal at present to open an Institute at Darbhanga ;

(e) The interest of small scale industries located at Darbhanga and surrounding areas is being looked after by Small Industries Service Institute, Muzaffarpur.

House Rent Allowance to the Employees of Mizoram

3442. DR. R. ROTHUAMA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5850 on 1 April, 1981 regarding House Rent Allowances to employees of Mizoram, and state :

(a) whether necessary information in the matter has since been collected ;

(b) if so, when it will be laid on the Table of the House ; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c) Government are examining a proposal for grant of House Rent Allowance to the Mizoram Government employees. A decision in the matter is expected shortly.

सेना के कर्मचारियों को बहादुरी/सराहनीय सेवा के लिये पदक

3443. **श्री महमूद हसन खान** : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सेना के कर्मचारियों को पिछले तीन वर्षों में उनकी विशिष्ट तथा सराहनीय सेवा और बहादुरी के लिये वर्ष-वार कितने पदक प्रदान किये गये ; और

(ख) सेना मुख्यालय के अधिकारियों ने कितने पदक प्राप्त किये और सीमान्त क्षेत्रों एवं शान्त क्षेत्रों में नियुक्त अधिकारियों ने कितने पदक प्राप्त किये ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री शिवराज वी. पाटिल) : (क) और (ख) एक विवरण सदन के पटल पर रख दिया गया है ।

विवरण

शौर्य/प्रशंसनीय सेवा के लिये पिछले तीन वर्षों में सेना कार्मिकों को दिए गए मैडलों के संबंध में विवरण

वर्ष	सेना के कार्मिको को दिए गए पुरस्कारों की कुल संख्या			थल सेना मुख्यालय के अफसरों को दिए गए पुरस्कारों की संख्या			सीमावर्ती तथा अशांत क्षेत्रों में तैनात अफसरों को दिए गए पुरस्कारों की संख्या		
	शौर्य के लिए	प्रशंसनीय सेवा के लिए	जोड़	शौर्य के लिए	प्रशंसनीय सेवा के लिए	जोड़	शौर्य के लिए	प्रशंसनीय सेवा के लिए	जोड़
	1			2			3		
1979	18	81	99	—	17	17	1	22	23
1980	26	85	111	—	12	12	4	30	34
1981	31	91	122	—	11	11	5	26	31

सरकारी कर्मचारियों को अवकाश यात्रा छूट

3444. **श्री मनी राम बागड़ी :** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारी 1978-81 ब्लाक वर्षों की अवकाश यात्रा छूट 1982 में भी प्राप्त कर सकते हैं ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार इस सुविधा का विस्तार करने और इसे एक नया स्वरूप देने का है जिसके अन्तर्गत कर्मचारियों को एक निश्चित धनराशि का नकद भुगतान दिया जाएगा ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी० वेंकटसुब्बय्या) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमान्, बशर्ते कि वे ब्लाक वर्ष 1978-81 के दौरान किसी समय इसे लेने में असमर्थ है।

(ख) इस समय ऐसा कोई भी प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

Posting of Chief Vigilance Officers in Government Departments/Ministries

3445. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether postings of Chief Vigilance Officers to various Government Departments/Ministries are required to be made with the prior approval of the Central Vigilance Commission as per the Government Instructions in this regard;

(b) whether some officers have recently been posted as Chief Vigilance Officers in some Departments without obtaining such approval;

(c) whether despite the objections raised by the Central Vigilance Commission these officers are allowed to continue as Chief Vigilance Officers in contravention of the rules/instructions laid down by the Government;

(d) if so, the particulars of the officers so appointed stating the reasons for their appointment; and

(e) the steps contemplated by Government in the matter ;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) Chief Vigilance Officers in the Ministries/Departments/Public Sector Undertakings/Banks are required to be appointed in consultation with the Central Vigilance Commission. No person whose appointment is objected to by the Central Vigilance Commission will be so appointed. However, suitable arrangements in vacancies for a period upto 3 months due to leave or other reasons can be made by the appropriate authority without obtaining the concurrence of the Central Vigilance Commission.

(b) to (d) Chief Vigilance Officers in Air India and India' Tourism Development Corporation have been appointed without the approval of the Central Vigilance Commission due to urgency and through oversight. The administrative Ministry, viz., the Ministry of Tourism & Civil Aviation have however, sought ex-post-facto approval of the Central Vigilance Commission for these appointments.

(e) It would be ensured that all formalities are completed before appointments are finally approved.

Death of a woman in Rajouri Garden, New Delhi

3446 SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 442 on the 19th August, 1981 regarding death of a woman in Rajouri Garden, New Delhi and state :

(a) when the section was changed to 306 IPC in place of 309 IPC and also when Section 4 of the Dowry Prohibition Act was added and also the FIR Nos. alongwith the date relating thereto:

(b) the names of the persons against whom charges under the sections have been framed ; and

(c) the follow up action taken against them in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Section 4 of the Dowry Prohibition Act was added on 29-11-1980 and Section 306 was added on 15-5-81. However FIR No. remains the same, viz. 587 dated 9-8-1980 of the Police Station Rajouri Garden.

(b) and (c) on further investigation in the case by the Delhi Police have not revealed any material to frame charges against anyone. It has now been decided to handover the investigation of the case to the Central Bureau of Investigation.

Palekar Award

3447. SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Government has moved the Supreme Court seeking transfer of all Petitions challenging the Palekar Award to the Supreme Court ;

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the reasons for moving the same ;

(c) how many petitions have been challenged in various lower courts, High Courts and Supreme Court ;

(d) the particulars of such Petitions ; and

(e) the steps to be taken to protect rights and privileges of journalists and others as enshrined in the Palekar Award during the pendency in the courts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (e) 8 newspaper establishments have filed writ petitions in the various High courts challenging the Government orders on the recommendations of the Tribunals for Working Journalists and non-journalist newspaper employees. Particulars of these petitions are given in the attached statement.

All these petitions involve the same or substantially the same questions of law of general importance. In order therefore to obtain a uniform decision in respect of all such cases the Union of India has filed a writ petition, under article 139A of the Constitution, in the Supreme Court on 20th July, 1981 for transfer of six of these writ petitions ; the Government has requested the Government Advocate to arrange for the transfer of the two other writ petitions also which were received subsequently.

In the meantime, the High Courts before whom the writ petitions have been filed have passed interim orders requiring the establishments to pay 50% of the increased amounts due to the employees according to the recommendations ; in the case of one establishment which have entered into an agreement with a section of the employees it has been ordered that the payment to those employees should be made in terms of the agreement.

The orders of the High Courts have been forwarded to the State Government concerned for necessary action.

Statement

Sl. No.	Writ Petition No. & filed by	Name of the High Court
1.	W.P. No. 288 of 1981 By Ushodaya Publication	Andhra Pradesh High Court.
2.	W.P. No. 604 of 1981 By Andhra Printers Ltd.	do
3.	W.P. No. 2630 of 1981 By Jagran Prakashan (P) Ltd.	Allahabad High Court
4.	W.P. No. 241 of 1981 By M/s. Nava Bharat Press	Delhi High Court.
5.	W.P. No. 549 of 1981 By M/s. Search Light Ltd.	Delhi High Court.
6.	W.P. No. 479 of 1981 By M/s. Bennett Coleman & Co. Ltd.	Delhi High Court.
7.	W.P. No. 436 of 1981 By Shri Kanak Chandra Sarmah (Janambhoomi)	Gauhati High Court.
8.	W.P. No. 1533 of 1981 By Indian National Press Bombay.	Delhi High Court.

दक्षिणपुरी, नई दिल्ली के औद्योगिक विकास निगम केन्द्र में अनियमितताएं

3448. **श्री राम प्यारे पनिका :** क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने का कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दक्षिणपुरी, नई दिल्ली के औद्योगिक विकास निगम केन्द्र में अनियमितताओं के बारे में कोई रिपोर्ट मिली है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार उनकी जांच करने तथा उन्हें रोकने के लिए आवश्यक कदम उठा रही है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(घ) क्या वहां के निवासियों ने उप राज्यपाल को इस संबंध में कोई ज्ञापन दिया है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा अब तक क्या कार्रवाई की गई है ;

उद्योग और श्रम मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) : (क) और (ख) दिल्ली राज्य औद्योगिक विकास निगम उद्यमी एसोसिएशन दक्षिणपुरी के सचिव ने दिल्ली के उपराज्यपाल को एक ज्ञापन दिया है जिसमें कुछ मांगे की हुई हैं।

(ग) ये मांगें प्रमुखतः दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा लाइसेंस जारी करने, बिजली और पानी की आपूर्ति करने, सफाई, टेलीफोन सुविधाओं, अनापत्ति प्रमाणपत्र जारी करने तथा अन्धे और विकलांग व्यक्तियों को सहायता देने के बारे में दिल्ली राज्य औद्योगिक विकास निगम द्वारा इन मांगों को यथासंभव पूरा करने के लिए उपयुक्त कार्रवाई की गई है।

(घ) जी, नहीं।

(ङ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Development of Hydro-Electric generator

3450. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Roorkee University Engineers have developed 5 K. W. system of Hydro Electric Generator from small perennial streams; and

(b) whether such schemes are going to be taken up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C.P.N. SINGH) : (a) & (b) Work on developing a low cost hydrid hydel system of small outputs has made progress at Roorkee University. A research, development and demonstration programme has been initiated by the Commission for Additional Sources of Energy (CASE). The aim of the programme is to develop at optimum cost, electric power generating systems from water streams of hill areas or canal falls having a head of 3 to 90 meters and capable of producing power ranging approximately from 1.5 to 100 KW.

Husk Procurement

3451. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) when Government of India are going to give sanction for the proposed delegation of power for husk procurement under Essential Commodities Act ;

(b) when was it submitted to Government of India by Government of Kerala ; and

(c) the reasons for the delay ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) to (c) The Government of Kerala had submitted a proposal in March, 1980 for delegation of powers under the Essential Commodities Act for the procurement of husks in the State. The request of the State Government is under active consideration.

Representation of Convener, Action Committee H.E.C. Ranchi

3452. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state the steps taken on the representation from the Convener Action Committee, HEC Ministerial Staff, Ranchi.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : No action is pending or required to be taken on the said representation.

Expenditure by Avard in Border/ Tribal Areas and North-Eastern States

3453. SHRI K. K. TEWARI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that during the last three years, the AVARD has spent over Rs. 1.75 crores in North-Eastern States and Border/ Tribal areas through its agents ;

(b) whether it is a fact that this amount was received from foreign countries only to be spent mostly in the sensitive areas; and

(c) whether it is a fact that senior office bearers of the AVARD and Gandhi Peace Foundation are involved in Political activities and their offices were raided by the Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS : (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

International Criminals in Goa

3454. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Goa harbours the maximum number of international crooks, criminals indulging in various crimes ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to prevent their entry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS : (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Shifting of HPC

3455. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to shift the headquarters of Hindustan Paper Corporation from Calcutta to Gauhati; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) and (b) There is no proposal to shift the Headquarters of the Hindustan Paper Corporation from Calcutta to Gauhati. The Corporation have only been advised to open an office in one of the North Eastern States for better co-ordination of work relating to their projects in Nagaland & Assam.

Non-Availability of Helicopter Service to a Mountaineer

3456. SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether 1981 Captain H.P. Singh of the B.S.F. acting as Liaison Officer with a Japanese expedition to Nun Peak in Ladakh, died due to high altitude sickness and non-availability of helicopter facilities for evacuation from the base camp;

(b) whether one woman member Miss Naoko Kamazawa of another Japanese expedition team also died in early August, 1981 under similar circumstances ;

(c) if so, whether Govt. propose to arrange and position helicopter service with the respective State Governments in which the expedition is carried out for emergency evacuation of such cases;

(d) whether a detailed report in respect of the deaths of these persons will be placed on the Table of the House; and

(e) the total number of persons who died on such expeditions during the last three years in the Ladakh sector ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No, Sir. However, Shri H.P. Misra, Assistant Commandant of the B.S.F., who was acting as Liaison Officer with a Spanish Expedition in the NUNKUN died due to pulmonary Oedema. On receipt of a request on the evening

of 20th July for the evacuation of Shri Misra, an IAF helicopter reached the site on the morning of 21st July, 1981. However, by the time the helicopter reached there, the officer had died.

(b) Miss Naoko Kamazawa, a member of Japanese expedition died due to pulmonary oedema on 8th August, 1981.

(c) On a request from the Government of J. & K. a proposal for formation of "dedicated flight" for undertaking the rescue operations connected with mountaineering is under examination of the Ministry of Defence.

(d) It is not considered necessary to place on the Table of the House detailed report in respect of deaths during mountaineering expeditions.

(e) According to available information four persons died.

Stock of Aluminium, Copper Manganese Cobalt in Ocean

3457. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian scientists have investigated that there is huge stock of aluminium, copper, manganese, cobalt etc., in the Ocean ;

(b) whether the attention of Government has been invited to the report of the National Institute of Oceanography ;

(c) whether it is a fact that upto 200 miles from the shores investigations can be carried out for discovery of the above metals ; and

(d) what steps Government have taken or propose to take to discover the stocks of metals in the Ocean ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH) : (a) and (b). The National Institute of Oceanography had collected samples of polymetallic nodules from the Indian Ocean bed in January, 1981 and analysis of the samples collected indicated presence of Manganese, Nickel, Copper & Cobalt. Analysis of collected samples however does not yet indicate presence of economic significance of aluminium, copper, manganese or cobalt.

(c) The U. N. Conference on the Law of the Sea has reached a consensus regarding an exclusive economic zone of 200 miles where a Coastal State will have sovereign rights for the purposes of exploration and exploitation, conservation and management of all its resources.

(d) The research and surveys for polymetallic nodules in the deeper parts of the Indian Ocean region will be undertaken by inter-agency research groups, programmes for which are being identified by an Expert Panel on Seabed Assessment Programme of the Indian Ocean Region including scientists from National Institute of Oceanography.

Hill Area Development Plan

3458. SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) which districts have been selected in Orissa for development under the Hill Area Development Plan ;

(b) what allocations were made during 1980 and the plans for which they were intended ;

(c) whether the allocations made were fully utilised and if not, the shortfall and the reasons therefor ; and

(d) what are the plans for 1981-both financial and for development ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : (a) None of the districts of Orissa is covered under the Hill Area Development Programme.

(b) to (d). Question do not arise.

Assent to State Bills

3459. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) how many Bills of various States passed by various State Assemblies are pending with Central Government for President's assent during last one year, State-wise ; and

(b) the reasons for delay for each of pending Bills, separately ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b). 28 Bills of various States are pending for the assent of the President during the last one year. A statement indicating the position of each Bill is placed on the Table of the House.

Statement

Statement showing the pending bills for the Assent of the President from 10-9-80 to 9-9-81

	Name o the Bill	Date of Receipt by Govt. of India	Reasons for Delay
	ANDHRA PRADESH		
1.	The Andhra Pradesh Education Bill, 1981	10-6-81	Under consideration in consultation with the administrative Ministries/ Departments concerned.
	GUJARAT		
2.	The Gujarat Maritime Board Bill, 1981	20-8-81	do
	MADHYA PRADESH		
3.	The M. P. Prakoshtha Swamitva Vidheyak, 1981	16-6-81	Reply from the State Govt. on the points raised by the administrative Ministry is awaited.

4.	The M. P. Lokayukt Evam Up-Lokayukat Vidheyak, 1980	23-6-81	Under consideration in consultation with the administrative Ministries/ Departments concerned.
	MEGHALAYA		
5.	The Meghalaya Regulation of Employment Bill, 1980	29-7-80	do
6.	The Meghalaya Transfer of Land (Regulation) (Amendment) Bill, 1981	19-5-81	Reply from the State Govt. on the points raised by the Administrative Ministry is awaited.
7.	The Meghalaya School Education Bill, 1981	16-6-81	Under consideration in consultation with the administrative Ministries/ Departments concerned.
	TAMIL NADU		
8.	The Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling of Land) (2nd Amendment) Bill, 1980	6-9-80	Under consideration in consultation with the administrative Ministries/ Departments concerned.
9.	The Tamil Nadu Electricity Board (Recovery of Dues) (Amendment) Bill, 1981	5-6-81	do
10.	The Industrial Disputes (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Bill, 1981	10-6-81	Reply from the State Govt. on the points raised by the administrative Ministry is awaited.
11.	The Tamil Nadu Handloom Workers (Condition of Employment and Misc. Provision) Bill, 1981	19-6-81	do
12.	The Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Amendment Bill, 1981	2-9-81	Under consideration in consultation with the administrative Ministries/ Departments concerned.
	TRIPURA		
13.	The Tripura Educational Institutions (Acquisition of Right, Title and Interest) Bill, 1981	27-3-81	do

WEST BENGAL

14.	The City Civil Court (Amendment) Bill, 1980	22-10-80	Under consideration in consultation with the administrative Ministries/ Departments concerned.
15.	The Industrial Disputes (West Bengal 2nd Amendment) Bill, 1980	23-10-80	do
16.	The Calcutta Municipal Corporation Bill, 1980	13-4-81	do
17.	The Howrah Municipal Corporation Bill, 1980	16-6-81	do
18.	The Netaji Nagar College (Taking over of Management) (Amendment) Bill, 1981	—	
19.	The Indian College of Arts and Draftsmanship (Taking over of Management) (Amendment) Bill, 1981	11-5-81	do
20.	The Sri Ramkrishna Sarada Vidya Mahapitha Acquisition Bill, 1981		
21.	The Bangabasi Group of College Acquisition Bill, 1981		
22.	The Indian College of Arts and Draftsmanship Acquisition Bill, 1981	16-6-81	do
23.	The Birla College of Science and Education Acquisition Bill, 1981		
24.	The Netaji Nagar College Acquisition Bill, 1981		
25.	The Land Acquisition (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 1981	21-5-81	Reply from the State Govt. on the points raised by the Administrative Ministry is awaited.
26.	The Calcutta Thika Tenancy (Acquisition & Regulation) Bill, 1981.	16-6-81	Under examination in consultation with the administrative Ministries/ Departments concerned.
27.	The West Bengal Land Reforms (Amendment) Bill, 1981	1-7-81	do
28.	The Registration (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 1981	9-7-81	Reply from the State Government on the points raised by the Administrative Ministry is awaited.

Pension Scheme for Journalist in Kerala

3460. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) details of the pension scheme for journalists in Kerala ; and

(b) advice given to other States in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) According to information received from the Government of Kerala, the salient features of that Government's scheme for journalists are as follows :

1. The Scheme envisages financial assistance to journalists in indigent condition whose income does not exceed Rs. 3000/- per annum.

2. Under the Scheme, assistance will also be granted to the dependents of deceased journalists in order of priority : (a) Widow (b) Unemployed son below the age of 21 (c) Unmarried and unemployed daughter below the age of 21 (d) Father (e) Mother etc. subject to the condition that the assistance will be given to only one person at a time.

3. The assistance ranges from Rs. 150/- to Rs. 250/- per mensum.

4. A committee consisting of representatives of working journalists, newspaper managements and the Director of Public Relations with the Minister in charge of Information as Chairman manages the Scheme.

5. The expenditure is being met from the State Budget.

6. 122 persons get financial assistance under the Scheme at present.

(b) The Central Government have not given any advice to any State Government in this regard.

Pending case of Hindustan Lever before the Delhi Industrial dispute under Adjudication

3461. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV :
SHRI SUBODH SEN :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the volume of litigation is largely determined by companies like Hindustan Lever Limited which rush to Higher courts practically on each and every interlocutory order given in Industrial disputes under adjudication ;

(b) whether it is a fact that even in Delhi Industrial Disputes relating to Hindustan Lever Limited had been pending adjudication from 1966 onwards and that hardly any dispute sees its culmination before 15 years ; and

(c) if so, what Government propose to do to save labour from such fatal delays of justice ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) and (b). A dispute arose between the management of Hindustan Lever Ltd. and their workmen over the demands of the latter that employment of contract/casual labour should be done away with and the existing vacancies filled on a regular basis from the staff. After conciliatory efforts failed to bring about an amicable settlement, the Delhi Administration referred the dispute

to the Industrial Tribunal New Delhi for adjudication in 1966. The management took the view that the issue raised by the workmen could not be treated as an industrial dispute and raised an objection that the reference made to the Tribunal was therefore incompetent. The Tribunal, however, ruled in its order passed on 20th October, 1967 that the issue raised was an industrial dispute and that the reference was in order. From this decision of the Industrial Tribunal, the management of the Hindustan Lever Ltd. filed a writ petition before the Delhi High Court. The Delhi High Court in an order passed on 18th December, 1967 granted an interim stay of the order of the Industrial Tribunal. This interim order was made final on January 10, 1968 restraining the passing of the final Award till the disposal of the writ petition. On 13-12-1976, the Delhi High Court delivered its judgement and ruled that the reference of the dispute for adjudication by the Industrial Tribunal was ultra vires and incompetent. From this decision of the Delhi High Court, the workmen of Hindustan Lever Ltd. have filed an appeal before the Supreme Court. The matter is now pending before the Supreme Court whose decision is awaited.

On 30-4-81, the management and the workmen of Hindustan Lever Ltd. filed a joint statement before the Industrial Tribunal II, New Delhi requesting for a sine-die adjournment of the case pending a final decision by the Supreme Court.

(c) In the instant dispute, the delay has occured because of the time taken by the law courts in deciding the issue.

Manufacture of Blades by Foreign Companies

3462. SHRI N. E. HORO : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have permitted some foreign companies to manufacture blades in India ;

(b) if so, the names of such companies given permission during 1980-81 ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that technical know-how for manufacturing blades is available in India also ; and

(d) whether there was indication in Government industrial policy that no foreign industrial groups would be permitted to manufacture items in India about which technical know-how is available in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The indigenous technical know-how available in India for the Manufacture of razor blades requires improvement.

(d) While Government is committed to promoting technological self-reliance, it also recognises the necessity for continuously upgrading indigenous technology. Where idigenous skills and technology do not come up to the mark, Government would consider inflow of technology wherever required.

Women Inmates of Tihar Jail

3463. SHRI NIREN GHOSH :
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :
SHRI JAGPAL SINGH :
SHRI TRILOK CHAND :
SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI :
PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA :
SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA :
SHRI MANI RAM BAGRI :

SHRI BHIKURAM JAIN:
SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :
SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to revelations made in a study by a research scholar of Punjab University on the women inmates of Tihar jail which appeared in Hindustan Times dated 10 August, 1981 under the caption 'Tihar women sexual prey to law and out law';

(b) whether physical check is done by the Policemen and Police women;

(c) if so, what percentage by each category ;

(d) whether women inmates are subjected to physical and immoral torture; and

(e) if so, what are the other features the study has revealed.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) (a) to (e). The Government have seen the Press report captioned 'Tihar Women sexual prey to law and out law' which appeared in the 'Hindustan Times' dated 10 August, 1981. The Delhi Administration have reported that no lady by the name of Rita Sarin, as mentioned in the Press report, was ever allowed to conduct a study on the women inmates of Tihar Jail. The Administration have further clarified that personal search of the women is always conducted by lady constables or by a respectable lady as provided in the Criminal Procedure Code. Similarly the searches inside the jail are done by the Matron (female warder). Females involved in crime are generally not detained in Police Station after sunset except under absolutely unavoidable circumstances with prior permission of an officer not below the rank of Asstt. Commissioner of Police. Similarly they are lodged in a separate ward inside the Jail where no male prisoner or any other unauthorised person is allowed to enter.

Constitution of District Coordination Committees by States to Control Law and Order in Tribal and Harijan Concentrated Areas

3464. SHRI A.C. DAS : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some State Governments have constituted District Coordination Committees with MPS, M.L.As, Police Officials etc. as its members to control law and order situation in the tribal and harijan concentrated areas in accordance with recommendations of the National Police Commission ;

(b) if so, the names of the States which have formed such Committees; and

(c) whether the Union Government propose to issue directives to such States which have not constituted the Committees to constitute immediately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Among the recommendations of the National Police Commission so far considered and proposed for the consideration of the State Government there is no such recommendation as the one referred to.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Manufacture of Civilian Trade Items in Ordinance Factories

3465. SHRI DAULAT SINHJI JADEJA :
SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that certain Civilian Trade items are being manufactured in ordinance factories;

(b) if so, what are those items;

(c) whether it has any effect on defence production; and

(d) whether Government will consider to discontinue this practice and produce only requirement of defence forces ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main items manufactured and sold to civil trade are Sporting Weapons, Sporting Ammunitions, Fog Signal detonators for Railways, various acids, chemicals e. g. Hexamine, Nitolim and Industrial Nitrocellulose, mild steel barrels, components for primatic compass, clothing, tentage, etc.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) No, Sir.

गांधी नगर, गुजरात में इलेक्ट्रानिक्स उद्योग की स्थापना

3466. **श्री छोटू भाई वासिव :** क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) गांधी नगर, गुजरात में इलेक्ट्रानिक उद्योग की स्थापना में कितनी राशि व्यय किए जाने की संभावना है ; और

(ख) इन उद्योगों में कितने प्रशिक्षित और अप्रशिक्षित लोगों को रोजगार मिलेगा और तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी, इलेक्ट्रानिकी तथा पर्यावरण विभागों में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री सी० पी० एन० सिंह) : (क) गुजरात औद्योगिक विकास निगम (जी० आई० डी० सी०) गांधी नगर में इलेक्ट्रानिकी उद्योग के लिए एक विशेष उद्योग-समूह स्थापित करने जा रहा है । उद्योग समूह स्थापित करने का कार्य अभी प्रारम्भिक अवस्था में है । गुजरात औद्योगिक विकास निगम ने 29-8-81 को ही भूमि का कब्जा प्राप्त किया है । सरकारी भूमि होने के कारण, गुजरात औद्योगिक विकास निगम को राज्य सरकार के भवन तथा सचार विभाग को 1,45,75,000 रुपए की राशि की अदायगी करनी पड़ेगी । गांधी नगर में उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिए कोई समय-सीमा निर्धारित नहीं की गयी है ।

(ख) चूंकि इलेक्ट्रानिकी उद्योग-समूह स्थापित करने का कार्य अभी प्रारम्भिक अवस्था में ही है, इसलिए यह अनुमान लगाना मुश्किल है कि इसमें कितने लोगों को रोजगार मिलेगा ।

Child Labour

3467. SHRI R. P. YADAV :
SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to bring a comprehensive legislation with regard to child labour ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the details of the recommendations made by the Central Advisory Board in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Central Advisory Board on Child Labour are not yet due to submit their recommendations to Government.

News Item "Ex-Cops are Kings of Under World"

3468. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been invited to a news item which appeared in the Indian Express dated 29 July, 1981 under the heading 'Ex-cops are kings of underworld ;

(b) if so, the details thereof : and

(c) the steps Government have taken or propose to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c), The News-item covered the report that some of the Delhi Police personnel dismissed from service are engaged in illegal and criminal activities. The Delhi Police keep a watch on persons whether Ex-cops or others, suspected of indulging in illegal and criminal activities and take appropriate action as per law.

उत्तर प्रदेश में कतिपय खंडों को आदिवासी क्षेत्र घोषित करना

3469. **श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत :** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के धारचूला, मुन्स्यारी, कपकोट और जोशीमठ खंडों को आदिवासी क्षेत्रों के रूप में घोषित करने के किसी प्रस्ताव पर उनके मंत्रालय द्वारा विचार किया जा रहा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में निर्णय कब तक लिया जाएगा ?

गृह मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) और (ख) उत्तर प्रदेश में क्षेत्रों को अनुसूचित करने के लिए न्याय संगत कोई ठोस प्रस्ताव राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

Setting of Papar Mill in Tripura

3470. SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the steps so far taken by Government to set up a paper mill in Tripurs ; and

(b) details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) and (b). The Government of Tripura have proposed the setting up of a paper/pulp mill based on the bamboo resources of the State. It is, however, necessary that adequate infrastructural facilities are developed to support a major project like a paper mill. The State Government have been advised to examine the possibilities of development of internal infrastructure and also the institutional framework to sustain a project of this magnitude.

MINIMUM WAGES

3471. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the criteria for fixing minimum wages as existing now, are not all comprehensive :

(b) if so, whether Government propose to review it ; and

(c) if so, specific steps taken in that direction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (c). The Government have set up an official Committee to review the criteria for fixing minimum wages and to maks recommendations in that regard. The report of the Committee is awaited.

योजना लक्ष्यों का मूल्यांकन

3472. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) योजना आयोग ने यह घोषणा की थी कि एक वर्ष के लिए निर्धारित लक्ष्यों का मूल्यांकन प्रत्येक तीन महीनों के बाद किया जाएगा और उनका कार्य प्रणाली की भी जांच की जाएगी ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार वर्ष 1980-81 के लिए कृषि उत्पादन, औद्योगिक उत्पादन, बिजली बनाना, कोयला और इस्पात उत्पादन, सिंचित क्षेत्र में वृद्धि संबंधी लक्ष्य बनाएगी और लक्ष्यों को किस सीमा तक प्राप्त किया गया है और यदि लक्ष्य प्राप्त नहीं हुए है, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और उसके लिए कौन उत्तरदायी है ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री एस० बी० चव्हाण) : (क) यद्यपि योजना आयोग ने इस बारे में कोई औपचारिक घोषणा नहीं की है कि एक वर्ष के लिए निर्धारित किए गए लक्ष्यों के कार्यान्वयन का मूल्यांकन हर तीन महीने बाद किया जाएगा तथापि आयोग ने योजना को प्रभावी रूप से और सुचारु रूप से कार्यान्वित करने तथा समस्या क्षेत्रों का पता लगाने और समय पर सुधारात्मक कार्रवाई करने के लिए व्यवस्थित रूप से इसकी प्रगति का प्रबोधन करने की आवश्यकता पर बल दिया है ।

(ख) उत्पादन आदि के लक्ष्यों के बारे में विस्तृत सूचना "वार्षिक योजना 1981-82" में दी गई है । इस दस्तावेज की प्रतियां परिचालित की जा चुकी हैं। इसमें वर्ष 1980-81 में योजना के लक्ष्यों की प्रत्याशित उपलब्धियों के बारे में सूचना दी गई है और उस वर्ष में निष्पादन की सामान्य रूप से समीक्षा की गई है ।

Nodal Agencies to Monitor to Employment Generation in Southern States

3473. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to establish 'nodal agencies' to monitor the pace of employment generation programmes in the Southern States; and

(b) if so, what corresponding action has been taken for the benefit of the other States in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b). The Sixth Five Year Plan envisages the setting up of District Manpower Planning and Employment Generation Councils which will be responsible for planning and monitoring of employment generation efforts at the district level. All the State Governments have been requested to take steps to organise such councils.

News-Item Captioned 'U P. Bans Role of Staff in RSS Jamait'

3474. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn towards a news item captioned 'UP bans role of staff in RSS Jamait' appearing in Hindustan Times dated 4 June, 1981 ;

(b) the names of other States, if any, which have banned or propose to ban these organisations; and

(c) the ways and means evolved by Government to identify the membership including those of Government employees also of these organisations since these organisations do not keep register of members for public scrutiny?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) Yes, Sir. Government of UP had issued instructions prohibiting participation by their employees in the activities of RSSS and J-e-I.

(b) According to the information available, similar instructions have also been issued by :

Government of Sikkim;
Government of Rajasthan ;
Government of Himachal Pradesh;
Government of Andhra Pradesh ;
Government of Punjab ;
Government of Haryana ;
Government of West Bengal ; and
Government of Tamil Nadu.

(c) It is for the concerned Governments to satisfy themselves by any means available with them. It is not in public interest to reveal the ways & means adopted by any Government. to ascertain such facts.

Amount sanctioned for Kaveri Water Supply Scheme

3475. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA :
SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA :
SHRI K LAKKAPPA :

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) how much amount has been sanctioned by Central Government for Kaveri Water Supply Scheme

(Stage III), Kalinadi Hydel Power Project (Stage II) and Hemavati Irrigation Project, Bangalore during the Sixth Five Year Plan;

(b) whether the State Government had made a request to Centre to provide more funds for these projects to complete them during the Sixth Plan period; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : (a) For Kaveri Water Supply Scheme (Stage III), no specific outlay has been approved by Planning Commission. However, for the Sewerage & Water Supply Sector of the States Sixth Five Year Plan an outlay of Rs. 132 crores has been approved by the Planning Commission.

For Kalinadi Hydel Power Project (Stage II), an outlay of Rs. 18.19 crores has been approved by Planning Commission for the Sixth Five Year Plan of the State.

Hemavati Irrigation Project is not included in the States' Sixth Five Year Plan and the State Government is executing the Scheme from the non-plan funds, as the scheme has not so far been approved by Planning Commission for want of an agreement on Cauvery Water among the States of Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

(b) No, Sir

(c) Does not arise.

Panel for Appointment as Inspector General of Police in Indian Police Service

3476. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that approved panel for appointment as Inspector General of Police in the Indian Police Service for 1956 batch has not been drawn as yet and is overdue ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that officers belonging to Indian Administrative Service of much lesser seniority have been promoted already to the equivalent rank of Joint Secretary; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the action Government propose to take in this matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Empanelment of IPS officers of 1956 batch for posts of Inspector General under the Government of India has already been taken up in the Ministry of Home Affairs.

(b) and (c). IAS Officers of 1963 batch are being considered for appointment to posts of Joint Secretary under the Government of India and a few officers of this batch have already been so appointed.

The difference between the IAS and IPS officers holding posts of Joint Secretary and Inspector General of Police respectively under the Government of India is, due to the different criteria prescribed in this behalf. An IPS officer has to put in a minimum service of 24 years to qualify for being appointed to a post in the rank of IGP. The requirement for and IAS officer for being considered for the post of Joint Secretary under the Government of India is 17 years.

SC/ST PSs and Sr. PAs. in C.S.S.S.

3478. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Private Secretaries and Sr. P. As of the C.S.S.S. and what is the percentage for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in each Ministry/Department ;

(b) whether Government propose to held the Special Examination for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to given adequate representation for the C.S.S.S. Grade 'A' and 'B' category of staff ;

(c) what is Government policy in this regard ;

(d) whether he has asked for any information and statement regarding above from his Ministry ; and

(e) if so, what is the present Government policy in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATA-SUBBAIAH) : (a) Two statements containing the information supplied by the various Ministries/Departments are attached.

(b) There is no such proposal under consideration in the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms.

(c) Recruitment to the Stenographers Grade 'A' and Grade 'B' of the Central Secretariat Stenographere' Service is made by promotion/limited Drpartmental Competitive Examination. The Government orders regarding reservation of vacancies for the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes candidates including carry forward of the unfilled vacancies are being followed scrupulosuly.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Kindly see reply to part (c) above.

Statement—I

Percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Private Secretaries (Grade 'A') of Central Secretariat Stenographers Service in each Ministry/Departments as on Ist March, 1981.

S. No.	Name of Ministry/Department	Total No. of Sr. PAs (Grade 'A')	No. of Schedule Tribes	Percentage	No. of Schedule Castes	Percentage
1	2	2	4	5	6	7
1.	Deptt. of Agri. & Coop.	6	—	—	—	—
2.	D/Chemicals & Fertilizers	1	—	—	—	—
3.	D/Civil Supplies	1	—	—	—	—
4.	D/Coal	1	—	—	—	—
5.	D/Commerce	8	—	—	—	—
6.	M/Gommunications	10	—	—	—	—
7.	D/Company Affairs	1	—	—	—	—
8.	M/Defence	6	—	—	—	—
9.	D/Education	1	—	—	—	—
10.	M/Finance	27	—	—	3	11.11
11.	D/Food	2	—	—	—	—
12.	D/Health	4	—	—	—	—
13.	M/Home Affairs	20	—	—	—	—
14.	D/Industrial Development	7	—	—	—	—
15.	M/I & B.	3	—	—	—	—
16.	M/Labour	5	—	—	—	—
17.	M/Law, Justice & C. A.	6	—	—	—	—
18.	D/Mines	2	—	—	—	—
19.	D/Petroleum	2	—	—	—	—
20.	Planning Commission	12	—	—	—	—
21.	D/Power	13	—	—	—	—
22.	D/Rehabilitation	2	—	—	—	—
23.	M/Rural Recon.	2	—	—	—	—
24.	D/Science & Technology	1	—	—	—	—
25.	M/Shipping & Transport	4	—	—	—	—
26.	M/Social Welfare	—	—	—	—	—
27.	D/Steel	1	—	—	—	—
28.	D/Supply	2	—	—	—	—
29.	M/Tourism & Civil Aviation	4	—	—	—	—
30.	U. P. S. C.	3	—	—	—	—
31.	M/Works & Housing	2	—	—	—	—
		159	—	—	3	—

Statement—II

Percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Senior P. A. (Grade 'B') of Central Secretariat Stenographers Service in each Ministry/ Department as on 1st March, 1981.

S. No.	Name of Ministry/ Department	Total No. of Senior PAs (Gr., B')	No. of Scheduled Tribes	Percentage	No. of Schedule Caste	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	D/Agriculture & Coop.	20	—	—	—	—
2.	D/Chemicals & Fertilizers	7	—	—	—	—
3.	D/Civil Supplies	3	—	—	—	—
4.	D/Coal	2	—	—	—	—
5.	D/Commerce	16	—	—	—	—
6.	M/Communication	37	1	2.70	1	2.70
7.	D/Company Affairs	3	—	—	—	—
8.	M/Defence	12	—	—	1	8.33
9.	D/Education	7	—	—	—	—
10.	M/Finance	84	1	1.19	5	5.95
11.	D/Food	6	—	—	—	—
12.	D/Healt	17	—	—	2	11.76
13.	M/Home Affairs	11	—	—	3	27.27
14.	D/Industrial Dev.	31	—	—	—	—
15.	M/I&B	10	—	—	1	10.00
16.	M/Labour	6	—	—	—	—
17.	M/Law, Justice & C.A.	20	—	—	—	—
18.	D/mines	3	—	—	—	—
19.	D/Petroleum	6	—	—	—	—
20.	Planning Commission	34	—	—	—	—
21.	D/Power	43	—	—	2	4.65
22.	D/Rehabilitation	2	—	—	—	—
23.	M/Rural Recon.	5	—	—	—	—
24.	D/Science & Tech.	10	—	—	2	20.00
25.	M/Shipping & Tpt.	22	—	—	—	—
26.	M/Social Welfare	3	—	—	1	33.33
27.	D/Steel	3	—	—	—	—
28.	D/Supply	5	—	—	—	—
29.	M/Tourism & C.A.	6	—	—	—	—
30.	U.P.S.C.	10	-	—	1	10.00
31.	M/Works & Housing	25	—	—	1	4.00
	Total	469	2	—	20	

Formation of Central Cadre of Translators/Hindi Officers

3479. SHRI T.S. NEGI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2196 on 3 December, 1980 regarding formation of Central Cadre of Translators/Hindi Officers and State whether all ad-hoc Hindi Officers are being inducted in the proposed cadre as stated in reply to part (d) of the said question ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : All the persons appointed, otherwise than on tenure basis, against the posts of Hindi Translators, Hindi Officers etc in the different Ministries/Departments and their Attached Offices which are being included in the proposed Central Secretariat Official Language Service and hold such posts or hold lien on such posts on the commencement of the rules for the Service will be considered for induction in the service.

Use of Effluents from Molasses Based Distilleries to Produce Energy

3480. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have examined the question of using the effluents from the molasses based distilleries as an alternate source of energy to produce steam and electricity ;

(b) if so, the details in this regard and if not the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether Government have received any proposal from any private parties in this regard ; and

(d) if so, the action Government have taken or intend to take in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SH. C. P. N. SINGH) : (a) and (b). The research and development work on various aspects of utilisation of distillery effluents from the molasses based distilleries has been done at a number of institutions/centres in the country. These are National Sugar Institute, Kanpur ; National Environmental Engineering Research Institute, Nagpur, Walchand College of Engineering, Sangli, B. B. Consulting 'N' Engineering Private Limited, Bombay, PANCOP (Distillery Units) Panipat, Daurala Distillery and Department of Microbiology, Hissar Agricultural University, Hissar. The treatment processes include anaerobic lagooning, anaerobic digestion in close digestors with methane recovery and direct use for irrigational purposes. The research work on distillery effluents at Walchand College of Engineering, Sangli resulted in the development of an anaerobic lagoon method which is being followed by nine distilleries on full scale. Effort is being made to recover methane gas from distillery waste and a pilot plant is already working at Trichy Distillery and Chemicals (Pvt.) Ltd. Maharashtra The methane gas can subsequently be used to produce electricity.

The evaporation of slops from molasses offers useful and valuable by-products which are a good fuel for steem generation and this is one of the best methods of slop disposal for keeping the environment clean.

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) The proposal is being processed by the concerned department of the Government. In this regard,

Government welcomes programmes on the utilisation of distillery effluents.

Opening of Industrial Undertakings in Rajasthan

3481. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Rajasthan and the Central Government have plans for opening of industrial undertakings in the industrially backward areas of Rajasthan especially Barmer and Jaisalmer ; and

(b) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR : (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) and (b). As part of the new strategy for structurally integrated industrial development under the nucleus plant programme, State Governments were invited to identify districts/areas for launching the programme as they would be in the best position to integrate this programme within their overall industrial and infrastructure development efforts.

The State Government of Rajasthan have identified Jodhpur, Churu, Nagaur and Bhilwara Districts for the establishment of Industrial complexes under the 'Nucleus Plants Programme'. The Task Force comprising of Central and State Government officials have been set up to identify project possibilities and infrastructural needs etc. The work is in progress.

Barmer and Jaisalmer have not been identified by the State Government for this programme.

Launching of Employees' Organisations by I.L.O.

3482. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH : will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the International Labour Organisation proposed to launch employees' organisations to enable them to offer better services to small enterprises ;

(b) whether Government of India have approved the project and its details ; and

(c) the amount likely to be sanctioned by the International Labour Organisation and the project centres in India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (c) According to a news item which appeared in the Financial Express dated the 15th August, 1981, the International Labour Organisation is understood to have launched a project to develop the capacity and competence of employers organisations to enable them to offer better services to small enterprises. Apparently the question refers to this matter. No information has been received by the Government on this subject so far from the I. L. O.

Setting up of Naval Academy

3483. SHRI L. K. IMBICHIBAVA :
SHRI A.K. BALAN :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any decision has been taken regarding the setting up of a Naval Academy ;

(b) if so, which are the sites under consideration ; and

(c) whether there is any offer from the Kerala Government regarding this ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) No. Sir; not as yet.

(b) and (c). Sites in Kerala and Tamil Nadu are under consideration.

Recruitment of Non-Arabs in U.A.E.

3484. SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the UAE has recently amended their laws relating to the recruitment and employment of non-local labour by employers in the United Arab Emirates : and

(b) is so, what action have the Government of India taken to ensure that the new laws do not adversely affect the opportunities for employment of Indians in the U.A.E.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir. Government is aware of Labour Law, 1980, promulgated by the Government of U.A.E.

(b) According to the available information, there is no likelihood of immediate adverse affect on the interests of Indian workers because of implementation of these laws. The Indian Mission in U.A.E. is in close contact with local authorities in order to protect the interests of the Indians working there

Number and Names of Backward Districts in the Country

3485. SHRI SHIBU SOREN : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have information about how many backward districts are there in the country and what are their names ;

(b) whether Government have prepared some scheme for the amelioration of these districts ;

(c) whether some progress has been made for the amelioration of these districts ; and

(d) if not, up to what time this is likely to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S B. CHAVAN) : (a) to (d). The identification of backward districts and preparation of schemes for the amelioration of their backwardness are primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. However, Central interventions have been made in selected areas of the different States in the country for various purposes and some Centrally sponsored programmes have been initiated in these districts. Such programmes include :

(i) Incentives by way of concessional finance and investment subsidy in districts identified as industrially backward ;

(ii) Tribal sub-plan areas ;

(iii) Hill Areas development plans ;

(iv) The Desert Development programme ;

(v) The drought prone areas programme, etc.

In addition, the programmes of Integrated Rural development, the National Rural Employment Programme, the Special Component plan for Scheduled castes and Minimum Needs Programme together aim at enabling the lowest deciles of population to cross the poverty line and ensure an improved quality of life through the provision of various amenities. The formula for Central assistance is also weighted in favour of certain special category States such as Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and the States of the North Eastern region. Even among the Formula States, weightage has been given to States whose per capita income falls below the national average.

The amelioration of backwardness of the districts in the country is a long-drawn out process. Also, backwardness being a relative concept, the time frame within which it can be eliminated would depend on the level of development aimed at and the pace of implementation. This will necessarily vary according to the different circumstances of the States.

Scheme to Stop Scavenging

3486. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :
SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have formulated a scheme to stamp out scavenging; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table on receipt.

Character Verification of Employees in JCB

3487. SHRI KESHO RAO PARDHI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether all the employees working in JCB are being repeatedly subjected to detailed verification and re-verification of their character and antecedents;

(b) whether employees of other Government offices/Department are not subjected to similar orders except at the time of initial recruitment ;

(c) whether any special facilities/allowances are being paid to the Technical staff working in JCB; and

(d) if not, what is the necessity of biennually verification of their character and antecedents ; The details therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIV RAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes Sir; Verification is done biennually.

(b) Biennial verification is done in respect of all Government employees holding sensitive posts or posts involving Secret or Top Secret work.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) JCB is a sensitive Organisation. Reverification of the Character & antecedents of employees of this Organisation biennially is, therefore, required in accordance with the Government orders.

डाकुओं द्वारा प्राप्त हथियारों के स्रोत

3488. **श्री दलीप सिंह भूरिया** : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने उन स्रोतों का पता लगाया है जहां से डाकू अत्याधुनिक हथियार प्राप्त करते हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या आयुध कारखानों द्वारा निर्मित हथियार भी अवैध रूप से डाकुओं के पास पहुँचते हैं ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो आयुध कारखानों से हथियारों की चोरी रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये गये है ;

(ङ) क्या हाल ही में भारी मात्रा में अवैध हथियारों का भण्डार जब्त किए जाने के मामले की जांच के दौरान कोई व्यक्ति दोषी पाए गये थे :

(च) यदि हां, तो उन्हें क्या दण्ड दिया गया ; और

(छ) यदि नहीं, तो इस तरह के अवैध कार्यों को पकड़ने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) से (छ) अपेक्षित सूचना राज्य सरकारों से एकत्र की जा रही है तथा प्राप्त होने पर सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Identification of Target Group for Benefits under 20 points Economic Programme

3489. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHERA : Will the Minister of PLANNING pleased to state :

(a) whether target groups for obtaining benefits under the 20 points Economic Programme during the Sixth Five Year Plan have been identified,

(b) if so, the target groups identified ;

(c) the special benefits already provided to them so far : and

(d) if so, details statewise?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). Apart from aiming at accelerated economic growth, the 20-Point Programme lays emphasis on ameliorating the conditions of the landless, small and marginal farmers, artisans, handloom weavers, persons subjected to bonded labour and other weaker sections of the population. It also, provides for relief to students and the middle class.

(c) and (d). The main benefits provided to the target groups include distribution of surplus land under the agricultural land ceiling laws, compilation of land records, provision of house-sites, abolition of bonded labour, debt relief, revision of minimum agricultural wages, facilities for development of the handloom sector, improved public distribution of essential commodities, improvement in the quality and supply of people's cloth, increase in the exemption limit for income-tax, supply of books and stationery at controlled prices, supply of essential commodities at controlled prices to students in hostels and apprentice training. By and large, these benefits are being provided in all States.

Projects for Renewable Resources of Energy

3490. SHRI GHULAM MOHAMMAD KHAN : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) the projects for development and utilisation of renewable resources of energy in the country ;

(b) whether any investigation is proposed to be made for development of energy for non-commercial fuels ; and

(c) the amount allocated for power research during the Sixth Plan and the important characteristics thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) to (c). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b)

1. The New Energy Sources Programme of the Department of Science and Technology (DST) covers research, design and development in the utilisation of newly energy sources, both on a short term and long term basis. The broad-based integrated programme involves the participation of research institutions, industry user and extension agencies. Considerable expertise has been generated and various systems, devices and products developed.

2. During the last two years the development of appropriate technologies for harnessing New and Renewable Sources of Energy for a wide range of applications has been accorded high priority by the Government, and the pace of field installation significantly accelerated. Government has set up a Commission for additional Sources of Energy (CASE) on the lines of the Atomic Energy Commission to expedite these programmes, and for a well coordinated approach in the area of new and renewable sources of energy. A broad based Advisory Committee exists to advise the Department on all matters relating to new and renewable sources of energy. An allocation of Rs. 50 crores has been provided for the Department of Science and Technology during the VIth Plan period for this area; it has also been indicated that additional allocations could possibly be made at the time of mid term Plan appraisal, depending on the progress made in the programmes and in expenditure. In addition, Rs. 50 crores have been allocated to the Ministry of Agriculture to cover subsidies on large scale installation of biogas plants during th VIth Plan.

3. In the area of solar thermal technologies; activities cover applications such as water and space heating, refrigeration and airconditioning, crop drying, desalination, pumping, decentralised power generation. Demonstration water heating systems have been installed at a hotel, bakery, hospital, textile mill, dairy, etc. and are presently under installation at several locations including a Brewery, and an Electronics Factory. Demonstration cash crop dryers have been installed at various locations; and dryers for tobacco drying, veneer drying of plywood, grain drying and cash crop drying are currently under installation. The installation of Solar timber Kilns is being expanded. A Solar Thermal Energy Centre (STEC) is being taken up with a view towards large-scale prototype development, evaluation of know-how and products, demonstration and commercialisation.

4. In the area of solar photovoltaic technologies the programmes initiated by the Central Electronics Limited under the Department of Science and Technology for the production of silicon solar cells are being fully supported

and enlarged. The Commission for Additional Sources of Energy is placing emphasis on increasing the scale of fabrication and improvements in process technologies and efficiencies of solar cells to reduce costs ; as also the development and indigenous production of low cost solar grade silicon material. It is only through these developments and cost reduction that very large scale applications can truly take place. A pre-commercial pilot plant (NASPED) project for upscaling the production of silicon photovoltaic cells to 1 MW level by 1985 and widespread field level demonstrations has been initiated. Demonstration photovoltaic pumps have been installed at several locations for micro-irrigation and drinking water supply. The use of photovoltaic modules is also being demonstrated in projects relating to community lighting, in Community Radios and Television in villages ; radio beacon instruments for ship navigation, and, for communication equipment in remote areas.

5. In the area of bio-mass production, conversion and utilisation, emphasis is being placed on the installation of demonstration community-size biogas plants, and the use of other types of solid wastes/material like water hyacinth, kachra, vegetable wastes and agricultural residues in addition to animal dung as input. Demonstration community plants are under construction at various locations in the country, and will provide motive power and electricity apart from gas for cooking and lighting, and organic manure. Ministry of Agriculture is embarking on a programme for installation of upto 400,000 biogas plants during the Sixth Plan period with Central financial subsidy. Two Biomass Research Centres have been set up in the country at Lucknow and Madurai. These will deal with screening of plant types for fast growth, for growing under various agro climatic and soil conditions etc., and then through processes of tissue culture multiplying them for large scale plantation. The species will cover petro crops, fuel wood varieties etc.—particularly varieties like leucaenia, euphorbia, guayule and jojoba.

6. A widespread field demonstration programme for different types of windmills has been initiated to get experience for large scale utilisation. Prototypes of sail-type windmills and metal vane windmills are being installed at several locations in the country. Two wind Energy Centres are being set up to act as the focal points for various tasks connected with wind energy technology, and for implementation of programmes and policies in this area. Windmills are being considered for provision of local motive power (for pumpsets, power for agricultural operations, etc) and for generation of electricity.

7. The programme is also being expanded in respect of energy conservation, energy storage and to cover other renewable energies such as geo-thermal energy, hydrogen energy, ocean thermal energy, small hydro-technologies etc. In these various areas there are appropriate expert groups set up to plan and monitor programmes.

8. In the Sixth Five Year Plan, the Commission is particular emphasis to demonstration and commercialisation of technologies already developed, leading to wider utilisation of renewable energies in the country. It is proposed to cover every district of the country with one pilot demonstration unit based on renewable energy devices and systems during the Plan. Fiscal and promotional incentives are being introduced so that barriers to rapid commercialisation of renewable energy equipment can be overcome. Among the incentives already announced are an enhanced depreciation allowance on machinery or plant installed for manufacturing or using renewable energy equipment in business or profession; exemption from excise duty and subsidies to users particularly in rural areas on biogas plants, solar cookers, water pumping devices, etc. Financial institutions have agreed to treat institutional credit on the same terms and conditions applicable to the priority sector, so that loans will be provided on suitable terms both for manufacturers and users. State Governments have been asked to provide exemption from such levies as sales tax and octroi.

9. It must be stated that work in these areas has been carried out at various locations in the country over a long time period on a systematic basis, as well as sporadically ; various types of claims have also been made from time to time. Government's efforts have been to create an institutional frame work, with financial backing, to support, coordinate, evaluate and promote the various activities, across the whole spectrum of research, design, development, demonstration, production, and mass installation of systems based on new and renewable energies. From what has been stated in the earlier paragraphs it should be clear that a systematic major start has been made in this direction.

10. Links have been established under the auspices of the Commission for Additional Sources of Energy between research laboratories, universities, user ministeries, as well as users agencies, State Governments and industries for accelerating the application of results of Research and Development.

(c) The outlay for Science and Technology schemes relating to the Development of Power during the Sixth Plan is Rs. 53.1 crores This covers Schemes of the Central Power Research Institute, Central Board of Irrigation and Power, Geothermal Investigations, Tidal Power, Wind Power Energy Conservation, Low Calorific Value Gas Warm-up and Low Load Stabilisation System, and assistance to organisations for Seminars, Studies and R&D activities.

Setting up of Industries in W.B.

3491. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government have received proposals for new industries from the West Bengal Government ;

(b) if so, details of those proposals and the action taken by the Central Government so far ; and

(c) if no action has been taken, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : (a) to (c) Two applications for the grant of industrial licences received from the West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation, Calcutta, are under consideration in the Secretariat for Industrial Approvals. The industries involved are Nylon-6 Filament Yarn and Polyester Filament Yarn.

Investment Subsidy in Uttar Pradesh

3492. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the particulars of Central Investment Subsidy Scheme as obtaining till 31st March, 1981 ;

(b) the areas, blocks, districts where this scheme was in force in Uttar Pradesh ;

(c) whether there has been a substantial change in the aforesaid capaital investment subsidy scheme during the current financial year ;

(d) if so, the details thereof :

(e) the details of places, blocks, districts where this scheme is to be introduced during the current financial year in the country, district-wise ; and

(f) details of incentives being provided to establish industries to new entrepreneurs ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR : (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) Central Investment Subsidy Scheme was introduced in industrially notified backward areas in 1971 (list enclosed) statement-I. Under the Scheme, an entrepreneur is eligible to 10% subsidy on the fixed assets (land, building, plant and machinery) subject to a ceiling of Rs. 5 lakhs. The rate of subsidy has been enhanced to 15% subject to a ceiling of Rs. 15 lakhs w. e. f. 1-3-1973. The rate of subsidy has been enhanced to 20% subject to a ceiling of Rs. 20 lakhs w.e.f. 1-3-1981 in the existing eligible districts/areas in the North Eastern Region. A Statement showing the Statewise reimbursement of subsidy from the inception of the Scheme till 31-3-1981 is at statement II.

(b) In Uttar Pradesh, for this purpose, 6 districts, namely, Almora, Ballia, Basti, Faizabad, Jhansi (Jhansi and Lalitpur after bifurcation) and Rae-Bareili districts have been identified.

(c) and (d) During the last three years i.e. 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81, the corresponding expenditure on Central Investment Subsidy has been Rs. 15.41 crores, Rs. 12.00 crores and Rs. 31.00 crores respectively. This shows the substantial change in the momentum the Central Investment Subsidy is getting.

(e) The details of the districts/areas identified eligible to Central Investment Subsidy are shown in Annexure I and since then there has been no change.

(f) For the promotion and industrial development of the backward areas, the Central Government offers the facilities and fiscal incentives, such as, Central Scheme of Investment Subsidy ; Concessional Finance facilities from the All India Term Lending Financial Institutions ; Transport Subsidy; Tax concessions ; Hire purchase of machinery by Small Scale Industries ; Consultancy for technical services; Interest Subsidy ; Special facilities for Import of Raw materials; Rural Industries Project programme ; Rural Artisans Programme ; District Industries Centre and Seed/Margin Money Assistance.

Statement I

Districts/Areas qualifying for Central Schemes of Investment Subsidy

1.	Andhra Pradash	Srikakulam district and 5 'areas' Two 'areas' from Rayalseeema region comprising 22 blocks :— Area-I : Comprising 13 blocks viz., Chittoor*, Dangarupalam*, Pulicherla*, Pattur*, Chandragiri and Kalaha sthi* (from Chittoor District) and Kodur, Rajampet, Sinhona Guddapah, Kama lapuram, Proddutur and Palivendla (from Cuddapah district) ; AREA-II : comprising 9 blocks viz., Tadpatri, Singanamala, Gooty, Kudair* (from Anantapur district) and Dhone, Kurnool, Banganapalli*, Nandyal* and Giddalur* (from Kurnool district). Three 'Areas' from Telengana region comprising 43 blocks ; Area I : comprising 14 blocks viz., Mahabubnagar* Jadhcherla*, Shadnagar*, Kalwakurty and Amangal (from Mahaboobnagar district) and Nalgonda, Mungaid, Nakrakal, Suryapet, Kodad*, Kuzurnagar* Miryalguda*, Poddavora* and Devarakonda* (from Nalgonda district); Area II : comprising 15 blocks viz., Zaheerabad* Patancheruvu*, Narsapur*, Medak* and Siddipet, (from Medak district), Yedapalli*, Nizamabad*, Kamareddy* and Demakonda* (from Nizamabad* district) and Sirilla*, Karimnagar, Sultanabad, Peddapalli, Manthani* and Huzurabad (from Karimnagar district). Area III : comprising 14 blocks viz. Khammam, Thirumalaipalom, Kullur* Yellandu*, Kothagudem* Aswaraopeta*, Puragampad* and Bhadrachalam* (from Khammam district) and Mahabubabad, Narsampet, Hanamkonda, Ghanapur, Jangaon* and Mulug* (from Warangal district) ;
2.	Assam	Goalpara, Mikir Hills, Kamrup*, Nowgong*, Cachar* and New Lakhimpur* districts.
3.	Bihar	Bhagalpur, Darbhanga@, Champaran*@, Palamau* Saharsa* and Santhal Parganas* districts.
4.	Gujarat	Panchamahals, Broach* and Surendranagar* districts.
5.	Haryana	Reorganised Mohindergarh district (comprising Mohindergarh and Rewari* sub-divisions) Bhiwani district (comprising Bhiwani and Dadri*@ Subdivisions and one 'area' comprising 8 blocks viz., Hissar Block No. I and Barwana Block (of Hissar Tehsil), Hansi Block No. I (from Hansi Tehsil) Bahuna Block (from Fatehabad Tehsil), Tohana

		Block/Tehsil (from Tehana Tehsil) from district of Hissar-Jind Block and Julana Block (from Jind Tehsil), Uchana Block (Narwana Tehsil) from the district of Jind.
6.	Himachal Pradesh	Kangra@, Chamba*, Kulu*, Sirmur* and Solan* districts.
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	Jammu, Srinagar, Anantnag*, Doda,* Baramula* and Poonch* districts.
8.	Karnataka	Raichur, Mysore* and Dharwar* districts.
9.	Kerala	Alleppey, Cannanore* and Malapuram* districts.
10.	Madhya Pradesh	'Six Areas' :—
		Area I : (from Eastern Region) comprising 12 blocks viz., Korba, Baloda, Champa, Kota, Masturi and Bilha (Bilaspur) blocks (from Bilaspur district), Bhatapara Simga, Tilda, Dhasiwa (Raipur), Abhanpur and Rajim Blocks (from Raipur districts) ;
		Area II : (from Western Region) comprising 10 blocks viz., Dowas and Tonk Khurad Block (from Dewas district), Gulana, Shujalpur and Shajapur blocks (from Sahjapur district) Pancher (Sarangpur) and Biaora block (from Rajgarh district), and Chachaura, Raghogarh and Guna blocks (from Gunda district).
		*Area III** : (from Northern Region) comprising 9 blocks viz. Shivpuri and Karera (from Shivpuri district) Datia and Soondha (from Datia district) Bhind, Mehgaon and Gohad (from Bhind district) and Morena and Jaura (from Morena district).
		*Area IV** : (from Central Region) comprising 11 blocks viz., Bina-Etawa, Khuri-Banda (Binaika), Rahatgarh, Sagar, Shahgarh (Anarmau) (from Sagar district), Tikamgarh, Baldeogarh (from Tikamgarh district) Vidisha and Gyaraspur (from Vidisha district) and Chhatarpur (from Chattarpur district).
		*Area V** : (from Western Region-II) comprising 12 blocks viz., Petlawad and Meghnagar (from Jhabua district) Padnawar, Dhar and Naloha (from Dhar district) Maheshwar and Barwana (from Khargone district) Ratlam and Jaura (from Ratlam district), Mandsaur, Malhargarh and Neemuch (from Mandsaur district).
		*Area VI** : (from North Eastern Region) comprising 11 blocks viz., Rewa & Raipur (Garh) from Rewa district) Majhauli, Sidhi, Doosar & Waidhan (from Sidhi district) Sonhat, Baikunthpur, Manendargarh, Surajpur and Ambikapur (from Sarguja district).

11.	Manipur	All the five districts.
12.	Meghalaya	Garo Hills @and United Khasi & Jaintia Hills@.
13.	Maharashtra	Ratnagiri, Aurangabad and Chandrapur districts.
14.	Nagaland	Kohima, Makokchung, Tuensang* districts.
15.	Orissa	Kalahandi, Mayurbhanj, Bolangiri*, Dhenkanal*, Koonjhar* and Koraput districts.
16.	Punjab	Hoshiarpur, Sangrur* and Bhatinda*@ districts.
17.	Rajasthan :	Alwar, Jodhpur, Bhilwara*, Churu*, Nagour and Udaipur* districts.
18.	Sikkim :	Gangtok, Mangan,* Gyalashing* and Namchi* districts (covered with effect from 16-5-1975).
19.	Tamil Nadu :	Three 'Areas'/Tracts comprising 33 Taluks :—
		Area—I : Comprising 12 taluks (including Sub-Taluks) viz. Ramanathapuram, Madrikulathur, Sivanganga, Parmakudi Thiruvadani, Karaikudi and Thirupathur taluks (from Ramanathapuram district) Malur Taluks (from Madurai district), Pudukkottai, Thirumayam, Alamgudi and Kulathur Taluks (from Puddukkottai district),
		*Area—II** : Comprising 11 Taluks viz., Dharamapuri, Palacode, Hosur, Denkanikkuttah, Krishnagiri, Uthanagarai, Harur (from Dharamapuri district) Tirupattur, Vaniyambadi Vellore, Wallajapet (from North Arcot District).
		*Area—III** : Comprising 10 taluks viz. Aruppukkottai, Sattur, Virudhunagar, Srivillipathur, Rajapalayam, (from West Ramanathapuram of Ramanathapuram district) Thirumangalam, Usilampatti, Nilakothai, Dindigul and Vedasandur (from Madurai district).
20.	Tripura :	All the 3 districts.
21.	Uttar Pradesh :	Almora*, Balia, Basti*, Faizabad*, Jhansi and Rao-Bareili* districts.
22.	West Bengal :	Purulia, Midnapur* and Nadia* districts.

UNION TERRITORIES

1.	Amdaman & Nicobar Islands :	Entire Territory
2.	Arunachal Pradesh :	do
3.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	do
4.	Lakshadweep :	do
5.	Mizoram :	do
6.	Goa, Daman & Diu :	Entire Territory excluding the area within the Municipal limits of Territory's Capital

***Represents districts/Sub-Division/Taluks/Blocks/Tehsils selected after 10-7-1972.**

@Represents districts as they existed prior to their recent reorganisation.

7. Pondicherry :	Entire Territory excluding the area within the course Chabrol, South Boulevard, West Boulevard and North Boulevard in the Pondicherry Municipal area of territory's capital.

Statement-II

Statement indicating the reimbursements made under the Central Investment Subsidy Scheme and Ttansport Subsidy Scheme

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	1972-73 to 1979-80	1980-82	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8,17,92,145	2,93,98,565	11,11,90,710
2.	Assam	1,42,60,385	19,64,000	1,62,24,385
3.	Bihar	1,17,61,398	18,96,695	1,36,58,093
4.	Gujarat	5,78,58,811	4,07,37,192	9,85 96,003
5.	Haryana	1,68,52,442	55,59,766	2,24,12,208
6.	Himachal Pradesh	2,38,60,150	16,63,059	2,55,23,209
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	1,92,95,301	82,54,624	2,75,49,925
8.	Karnataka	4,79,61,268	2,10,37,390	6,89,98,658
9.	Kerala	3,47,89,982	2,05,89,132	5,53,79,114
10.	Madhya Pradesh	3,44,43,735	1,43,67,532	4,88,11,267
11.	Maharashtra	7,59,36,954	2,89,20,206	10,48,57,160
12.	Manipur	12,41,322	—	12,41,322
13.	Meghalaya	19,49,924	—	19,49,924
14.	Nagaland	53,36,317	—	53,36,317
15.	Orissa	95,62,603	—	95,62,603
16.	Punjab	2,84,92,119	98,37,748	3,83,29,867
17.	Rajasthan	6,18,96,882	4,01,98,754	10,20,95,636
18.	Sikkim	4,90,822	2,04,389	6,95,211
19.	Tamil Nadu	10,08,78,871	5,39,03,009	15,47,81,880
20.	Tripura	24,09,375	—	24,09,375
21.	Uttar Pradesh	1,46,46,469	70,42,808	2,16,89,277
22.	West Bengal	1,52,03,530	69,85,529	2,21,89,059
23.	Andeman & Nicobar Islands	4,93,871	13,15,282	18,09,153
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	9,44,371	3,33,065	12,77,436
25.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	31,86,052	9,79,558	41,65,610
26.	Goa, Daman & Diu	2,21,93,424	1,48,11,667	3,70,05,091
27.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—
28.	Mizoram	5,50,093	—	5,50,093
29.	Pondicherry	27,20,784	—	27,20,784
	Total :	69,10,09,400	30,99,99,970	1,00,10,09,370

Survey of Bonded Labour

3493. SHRI DALBIR SINGH : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 'Survey of Bonded Labour was conducted by the National Labour Institute and the Gandhi Peace Foundation and 26,17,000 persons were subjected to various tests including blood, sputum, urine, stool and potentiality tests about which data and examination reports were sent for computerisation to West Germany ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that entire equipment such as photometers, battery-powered-minicentrifuges, test-sticks etc. brought from West Germany could also be used for research in Chemical Warfare for which the counting service is internationally susceptible ; and

(c) if so, is it within the knowledge of the Government that the team had come to India to count 'bonded slaves' or to conduct tests on them instead of guinea pigs, and to collect data for a foreign agency ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

मध्य प्रदेश में राज्य पेंसिल फैक्टरियां

3494. श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के मंदसौर जिले में पंजीकृत राज्य पेंसिल फैक्टरियों की संख्या कितनी है और वे कहां कहां स्थित है तथा ऐसी फैक्टरियों की संख्या कितनी है जिनमें धूल नियंत्रण उपकरण लगाए गए हैं;

(ख) जिन फैक्टरियों में अभी तक उपकरण नहीं लगाए गए हैं अथवा जो फैक्टरियां कार्य नहीं कर रही हैं उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है तथा उन फैक्टरियों की संख्या कितनी है जो ऐसे उपकरणों के बिना कार्य कर रही हैं ; और

(ग) क्या धूल-दूषण से होने वाली मौतों की जांच करने और उनकी प्रतिपूर्ति करने की कोई प्रणाली है, यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है तथा गत दस वर्षों के दौरान कारण मरने वाले मजदूरों की संख्या कितनी है ?

श्रम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश की राज्य सरकार के अनुसार, मंदसौर जिले के मंदसौर कस्बे में और इनके इर्द-गिर्द स्लेट पेंसिल के 89 कारखाने हैं। कारखाना अधिनियम, 1948 के अधीन इनमें से 38 कारखाने पंजीकृत हैं। 72 कारखानों ने धूल नियंत्रण उपकरण लगाए हैं।

(ख) धूल नियंत्रण उपकरण के न लगाने और कार्य न करने के सम्बन्ध में 31 अगस्त, 1981 तक न्यायालयों में कारखाना अधिनियम, 1948 के अधीन 177 अभियोजन मामले चलाए गए थे। इनमें से, 92 मामलों में न्यायालयों ने 20,095/- रुपये का जुर्माना लगाया गया था।

(ग) कारखाना अधिनियम में सभी दुर्घटना के मामलों, जिनमें मृत्यु होती है, के सम्बन्ध में जांच की व्यवस्था है। राज्य सरकार अधिनियम की अनुसूची में निर्दिष्ट या दुर्घटना के अन्य मामलों की जांच का आदेश भी दे सकती है। कर्मकार प्रतिकर अधिनियम, 1923 के अधीन मुआवजे का भुगतान देय है। इस अधिनियम का संचालन

राज्य सरकारों द्वारा किया जाता है। अधिनियम के अधीन 83 दावे के मामले दायर किए गए हैं, जिनमें 13,26,413/- रुपये की राशि का दावा किया गया। 25 मामलों को खारिज कर दिया गया और 7 मामलों में न्यायालयों ने 86,520 रुपये के भुगतान का आदेश दिया है। सिलिकोसिस से मरे श्रमिकों की संख्या 1979 में एक, 1980 में दो और 1981 में तीन थी। 1979 से पूर्व की अवधि की सूचना राज्य सरकार के पास उपलब्ध नहीं है।

असंगठित कृषि श्रमिक

3495. **श्री कुंवर राम :** क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कृषि श्रमिकों को संगठित करने के लिए अब तक सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है; और

(ख) उसके परिणामस्वरूप राज्य-वार कितने प्रतिशत कृषि श्रमिक इस संगठित क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत लाए गए हैं ?

श्रम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) 30 जून, 1981 तक, केन्द्रीय श्रमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड और राष्ट्रीय श्रम संस्थान ने 5,601 ग्रामीण श्रमिक कैम्प आयोजित किए जिनमें कृषि श्रमिकों सहित विभिन्न वर्गों के 48,530 श्रमिक अन्तर्वस्त थे। हाल ही में प्रारम्भ में ग्रामीण श्रमिकों को संगठित करने की योजना छः राज्यों के (आन्ध्र प्रदेश, बिहार, मध्य प्रदेश, उड़ीसा, राजस्थान और उत्तर प्रदेश) 350 ब्लाकों में कार्यान्वयन के लिए तैयार की गई है। आयोजकों का काम श्रमिकों को उनके अधिकारों और कर्तव्यों के बारे में शिक्षित करना तथा उन्हें सहकारी समितियां, ट्रेड यूनियनें आदि बनाने में उनकी सहायता करना है।

(ख) यह सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

Pending Cases of Communal Riots

3496. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases of communal riots pending in the courts at present ; and

(b) when and where these riots took place ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). Information as on 1st September, 1981 in respect of the State Government of Punjab and Union Territories of Arunachal Pradesh, Andaman & Nicobar and Dadra Nagar Haveli is 'Nil'. Information in respect of the other State Governments and Union Territories is awaited.

Shortage of Raw Materials of Wrapping and Packing Paper

3497. SHRI M.M. LAWRENCE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government the hardships experienced by the small scale industries requiring wrapping and packing papers as raw materials ; and

(b) if so, steps being taken to ease the difficulties ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) Representations have been received that as certain small scale units are experiencing difficulty in procuring their requirements of wrapping and packing papers through the appointed distributors of paper mills, the

paper mills should be directed to make the supplies directly to small scale units.

(b) Taking into account the complexities of the distribution system, it would be difficult to ensure that the wrapping and packing paper is supplied directly to SSI Units. Government are however encouraging the growth of small paper mills and the increased production will lead to easy availability of wrapping and packing paper.

Theft of 150 fuses from Defence Establishment

3498. SHRI A.A. RAHIM :
SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN :
SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARY :
SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL :
SHRI K. MALLANNA :
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 150 fuses, used in the highly explosive shells of 20 pounders Howitzer were stolen from a Defence establishment ;

(b) whether it is due to security lapse or the handiwork of employees there ; and

(c) the action taken to recover the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) 154 Bodies of fuses in the process of filling, and which are used in 7/24 Pack Howitzer, were found missing on the 11th August 1981.

(b) and (c) 39 fuse Bodies were recovered from another building within the installation. 11 persons including 5 employees have been arrested by the Police authorities. No further recovery has been made so far and investigations are in progress.

Cement Plants in North Eastern Region

3499. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the North Eastern Council has earmarked a sum of Rs. 9 crores for the establishment of mini cement plants during the Sixth Plan period ;

(b) if so, the total number of such mini-cement plants proposed to be set up and at which places of various States ;

(c) whether Government have a proposal to suggest North Eastern Council to explain the possibility of setting up mini-cement plants in Orissa ; and

(d) the details about the programme of the establishment of mini cement plants during the Sixth Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) The North Eastern Council has informed that financial provision of Rs. 9 crores has been made for setting up mini cement plants during the Plan period.

(b) Four mini cement plants are proposed to be set up at Tezu, Arunachal Pradesh ; Shizate, Nagaland ; Hundung, Manipur ; and Umrangso, Assam.

(c) North Eastern Council is not concerned with the State of Orissa and as such the question of that Council setting up mini cement plants in Orissa does not arise.

(d) 96 schemes have been approved so far by way of issue of Letters of Intent/Industrial Licences and registration with the Directorate General of Technical Development.

Construction of Atomic Power Plant in Libya

3500. SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Atomic Power Plant in Libya, constructed by the Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. has developed any technical snag ;

(b) whether the consultants have not okayed the commisioning of this plant ;

(c) if so, the loss suffered by the BHEL on this account ; and

(d) the steps taken to avoid such situations in future ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. have not constructed any Atomic Power Plant in Libya.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Amount sanctioned for setting up of Industries in Bihar

3501. SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH : Will the Minster of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the amount demanded by the Government for the establishment of small scale industries and large scale industries in Bihar so far ; and

(b) the amount sanctioned by the Central Government for the purpose to the Bihar Government during 1980-81 and 1981-82 so far ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) and (b). The figures of outlay proposed by the State Government and the outlay approved are as follows :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year		Industry	Outlay proposed by the State Government	Approved Outlay
1980-81	(i)	Medium & Large Industry	774	655
	(ii)	Minerals	110	100
	(iii)	Village & Small Industries	652	711
1981-82	(i)	Medium & Large Industry	1935	742
	(ii)	Minerals	167	129
	(iii)	Village & Small Industries	1369	800

Import of Salt by West Bengal

3502. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that West Bengal is the only State of India which is still compelled by Government of India to import more than 60 per cent of its requirements of edible salt by ship;

(b) whether he is also aware that the ship-borne salt is considerably costlier than rail-borne salt:

(c) if so, why the Ministry have discontinued the practice of payment of freight subsidy w. e. f. 1 April, 1981; and

(d) the steps taken for the resumption of payment of freight subsidy and to allow West Bengal to import total requirement of salt by rail?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) The movement of West-Bengal's annual quota of 3,07,000 tonnes of edible salt is made up of 1,44,000 tonnes moved by rail and the balance moved by sea.

(b) Ship-borne salt is costlier than rail-borne salt due to the difference between sea and rail freight rates.

(c) The scheme for payment of freight subsidy covering increase in sea freight rates effective from 9th July, 1980 was valid till 31-3-81. The scheme has not been extended, since it was felt that the increase in the retail prices of salt as a result of higher sea freight rates would have only a nominal impact on the consumers.

(d) A proposal sent by the State Government for resumption of subsidy on sea borne salt in being examined.

Recognition to Trade Union of O.N.G.C. Workers Cachar Project, Silchar

3503. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state what steps have been taken to grant recognition of trade union of ONGC workers, Cachar Project, Silchar ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : Action has been initiated to find out whether the Union meets with the various requirements for recognition under the Code of Discipline including the acceptance of the Code by the Union.

Non-Supply of C.P.F. Account of Labourers of Bhilai Steel Plant

3504. SHRI ARVIND NETAM : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the labourers for loading raising who were earlier under the control of contractors/ co-operative societies and at present working as regularised departmental labourers under Bhilai Steel Plant are not being supplied C.P.F. accounts (yearly) by the authorities during their service tenure under all the previous and also present employers, inspite of the fact that a regular amount is being deducted from their wages as C.P.F. contribution ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that even in case of emergencies the labourers cannot avail of the opportunity of getting loans from their C.P.F. contribution, where as this facility is extended to all other employees of Bhilai Steel Plant and its mines; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and thereof;

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. VENKATA REDDY) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Import of White Printing Paper

3505. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to import white printing paper ;

(b) if so, its landed cost in India and the quantity being imported and reasons for import;

(c) whether the Indian Industry has the expertise and capacity to manufacture the additional requirements of white printing paper required ;

(d) if so, the reasons for this paper being imported;

(e) whether this paper manufactured in India is cheaper than the landed cost of the paper; and

(f) if so, do Government intend to offer some incentives to the industry to produce the additional requirement indigenously so as to avoid imports?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAIN DATT TIWARI) : (a) Government have arranged for the import of writing and printing paper to meet the requirements of the D.G. S. & D as well as consumers.

(b) The current average landed cost of imported writing and printing paper (including post landing operational costs like inland transportation, insurance, conversion, bank interest, service commission to S. T. C etc.) amounts to about Rs. 8000/- per metric tonne. According to tentative estimates, about 80,000 tonnes of writing and printing paper are being imported by the S.T.C. in 1981-82 to meet the marginal gap between demand and indigenous production.

(c) and (d). Although adequate capacity has been established, capacity utilisation of the paper industry has been adversely affected due to the mills facing difficulty in getting adequate allocation of wagons for movement of coal and power shortage. Hence imports had to be resorted to meet the shortfall in supply.

(e) The purchase price for a consumer of imported paper is at present cheaper than that of indigenous paper of comparable quality and variety.

(f) Efforts are being made to make necessary inputs such as coal, wagons, power etc. available to the paper mills and it is expected that capacity utilisation would improve and imports would be scaled down corresponding to increased production.

Expenditure incurred by M. C. D. on Spraying of Lime and Red Dust.

3506. SHRI TRILOK CHAND : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the expenditure incurred by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi on spraying of lime and red dust in connection with the functions and inspection of VIP's and Officers during last three years, i. e. 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81 ; and

(b) the "Head" under which the expenditure is incurred ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : (a) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has reported that the white washing of kerb stones on footpaths and central verge on roads and spraying of red "bajri" wherever necessary are the normal functions of the Corporation and the same are being done under annual repairs and maintenance of roads. Besides, these items of works are also undertaken, when necessary, in connection with civic receptions to foreign dignitaries and national leaders. The expenditure incurred during the last three years is as under :

Year	Expenditure
1978-79	Rs. 80,778.00
1979-80	Rs. 69,699.00
1980-81	Rs. 2,31,025.93

(b) (i) IX-B-III-(a) : Annual Repairs & Maintenance of Roads.

(ii) I-A-F-I-IV : Exhibition & Fairs.

iii) XVI-B-III. Promotion of Sports and Cultural Activities.

(iv) I-F-B-I. Civic Receptions.

(v) VIII-A-(b)-iii Store/Disinfectant.

Linking of the Paper Technology Institute of Saharanpur with C.P.P.R.I

3507. SHRI RASHID MASOOD : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there was any proposal to link the Paper Technology Institute of Saharanpur with CPPRI; and

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in the implementation of the proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) and (b). The possibility of associating the Institute of Paper Technology, Saharanpur with the Central Pulp & Paper Research Institute was explored some time back, but it has since been decided that for the present, the Institute of paper Technology could have its own independent identity.

Overstaying of Officers in E.P.F. at one Station for more than 3 years

3508. SHRI S. I. QUADRI :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) how many officers in the E. P.F. Organisation have been allowed to stay for more than three years at one station and the reasons therefor ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the transfer of some officer has been cancelled and the department is also counting the period of 3 years in a particular cadre which is against the rules and also not considering the period of stay in Delhi Jointly in the Central Office and the Regional Office : Delhi ; and

(c) if so, what action Government propose to take in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. VENKATA REDDY) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Discrimination to Civilians regarding Bonus and other Benefits

3509. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that civilians are treated on a different footing as compared to non-civilian of services in the matter of service and pay conditions ;

(b) what is the basis of non-payment of bonus and other financial benefits to these sections of the defence department ; and

(c) is there any difference in the promotion policy for the civilians ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (c). Yes, Sir. The civilian staff and combatants are governed by different sets of terms and conditions of service and promotion policies.

(b) No non-civilian employee has been paid any amount as bonus. Some categories of civilian employees have been brought under the purview of productivity linked bonus scheme.

Pay and allowances of civilian employees in Defence Services are governed by the general instructions laid down by the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms and the Ministry of Finance from time to time in respect of Central Government employees in general and cannot be compared to that of the non-civilians.

Salt to States

3510. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) what is the domestic requirement and supply of salt month-wise, State-wise during the year 1978-79, 79-80, 80-81, 81-82 ;

(b) the actual sale price of salt per Kg. or quintal in the salt producing States and price per Kg./ Quintal in States other than producing salt, State-wise during 1979-80, 1980-81, 1981-82 ;

(c) Production of salt within the country per year and cost of production of salt per quintal ;

(d) what are the factors responsible for different rates at which salt is sold ; and

(e) whether the Central Government are in the interest of mass of people, prepared to take over whole sale trade in foodgrains and essential commodities including salt and supply them through public distribution system all over the country at the same price, if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) A statement giving retail price of salt per kilogram in States producing salt as well as in some consuming States during the years 1979, 1980 and 1981 (upto July, 81) is attached.

(c) Production of salt in the country during the years 1978, 1979, 1980 and 1981 (upto July, 81) was :—

1978	66,93,500	tonnes
1979	70,37,000	tonnes
1980	80,07,400	tonnes
1981 (upto July, 81)	77,84,200	tonnes

The cost of production of salt per tonne during 1980 was as follows :

		Rs.
(i)	Madras Region (Andhra Pradesh & Tamil Nadu)	36.50
(ii)	Gujarat	
	(a) Private Sector :	
	Marine Salt	43.60
	Inland Salt	38.40
	(b) Public Sector (M/s. Hindustan Salt Ltd.)	62.00
(iii)	Rajasthan (Public Sector M/s. Sambhar Salt Ltd.)	71.00
(iv)	Maharashtra (Private Sector)	60.00

(d) Apart from market forces of demand & supply operating in this uncontrolled commodity, the selling price of salt depends on factors such as, cost of production, distance of consuming centres, etc.

(e) Government do not consider such a proposal to be feasible.

Statement

Retail Prices of Salt in Salt Producing States and in some other States during 1979, 1980 and 1981 (upto July, 81)

A. Salt Producing States

S. No.	State	City	Price in Paise Minimum / Maximum 1979	1980	1981
1.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	20/25	20/30	20/55
		Jamnagar	15/35	35/50	45/50
2.	Tamil Nadu	Madras	30	25/35	35
		Tanjavur	15	12/20	12/15
3.	Maharashtra	Thane	30/40	25/50	40/50
		Akola	25/30	30/40	30/40
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	35	36/40	40
		Kurnool	30/40	40	40
5.	Goa, Daman & Diu	Panaji	40/50	50/60	60
6.	Karnataka	Sirsi	50	60	Not available
7.	Orissa	Balasore	30/60	30/60	Not available
		Sambalpur	30/50	40/50	Not available
8.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	15/20	25/30	25/40
9.	Himachal Pradesh	Simla	28/40	35/45	Not available

B. States not Producing Solt

1.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	20/30	25/35	23/35
		Ujjain	25/30	25/35	30/35
2.	Uttar Pradesh	Dehradun	26/34	32/33	28/33
		Lucknow	35/50	40/50	40/50
3.	Bihar	Patna	40/70	40/70	40/70
4.	Manipur	Imphal	75/100	100/150	100
5.	West Bengal	Calcutta	35/67	70/80	70/72
		Howrah	55/68	66/70	68/70
		Darjeeling	61/79	75/79	73/79
		Jalpaiguri	44/62	57/72	60/74
6.	Nagaland	Dimapur	80	80	—
7.	Tripura	Agartala	40/80	44/95	44/95
8.	Meghalaya	Shillong	60/100	80/150	70/140
9.	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	50	55/65	55
10.	Mizoram	Aizawl	75/250	60/600	100/150
11.	Assam	Gauhati	40/100	48/55	55/58
12.	Delhi	Delhi	30/40	40	—
13.	Punjab	Amritsar	40/45	35/40	40
14.	Andaman Nicobar	Andaman Nicobar	50	40/60	55/60
15.	Kerala	Trivandrum	30	30	30
16.	Haryana	Bhiwani	30/35	30/35	30/40
17.	Sikkim	Gangtok	56/70	70/82	70/87
18.	Jammu & Kashmir	Jammu	32/45	36/50	50

Strike by the Employess of Maurya Hotel, New Delhi

3511. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the workers of the Hotel Maurya Sheration in New Delhi are on strike since 12 August, 1981 ;

(b) if so, what are the reasons ; and

(c) what steps have been taken by Government to resolve the dispute ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir. Out of 850 employees of the Hotel Maurya Sheraton New Delhi, about 200 to 250 are on strike since 12th August, 1981.

(b) To press their demands which include among other things, increase in annual leave, transport facility to employees going off duty at night, provision of winter uniforms, framing of recruitment and promotion rules, permanent absorption of casual employees, leave travel concession and interim relief equal to 30% of wages paid (as on 1st July, 1981) to protect erosion of wages caused by rise in prices.

(c) The dispute is seized in conciliation. The Industrial Relations Machinery of the Delhi Administration has been making efforts to bring about an amicable settlement through discussions with the parties concerned.

Allocation of Cement to Kerala

3512. SHRI P. J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the present quantity of cement allotted to Kerala for distribution ;

(b) whether Government are aware of the fact that a number of construction works in public and private sectors are long pending in Kerala due to shortage of cement ;

(c) whether Government of Kerala have requested for increase in the quota for cement ; and

(d) if so, steps taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) Allocation of cement to the State of Kerala during the third quarter (July-September '81) is 1,94,300 tonnes.

(b) There is a general scarcity of cement in the country and to this extent it is possible that some of the works in Kerala also might have been affected adversely.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Increased allocation to the States including the State of Kerala will be possible only when the availability position of cement in the country improves, for which every effort is being made.

Cadre Review and Promotion Avenue of N.C.C. Officers

3513. SHRI B. K. NAIR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps, if any, taken so far to give effect to the order issued in April, 1981, sanctioning a Cadre-review and wider promotion avenues to permanent commissioned officers of the N.C.C.;

(b) whether a large number of them with over 15 years of service have yet to be granted the benefit of this order; and

(c) if so, the details of the programmes of implementation of the order now in hand ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) to (c). The progress so far achieved in implementing that order is as indicated below :

(i) Cases of 433 Officers of the rank of Captain, who had completed 15 years of service, on or before 31st December, 1980, for promotion to the rank of Major have been finalised. Of these, 412 officers have been cleared for promotion, subject to the usual verification by the Audit. Cases of 21 officers have been held over because of unsatisfactory performance or involvement in disciplinary proceedings.

(ii) Screening Board for promotion of Majors to the rank of Lt. Colonel has since been held. Its recommendations are now being processed in the Ministry of Defence for issue of final orders.

Appointment of a Committee to Investigate Representation of SC/ST in Services

3514. SHRI CHANDRA PAL SHAILANI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government appointed a committee of Secretaries under the Chairmanship of the Cabinet Secretary during February 1979 for investigating and improving representation of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in various services ;

(b) if so, the details of improvements brought out by this Committee ;

(c) whether there is adequate representation of SC/ST in the grade of Deputy Secretaries i.e. Selection Grade posts of Central Secretariat Service ; and

(d) if not, what steps have been taken by the Committee during last 2½ years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir. A Committee of Senior Secretaries to the Government of India was constituted on 16-2-1979 under the chairmanship of the Cabinet Secretary.

(b) The Committee's terms of reference was only to go into the question of inadequate representation of SC/ST in service under the Central Government and to suggest ways and means for making up the deficiency in the representation. A meeting of the Committee, presided over by the than Home Minister, was held on 5-7-1979 and the

Committee made, inter-alia the following major recommendations :

(i) the major employing Ministries/Departments should carry out a study of the representation of SC/ST in the Group 'B' services under their control and make proposals regarding the steps to be taken to wipe off the backlog.

(ii) the existing facilities for imparting pre-entry coaching and pre-appointment training to SC/ST candidates should be streamlined and augmented.

(iii) to build up a reservoir of suitable SC/ST candidates to ensure continuous and sustained supply in future of SC/ST candidates of requisite standards of suitability for various jobs and special measures to provide professional and technical training.

(c) and (d). Promotion to the grade of Deputy Secretaries of the Central Secretariat Service is by selection within Class I and in accordance with the existing orders, there is no reservations in such promotions.

कर्मचारी चयन आयोग द्वारा आयोजित क्लर्क ग्रेड परीक्षा का अनुपूरक परिणाम

3515. **श्री नन्द किशोर शर्मा** : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 1979 में कर्मचारी चयन आयोग द्वारा आयोजित क्लर्क ग्रेड परीक्षा के आधार पर नवम्बर, दिसम्बर, 1980 में उन पूरक परिणाम की एक सूची तैयार की गई थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस सूची में ऐसे कितने उम्मीदवार हैं जिनकी नियुक्ति अभी तक नहीं हो पाई है ;

(ग) क्या नियुक्ति के लिए उनके नामों की दुबारा सिफारिश की जायेगी ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी० वेंकटसुब्बय्या) : (क) कर्मचारी चयन आयोग द्वारा 1979 में ली गई क्लर्क ग्रेड परीक्षा के आधार पर आयोग ने केवल एक प्रवर सूची तैयार की थी, जिसमें विद्यमान रिक्तियों की संख्या के बराबर ही नाम शामिल किए गए थे। परीक्षा के सम्बन्ध में कोई अनुपूरक परीक्षाफल सूची घोषित नहीं की गई थी। किन्तु अगली परीक्षा के परिणामों के घोषित किए जाने तक, आयोग ने मुख्य रूप से ऐसे मामलों में, जिनमें प्रवर सूची में से पहले के नामित उम्मीदवारों ने नियुक्तियां स्वीकार नहीं की थीं, योग्यता-क्रम में बाद वाले उम्मीदवारों को नियुक्ति के लिए नामित किया था।

(ख) से (घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Adi Dravidas

3516. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Harijans of Tamil Nadu can be declared as 'Adi Dravidas' of the State without the concurrence of the Centre; and

(b) if so, whether the concessions being extended to SC/ST people will be applicable to Adi Dravidas also ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) The Government of India is mainly concerned with the list of Scheduled Castes specified under Article 341 of the Constitution and any amendment in the list can be made only through an Act of Parliament. The Government of Tamil Nadu has not made any modification in the existing list of Scheduled Castes but merely decided to use the term 'Adi Dravidas' instead of the term "Harijans" for official purpose to cover all the communities in the list of Scheduled Castes. Those communities listed as Scheduled Castes alone can get the benefits admissible to the Scheduled Castes.

Release of I. A. S. Officers by Tamil Nadu

3517. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government had written to the Tamil Nadu Government during the last three years to release the services of I.A.S. Officers serving in Tamil Nadu on the State quota for its utilisation ;

(b) the details of the officers whose services have been sought ;

(c) the capacity in which they were sought to be posted in Central Service ;

(d) the number of cases in which the Tamil Nadu Government declined to release its officers ; and

(e) the reasons of refusal given by Tamil Nadu for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) Yes, Sir. Every year, the Central Government writes to all the State Governments and the various cadre authorities for suggesting names of officers belonging to the All India Services (including the IAS) and Central Services Group 'A' who could considered for appointment to posts at the level of Under Secretary and above at the Centre on tenure deputation basis.

(b) and (c). During the last three years, viz. 1978, 1979 and 1980, the services of 36 I. A. S. Officers were sought from the Government of Tamil Nadu for appointment to posts at the Centre of the levels of Under Secretary to Secretary.

(d) and (e). In one case the Government of Tamil Nadu was unable to release the officers for administrative reasons, and in two more cases the officers selected could not take up their proposed assignments at the Centre for personal reasons.

Widening of National Highway between Akhnoor and Poonch

3518. SHRI G. L. DOGRA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Highway between Akhnoor and Poonch will be widened to make it fit for double traffic ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that passenger buses are washed away in a Nallah near Sundarbani ;

(c) is it also a fact that Government intend to make a bridge over the said Nallah ; and

(d) if so, when the work will be started ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) The road between Akhnoor and Poonch having a formation width of twenty feet, is not a National Highway. There is no proposal to widen it further.

(b) A vented causeway has been provided across the nallah near Sundarbani which gets submerged at times during high floods. According to available information, only one bus was washed away at this place about four years ago.

(c) and (d) Necessary investigations for preparing a project report are in progress. It is too early to draw up a construction programme.

Law and Order Position

3519. SHRI RUP CHAND PAL: SHRI ANANDA PATHAK:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to lay a statement showing the Statewise law and order position in the country during the last six months ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : Information is being collected from the State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Exclusion of Small Scale Industries Ministers of West Bengal and Tripura from Small Industries Board

3520. SHRI SUBODH SEN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for excluding the Small Scale Industries Ministers of West Bengal and Tripura from the Small Industries Board which has recently been reconstituted by his Ministry while their counterparts from most other States are on the Board ;

(b) whether he is aware of the overwhelming unemployment problem of West Bengal, particularly among educated youths and of the importance of West Bengal in the field of small scale industries ; and

(c) if so, whether he is reconsidering the matter to include the Small Scale Industries Ministers of West Bengal and Tripura in the same Board ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) The Ministers incharge of Small Scale Industries of the Government of West Bengal and Tripura have been included in the reconstituted All India Small Scale Industries Board.

(b) Problem of unemployment in West Bengal is as serious as any where else in the country and Government is giving due consideration to that problem while formulating policies and programmes for small scale industries in the country.

(c) Does not arise.

Growing Incidence of Pilferage of Arms/Ammunition from Ordinance Factories

3521. SHRI R. P. DAS : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the growing incidence of pilferage of arms and ammunition from ordinance factories ;

(b) if so, the steps so far taken to stop such illegal arms trafficking ; and

(c) the number of arms and quantity of ammunition stolen from the ordinance factories ? State wise since January, 1981 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b) Government have received some reports which are under investigation. The security system has been revamped.

(c) The information is being collected.

"वायु सेना के कारतूसों की तस्करी" शीर्षक समाचार

3522. **श्री अशोक गहलोत :** क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 26 जून, 1981 के दैनिक 'प्रतिनिधि' में वायु सेना के कारतूसों की तस्करी शीर्षक से प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो जैसलमेर में वायु सेना के कारतूसों की तस्करी के बारे में सरकार ने अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार द्वारा इस बात का सन्देह व्यक्त किया गया है कि जैसलमेर हवाई अड्डे की तारों की बाड़ के निकट पाया गया 318 कारतूसों का एक बक्सा पाकिस्तान को चोरी छिपे भेजा जाना था ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में कोई जांच की है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या निष्कर्ष निकले और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री : (श्री शिवराज वी० पाटिल) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) इस मामले में हुई जांच अदालत ने इसे चोरी का मामला बताया है ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

(घ) जी हां ।

(ङ) जांच-पड़ताल से मालूम हुआ है कि 11 जून, 1981 को हुई गोलियों के 318 राउन्डों की चोरी में डी० एस० सी० के दो जवान सम्मिलित थे । यह चोरी एक पुलिस जाल के परिणामस्वरूप पकड़ी गई और कथित खरीदार पुलिस का आदमी था । जाल में फंसते ही डी० एस० सी० के दोनों जवानों को हिरासत में ले लिया गया और उनके विरुद्ध मामला दर्ज कर लिया गया । पुलिस ने गोलियों को अपने कब्जे में ले लिया । इस मामले में बैठी जांच अदालत ने अपनी कार्रवाई पूरी कर ली है और अपराधियों के विरुद्ध अनुशासनात्मक कार्रवाई की जा रही है ।

Boards of Public Undertaking

3523. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) how many boards of public undertaking companies are under consideration / reconstitution in Ministry of Industry ;

(b) the names of those companies and reasons for the delay ; and

(c) when these are expected to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) As on date the Boards of all public sector companies under the control of this Ministry have been constituted in accordance with the Articles of Association of each Company.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Exploitation of Tribals in Orissa

3524. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the repeated attempts to exploit the tribal of Similipal forest and Hill tracks of Mayurbhanj district in Orissa by some outsiders and some of the Similipal Forest Development Corporation employees ;

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to protect the tribals living in that forest and hilly region of Orissa; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) :(a) No such exploitation has come to the notice of the Government.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Child Labour at Asiad

3525. SHRI JAGPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that hundreds of children are working at Asiad projects full day on wages much less than the minimum prescribed by the Delhi Administration ;

(b) if so, the details thereof stating the number of children working at the Asiad projects and the daily wages being paid to them ; and

(c) the reaction of Government with regard thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Industrially Backward Districts

3526. SHRI MOHAN BHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the industrially backward districts in each State in the country ;

(b) whether Government are considering to prepare a plan to accelerate industrial growth in the selected backward areas which suffered from infrastructural deficiencies ;

(c) if so, the names of such areas in the country which are selected ; and

(d) the details of the work which is to be carried over under the Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) 246 districts (as at Annexure I) in the country have been declared as industrially backward eligible for Concessional Finance and other facilities. Out of these, 101 districts/areas (Annexure II) have been further identified for benefit under the Central Investment Subsidy Scheme.

(b) As part of the strategy for structurally integrated industrial development under the nucleus plant programme, State Governments were invited to identify districts/areas for launching the programme as it was felt that they would be in a position to integrate this programme within their overall industrial and infrastructure development efforts.

(c) A statement showing the districts/areas identified by State Governments for initiating the programme is at Annexure-III.

(d) Nineteen Task Forces have been set up to report on project possibilities based on local resources etc. that would have maximum linkages with ancillary and small scale development, and also to assess the related minimum infrastructural needs to support the programme. So far five Task Forces set up for four States have submitted their reports. Action on the recommendations of these Task Forces has been initiated.

Recently it has been decided to set up a Task Force for Sikkim also.

ANNEXURE-I

List of Industrially backward Districts selected to qualify for concessional finance from the financial institutions

Andhra Pradesh (14)	Anantapur, Chittoor, Cuddapahh, Karimnagar, Khammam, Kurnool, Mehbubnagar, Medak, Nalgonda, Nellore, Nizamabad, Ongole, Srikakulam and Warangal.
Assam (7)	Cachar, Goalpara, Kamrup, Mikir Hills, North Cachar Hill, Nowgong and New Lakhimpur District.
Bihar (16)	Bhagalpur, Champaran*, Darbhanga*, Muzaffarpur* Palamau, Purnea, Saharsa, Santhal Parganas, Saran* Nalanda, Aurangabad, Nowadah, Gaya, Bhojpur, Begusarai and Munghyre.
Gujarat (10)	Amreli, Banaskantha, Bhavnagar, Broach, Junagadh Kutch, Mehsana, Panchmahals, Sabarkantha and Surendernagar.
Haryana (4)	Bhiwani, Hissar**, Jind and Mohindergarh**.
Himachal Pradesh (7)	Chamba, Kangra*, Kinnaur, Kulu, Lahaul and Spiti, Solan and Sirmur.
Jammu & Kashmir (10)	Anantnag, Baramula, Doda, Jammu, Kathua, Ladakh, Poonch, Rajori, Srinagar and Udhampur.
Kerala (5)	Alleppey, Cannanore, Malapuram, Trichur and Trivendrum.
Karnataka (11)	Belgaum, Bidar, Bijapur, Dharwar, Golbarga, Hasan, Mysore, North Kannara, Raichur, South Kanara and Tumkur.
Madhya Pradesh (36)	Balaghat, Bastar, Betul, Bilaspur, Bhind, Chhatarpur, Chindwara, Damoh, Datia, Dhar, Dewas, Guna, Hoshangabad, Jhabua, Khargone, Mandla, Mandsaur, Morena, Narsimhapur, Panna, Raigarh, Raipur, Rajnandgaon, Rajgarh, Raisen, Ratlam, Rewa, Sagar, Seoni, Shajapur, Shivpuri, Sidhi, Surguja, Tikamgarh, Vidisha and New Schore District.
Maharashtra (13)	Aurangabad, Bhandara, Bhir, Buldhana, Chanda, Colaba, Dhulia, Jalgaon, Nanded, Osmanabad Parbhani, Ratnagiri and Yeotmal.
ManiPur (5)	All the 5 Districts.

Meghalaya (2)	Garo Hills* & United Khasi and Jaintia* Hills.
Nagaland (3)	Kohima, Mekokchung and Tuensang.
Orissa (8)	Balasore, Bolangir, Dhenkanal, Kalahandi, Keonjhar, Koraput, Mayurbhanj and Phulbani.
Punjab (5)	Bhatinda* Ferozepur**, Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur and Sangrur.
Rajasthan (16)	Alwar, Banswara, Barmer, Bhilwara, Churu, Dungarpur, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Jhunjhunu, Jhalawar, Jodhpur, Nagaur, Sikar, Sirohi, Tonk and Udaipur.
Sikkim (4)	All the 4 districts of Gangtok, Mangan, Gyalshing and Namchi.
Tamil Nadu (9)	Dharmapuri, Kanyakumari, Madurai, North Arcot, Ramanathapuram, South Arcot, Thanjavur, Tiruchirapalli and Puddukkottai districts.
Tripura (3)	All the 3 districts.
Uttar Pradesh (38)	Almora, Azamgarh, Badaun, Bahraich, Ballia, Banda, Barabanki, Basti, Bulandshahar*, Chamoli, Deoria, Etah, Etawah, Faizabad, Farrukhabad, Fatehpur, Garhwal, Ghazipur, Gonda, Hamirpur, Hardoi, Jalaun, Jaunpur, Jhansi*, Mainpuri, Mathura, Moradabad, Pilibhit Pithoragarh, Pratapgarh, Rai-Bareli, Rampur, Shahjahanpur, Sitapur, Sultanpur, Tehri Garhwal, Unnao and Uttar Kashi.
West Bengal (13)	Bankura, Birbhum, Burdwan, Cooch-Bihar, Darjeeling, Hoogly, Jalpaiguri, Malda, Midnapur, Murshidabad, Nadia, Purulia and West Dinajpur.
Andaman & Nicobar	Entire Area.
Arunachal Pradesh	Entire Area.
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Entire Area.
Goa, Daman & Diu	Entire Area.
Lakshadweep	Entire Area.
Mizoram	Entire Area
Pondicherry	Entire Area.

*District as it existed prior to its recent re-organisation.

**Districts as re-organised recently.

ANNEXURE-II

Districts/Areas Qualifying for Central Schemes of Investment Subsidy

1.	Andhra Pradesh	Srikakulam district and 5 'areas' Two 'areas' from Rayalseema region comprising 22 blocks :— *Area - I* : Comprising 13 blocks viz., Chittoor*, Dangarppalam*, Pulicherla*, Pattur*, Chandragiri and Kalahasthi* (from Chittoor District) and Kodur, Rajampet, Sidhona, Guddapah, Kama lapuram, Proddutur and Palivendla (from Cuddapah district); *Area—II* : comprising 9 blocks viz., Tadpatri, Singanamala, Gooty, Kudair* (from Anantapur district) and Dhone, Kurnool, Banganapalli*, Nandyal* and Giddalur* (from Kurnool district). Three 'Areas' from Telengana region comprising 43 blocks ; *Area – I* : comprising 14 blocks viz., Mahabubnagar* Jadhcherla*, Shadnagar*, Kalwakurthy and Amangal (from Mahaboobnagar district) and Nalgonda, Mungaid, Nakrakal, Suryapet, Kodad*, Kuzurnagar* Miryalguda*, Peddavora* and Devarakonda* (from Nalgonda district); *Area—II* : comprising 15 blocks viz , Zaheerabad*, Patancheruvu*, Narsapur*, Medak* and Siddipet, (from Medak district), Yedapalli*, Nizamabad*, Kamareddy* and Demakonda* (from Nizamabad* district) and Sirilla*, Karimnagar, Sultanabad, Peddapalli, Manthani* and Huzurabad (from Karimnagar district). *Area—III* : comprising 14 blocks viz. Khammam, Thirumalaipalem, Kullur*, Yellandu*, Kothagudem* Aswaraopeta*, Puragampad* and Bhadrachalam* (from Khammam district) and Mahabuballai, Narsampet, Hanamkonda, Ghanapur, Jangaon* and Mulug* (from Warangal district) ;
2.	Assam	Goalpara, Mikir Hills, Kamrup*, Nowgong*, Cachar* and New Lakhimpur* districts.
3.	Bihar	Bhagalpur, Darbhanga@, Champaran@, Palamau* Saharsa* and Santhal Parganas* districts.
4.	Gujarat	Panchamahals, Broach* and Surendranagar* districts.
5.	Haryana	Reorganised Mohindergarh district (comprising Mohindergarh and Rewari* suh-divisions) Bhiwani district (comprising Bhiwani and Dadri*@ Suh-divisions and one 'area' comprising 8 blocks viz., Hissar Block No. I and Barwana Block of Hissar Tehsil), Hansi Block No. I (from Hansi Tehsil) Bahuna Block (from Fatehabad Tehsil) Tohana Block/Tehsil (from Tohana Tehsil) from district of Hissar-Jind Block and Julana Block (from Jind Tehsil), Uchana Block (Narwana Tehsil) from the district of Jind.

6.	Himachal Pradesh	Kangra@, Chamba*, Kulu*, Sirmur* and Solan* districts.
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	Jammu, Srinagar, Anantnag*, Doda*, Baramula* and Poonch* districts.
8.	Karnataka	Raichur, Mysore* and Dharwar* districts.
9.	Kerala	Alleppey, Cannanore* and Malapuram* districts.
10.	Madhya Pradesh	*'Six Areas'* :—

Area—I: (from Eastern Region) comprising 12 blocks viz. Korba, Baloda, Champa, Kota, Masturi and Bilha (Bilaspur) blocks (from Bilaspur district), Bhatapara, Simga, Tilda, Dhasiwa (Raipur), Abhanpur and Rajim Blocks (from Raipur district) ;

Area—II : (from Western Region) comprising 10 blocks viz., Dewas and Tonk Khurad Block (from Dewas district), Gulana, Shujalpur and Shajapur blocks (from Sahjapur district) Panchor (Sarangpur) and Biaora block (from Rajgarh district), and Chachaura, Raghogarh and Guna blocks (from Gunda district).

*Area—III** :—(from Northern Region) comprising 9 blocks viz., Shivpuri and Karera (from Shivpuri district) Datia and Seondha (from Datia district) Bhind, Mehgaon and Gohad (from Bhind district) and Morena and Jaura (from Morena district).

*Area—IV** : (from Central Region) comprising 11 blocks viz., Bina-Itawa, Khuri-Banda (Binaika), Rahatgarh, Sagar, Shahgarh (Amarmau) (from Sagar district), Tikamgarh, Baldeogarh (from Tikamgarh district) Vidisha and Gyaraspur (from Vidisha district) and Chhatarpur (from Chhatarpur district).

*Area—V** : (from Western Region—II) comprising 12 blocks viz. Petlawad and Meghnagar (from Jhabua district) Padnawar, Dhar and Naloha (from Dhar district) Maheshwar and Barwana (from Khargone district) Ratlam and Jaura (from Ratlam district), Mandsaur, Malhargarh and Neemuch (from Mandsaur district).

*Area—VI** (from North Eastern Region) comprising 11 blocks viz. Rewa & Raipur (Garh) (from Rewa district) Majhauli, Sidhi, Doosar & Waidhan (from Sidhi district) Sonhat, Baikunthpur, Manendargarh, Surajapur and Ambikapur (from Sarguja district).

11.	Manipur	All the five districts.
12.	Meghalaya	Garo Hills@ and United Khasi & Jaintia Hills@
13.	Maharashtra	Ratnagiri, Aurangabad and Chandrapur districts.
14.	Nagaland	Kohima, Makokchung, Tuensang* districts.

15.	Orissa	Kala-handi, Mayurbhanj, Bolangir*, Dhenkanal*, Keonjhar* and Koraput districts.
16.	Punjab	Hoshiarpur, Sangrur* and Bhatinda*@ districts.
17.	Rajasthan	Alwar, Jodhpur, Bhilwara*, Churu*, Nagaur and Udaipur* districts.
18.	Sikkim	Gangtok*, Mangan*, Gyalshing* and Namchi* districts (covered with effect from 16-5-1975).
19.	Tamil Nadu	Three 'Areas'/Tracts comprising 33 Taluks :— *Area—I* : Comprising 12 taluks (including Sub-Taluks) viz., Ramanathapuram, Madukulathur, Sivaganga, Parmakudi, Thiruvadani, Karaikudi and Thirupathur taluks (from Ramanathapuram district) Melur Taluks (from Madurai district), Pudukkottai, Thirumayam, Alamgudi and Kulathur Taluks (from Puddukkottai district). *Area—II** : Comprising 11 Taluks viz., Dharamapuri, Palacode, Hosur, Denkanikottah, Krishanagiri, Uthangarai, Harur (from Dharamapuri district) Tirupattur, Vaniyambadi Vellore, Wallajapet (from North Arcot District). *Area—III** : Comprising 10 taluks viz. Aruppukkottai, Sattur, Virudhunagar, Srivillipathur, Rajapalayam, (from West Ramanathapuram of Ramananathapuram district) Thirumangalam, Usilampatti, Nilakothai, Dindigul and Vedasandur (from Madurai district).
20.	Tripura	All the 3 districts.
21.	Uttar Pradesh	Almora*, Bulia, Basti*, Faizabad*, Jhansi and Rae-Bareilp* districts.
22.	West Bengal	Purulia, Midnapur* and Nadia* districts.

UNION TERRITORILS

1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands :	Entire Territory
2.	Arunachal Pradesh :	-do-
3.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli :	-do-
4.	Lakshadweep :	-do-
5.	Mizoram :	-do-
6.	Goa, Daman & Diu :	Entire Territory excluding the area within the Municipal limits of Territory's Capital.
7.	Pondicherry	Entire Territory excluding the area within the course Chabrol, South Boulevard, West Boulevard and North Boulevard in the Pondicherry Municipal area of Territory's Capital.

*Represents districts/Sub-Division/Taluks/Blocks/Tehsil's selected after 10-7-1972.

@Represents districts as they existed prior to their recent re-organisation.

ANNEXURE

Statement showing the Districts/Areas Identified by State Governments for Initiating Integrated Industrialisation under the Nucleus Plant Programme

State	District/Area Suggested	Remarks
Andhra Pradesh	1. Anantapur**	Task Force set up for the three districts.
	2. Medak**	
	3. Srikakulam*	
Bihar	4. Madhubani*	Task Force set up for both the districts.
	5. Palamau*	
Gujarat	6. Kutch@	No reply has been received from State Government.
	7. Amrreli@	
	8. Sabarkantha@	
Haryana	9. Mahendragarh*	Task Force set up.
	10. Parts of Hissar District*	
	11. Parts of Jind District*	
Himachal Pradesh	12. Kangra*	Task Force set up for all the three districts.
	13. Solan*	
	14. Sirmur*	
Jammu & Kashmir	15. Baramula*	Task Force set up for Baramula district only.
	16. Udhampur@	
Karnataka	17. Tumkur@	Task Force has been set up for all the four districts.
	18. South Kanara@	
	19. Gulbarga@	
	20. Belgaum@	
Kerala	21. Alleppey*	Task Force set up for both the districts.
	22. Malapuram*	
Madhya Pradesh	23. Sidhi**	Task Force set up for both the districts.
	24. Jhabua**	
Maharashtra	25. Aurangabad*	Task Force set up for all the districts.
	26. Chandrapur*	
	27. Ratnagiri*	
Nagaland	28. Mon*	Task Force set up for both the districts.
	29. Teunsang*	
Orissa	30. Puri (Chandak Area)	Task Force set up.
	31. Bolangir*	
	32. Kalahandi*	
	33. Dhenkanal*	
	34. Mayurbhanj*	

Punjab	35. Amritsar (Goindwal Sahib)	Task Force set up both the districts.
	36. Hoshiarpur*	
Rajasthan	37. Jodhpur*	Task Force set up for all the districts.
	38. Churu*	
	39. Bhilwara*	
	40. Nagaur*	
Tamil Nadu	41. Puddukotai** in Puddukotai district	Task Force set up for both areas.
	42. Dindigul** in Madurai	
Uttar Pradesh	43. Ballia*	Task Force set up for all the districts.
	44. Jhansi*	
	45. Almora*	
	46. Basti*	
	47. Faizabad*	
	48. Rae-Bareilly*	
	49. Lalitpur*	
West Bengal	50. Jalpaiguri@	Task Force set up for both the districts.
	51. Bankura@	

(51 districts have been identified so far for Nucleus Plant Programme)

Note :—*Whole district eligible for Capital Investment Subsidy.
**Designated areas within the district eligible for Capital Investment Subsidy.
@District eligible for concessional finance.

"Revolutionary Government" in Exile by Tripura Tribals

3527. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH :
SHRI TRILOK CHAND :
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the formation of the so called 'revolutionary Government' in exile by the underground Tripura Tribals with their link with the Mizo National Front insurgents ;

(b) if so, details thereof ; and

(c) the reaction of Government with regard thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c). Government are aware that some misguided elements in Tripura having links with MNF are indulging in anti-national activities. Strict vigilance is being maintained and security measures have been tightened to curb their activities.

Special Central Assistance for Scheduled Tribes in West Bengal

3528. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Government of West Bengal have submitted

any proposal for Special Central Assistance programme for the Scheduled Tribes population of the State, living outside Tribal sub-plan areas ;

(b) if so, whether Government have considered the same ; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c). The Government of West Bengal had sought grant of additional Special Assistance for the tribal population, living outside the Tribal sub-plan areas. This was considered and the State Government was informed that it was not feasible to enhance the quantum of Special Central Assistance for extended areas by diluting the criteria. It was suggested to them that it would be desirable to assist the dispersed tribals through beneficiary-oriented programme like IRD, DPAP.

कृषि पर आधारित उद्योग

3529. श्री कुम्भा राम आर्य : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में कृषि उत्पादों पर आधारित उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिए एक समिति गठित की गई है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

उद्योग और श्रम मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) : (क) और (ख) उद्योग मन्त्रालय द्वारा ऐसी कोई समिति स्थापित नहीं की गई है ।

Industrialisation of Backward Regions

3530. SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH CHAUDHRY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the pace of industrialization in backward regions is slow and far from satisfaction ;

(b) whether Government have implemented the recommendation of the Sivaraman Committee approved by the Planning Commission on the industrialization of the backward area;

(c) the steps Government propose to take to accelerate the pace of industrialisation in these regions;

(d) whether any assessment has been made about the inputs and finances needed to accelerate the industrial growth in the backward area; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) No Sir.

(b) The Sivaraman Committee's report on 'Industrial Dispersal' is under examination in the Planning Commission in consultation with State Government and concerned Administrative Ministries.

(c) To accelerate the pace of industrialisation of the backward areas the Government of India offers the following incentives :—

(i) Central Scheme for Investment Subsidy.
(ii) Transport Subsidy Scheme.
(iii) Concessional Finance facilities from the All India Term Lending Financial Institutions.
(iv) Tax concessions.

(v) Hire purchase of Machinery by small scale industries.

(vi) Consultancy for technical services.

(vii) Interest Subsidy.

(viii) Special facilities for import of raw materials.

(ix) Rural Industries Projects Programme.

(x) Rural Artisans Programme.

(xi) District Industries Centre.

(xii) Seed/Margin Money Assistance.

(d) and (e). The National Committee on the Development of Backward Areas has inter-alia made an assessment of the on-going schemes and incentives available in Backward Areas and has made certain recommendations to accelerate the industrial growth in these Areas.

Mini Cement Plant in North Eastern Region

3531. SHRI CHINGWANG KONYAK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the North-Eastern Council has made a financial provision for the establishment of mini cement plants; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : Yes, Sir. The North Eastern Council has informed that financial provision has been made for setting up of 4 mini cement plants at Tezu, Arunachal Pradesh; Shizate, Nagaland; Hundung, Manipur; and Umrangso, Assam at a total estimated outlay of Rs. 9 crores.

Paper requirement and Utilisation of Foreign Exchange

3532. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the annual requirement of paper of different types in our country and how much foreign exchange is utilised for importing paper ;

(b) the production capacity of private and Government owned factories together ; and

(c) the steps Government are taking to augment the indigenous production of paper to save valuable foreign exchange ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) The annual requirement of different varieties of paper are estimated to be as follows :—

Variety of Paper	Requirement in lakh tonnes
Writing & Printing paper	6.5
Industrial papers and boards	5.5

According to tentative estimates, about 80,000 tonnes of writing and printing paper valued at about Rs. 49.25 crores are being imported through the S.T.C. during the year 1981-82 to meet the requirements of the DGS&D as well as consumers. In addition, speciality papers and boards are being directly imported mainly by actual users to the extent of about 15,000 to 20,000 tonnes per annum, at a cost of about Rs. 20 crores.

(b) The total installed capacity of the units in the organised sector for manufacture of paper and paper board was 16.57 lakh tonnes as on 1st January, 1981.

(c) Government have taken the following steps for increasing to production of paper.

(i) Promoting the setting up of paper mills based on a secondary raw materials

which does not involve foreign exchange expenditure has been delicensed.

(ii) The import of pulp has been liberalised.

(iii) The import duty on waste paper used for paper making has been waived.

(iv) Excise rebates has been offered to new large integrated pulp and paper mills, and small paper mills based on the use of unvonventional raw materials.

(v) Paper manufactured from a furnish containing not less than 75% bagasse has been exempted from excise duty.

Cases of Sub-Division of Property in South Zone of DMC

3533. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some cases of sub-division of property are pending acceptance of the Delhi Municipal Corporation in their South Zone in Green Park, New Delhi for a very long time.

(b) if so the details of the properties concerned and for how many years each case is pending ;

(c) whether delay in the disposal of these sub-division cases will deprive the house owners concerned of house tax benefits; and

(d) how much time will the Corporation authorities take to accept the sub-division in these cases pending with them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (d). The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has intimated that information is being collected. On receipt it will be laid on the Table of the House.

Malkhan Committee Report

3534. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Malkhan Committee report has been accepted by the Ministry of Defence that sweepers staff of Cantonment Boards of Lebong and Jalapahar carried the night soil on the body to the trenching ground ; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken or proposed to be taken for the implementation of the Report ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): In order to obviate direct contact by individuals in the actual process of removal of night-soil Malkhan Committee has recommended use of mechanical devices such as wheelbarrows upto collection point. It has not been possible to use wheelbarrows in areas of varying road gradients such as Jalpahar and Lebong. For such areas, the Committee has recommended use of buckets slung on hamboo poles for carrying night-soil upto collection points. Instructions are being issued to such Cantonments to adopt this method as suggested by the Committee.

Report of Economic Reforms Commission

3535. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Economic Reforms Commission headed by Shri L K. Jha has submitted any reports so far ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) whether Government have fixed any time limit for the Commission to complete its work ?

PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) The Commission has submitted the first of a series of reports.

(b) The report deals with the procedures relating to industrial approvals.

(c) The term of the Commission is for two years.

Supply of raw materials to Small Scale Industries

3536. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) State-wise number of small scale units (SSI) in the country ;

(b) the raw materials allotted and supplied to each State during the last three years, year-wise and raw materials-wise ; and

(c) the basis of allocating the critical raw materials amongst the different States ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) and (b). Statements giving details are in Tables I to IV. [*Placed in Library See* No. LT-2807/81]

(c) Critical raw materials like Iron & Steel, Mutton Tallow Paraffin Wax are allocated to the States on the basis of the demands received from various States related to their past off-take and prorated to the availability.

Directives to Ministries regarding filling of vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes

3537. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: SHRI SHIBU SOREN : SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether recently Government have issued directives to all Government Departments to strictly observe the rules for filling up vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether it has come to notice of Government that these rules are not being followed in some Ministries/Departments; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the number of cases where these rules are not being followed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Instructions were issued by the Government on 1-11-1980 and 16-3-1981 reiterating the earlier instructions issued in May, 1975 that all Ministries/Departments should impress upon the appointing authorities the need to observe the reservation and other orders relating to representation of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in services strictly. It has been further provided that glaring instances of discrimination or deliberat infraction of these orders relating to reservation and concessions in favour of SC/ST in any office or establishment should immediately be brought to the notice of the appropriate authorities for suitable action.

(c) and (d). The Ministries and Departments are not only expected to but do, in fact, follow the rules regarding reservation for SC/ST. Individual cases of incorrect application or interpretation of such rules as and when brought to the notice of this Department from time to time are promptly looked into for suitable corrective action. No statistics in this regard are, however, maintained. Apart from this, specific complaints of irregularity, are taken up by institutions like Commissioner for SC/ST; Commission for SC & ST and Parliamentary Committee on the Welfare of SC/ST etc.

Under-trials in Jails

3538. SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of under-trials (State-wise) who have been in prisons (jails) for a period longer than the period of maximum punishment that could have been awarded to them in case of their conviction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : The requisite information received so far from States and Union Territories is as under :—

Name of State/U.T.	Number of under-trials in jails for periods longer than the maximum awardable sentence
1. Assam	Nil
2. Gujrat	Nil
3. Haryana	Nil
4. Himachal Pradesh	Nil
5. Jammu & Kashmir	Nil
6. Kerala	Nil
7. Maharashtra	One
8. Manipur	Nil
9. Punjab	Three
10. Rajasthan	One
11. West Bengal	Three
12. A & N Islands	Nil
13. Arunachal Pradesh	Nil
14. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Nil
15. Delhi	Nil
16. Goa, Daman & Diu	Nil
17. Lakshadweep	Nil
18. Pondicherry	Nil

The information from the remaining States and Union Territories is awaited and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

Testing of Nuclear Device by Pak

3539. DR. KARAN SINGH :

SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA

SHRI P. NAMGYAL :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether reports have been received that Pakistan intends to test a nuclear device before the end of this year ;

(b) whether in view of Pakistan's growing offensive capability this can pose a serious security threat to India ; and

(c) what steps Government intends to take to meet the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) There is no confirmed information to suggest that Pakistan intends to test a nuclear device before the end of this year. Available information indicates that Pakistan is continuing her efforts to acquire uraniumenrichment and nuclear-fuel reprocessing capability which will enable her to detonate a nuclear device.

(b) Government of Pakistan have assured us that their nuclear programme has no non-peaceful dimensions.

(c) While periodically updating plans for defence preparedness, Government take into consideration all developments in our neighbourhood which impinge on our security.

Promotion of Commerce and Commerical activities in Goa

3540. SHRI EDUARDO FALLIRO : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the territory of Goa is an industrially backward area ; and

(b) if so, the steps Government contemplate to promote and develop commerce and commercial activities in that territory ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : The entire territory of Goa, Daman & Diu has been identified as industrially backward eligible to concessional finance facilities from All India Term Lending Financial institutions. Further, the entire territory excluding the areas within the municipal limits of the territory's Capital has been identified as industrially backward eligible to Central Investment Subsidy.

(b) The important incentives to attract and encourage investment in the Territory are :

(i) 15% Central Capital Subsidy.

(ii) Financial Assistance on concessional terms.

(iii) Developed industrial estates with water, power and other essential services plus ready-built sheds at subsidised rental rates.

(iv) Concessional power tariffs to small scale units.

(v) Sales-Tax exemption for a period of 5 years for small scale units.

(vi) Exemption from income-tax on 20% of pre-tax profits in the first ten years.

(vii) 50% subsidy on feasibility study costs.

(viii) Assistance in recruitment and selection of suitable, educated skilled labour.

(ix) Price preference of 15% to small scale units.

(x) All the import facilities under the Government New Import-Export policy for backward areas.

As a result of intensive efforts, the number of registered industrial units have increased from 909 in 1976 to 1469 in 1980. During 1980-81, the Small Industries Service Institute at Margao provided technical services to 2119 units, Workshop common facilities to 116 units. The Institute prepared 13 new schemes and provided 291 technical schemes to the entrepreneurs. For the development of entrepreneurship, the Institute organised three technical and two management courses. 33 items were identified as ancillary units. The value of stores supplied by the ancillary units amounted to Rs. 422 lakhs. The Institute provided export promotion assistance to about 100 units.

The U. T. has 7 industrial estates at Corlim St. Jose ; Deoareal; Sancoale, Zuarinagar ; Nani Daman; Altinthro Mapusa ; Tivim and Bicholim having 264 constructed sheds and 95 developed plots in which 200 units were functioning as on 31-3-1979 with an employment potential to 3569 persons.

मध्य प्रदेश से गुजरात तक पाइप लाइन के माध्यम से कोयला ले जाना

3541. श्री मोती भाई आर० चौधरी : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गुजरात सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश से गुजरात को पाइप लाइन द्वारा कोयला भेजने की किसी योजना को केन्द्रीय सरकार की अनुमति के लिए भेजा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब और कब तक योजना के स्वीकृत कर दिए जाने की संभावना है ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री एस० बी० चव्हाण) : (क) जी, नहीं। गुजरात सरकार द्वारा योजना आयोग को इस बारे में कोई स्कीम प्रस्तुत नहीं की गई है। लेकिन गुजरात सरकार से मार्च, 1981 में एक पत्र प्राप्त हुआ था जिसमें यह सुझाव दिया था कि गुजरात राज्य बिजली बोर्ड द्वारा पहले किए गए अध्ययन के क्रम में योजना आयोग द्वारा और अधिक विस्तृत साध्यता अध्ययन के लिए गुजरात बिजली घरों को कोयले के घोल के परिवहन के मामले पर विचार किया जाए।

(ख) देश के उत्तरी और पश्चिमी क्षेत्रों में बिजली घरों को कोयले के पाइप लाइन द्वारा परिवहन की तकनीकी-आर्थिक सहायता के प्रश्न पर योजना आयोग द्वारा पहले से ही विचार किया जा रहा है और इस बारे में साध्यता अध्ययन का कार्य मैसर्स इन्जीनियर्स इंडिया लि० को सौंपा गया है। इनकी रिपोर्ट के प्राप्त होने पर आगे कार्रवाई की जाएगी ; इस रिपोर्ट के जनवरी, 1982 में प्राप्त होने की आशा है।

पंजाब में राष्ट्रीय ध्वज के प्रति प्रदर्शित अवमानना से सम्बन्धित घटनाएं

3542. **श्री केयूर भूषण** : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पंजाब में स्वतंत्रता दिवस के अवसर पर राष्ट्रीय ध्वज के प्रति अवमानना प्रदर्शित करने की घटनाएं हुई हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन घटनाओं के पीछे जिन व्यक्तियों या वर्गों अथवा संगठनों का हाथ होने का संदेह है उनका विवरण क्या है और दोषी व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ; और

(ग) यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि भविष्य में इस तरह की घटनाएं न हों, सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ?

गृह-मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री : (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) से (ग) राज्य सरकार द्वारा अब तक भेजी गई सूचना के अनुसार 15 अगस्त, 1981 को एक राष्ट्रीय ध्वज जो कुछ फटा हुआ था और कुछ जला हुआ था, फगवाड़ा रेलवे स्टेशन के प्रतीक्षालय के सामने पाया गया था। राष्ट्रीय सम्मान की मानहानि का निवारण अधिनियम 1971 के अधीन एक मामला थाना जी० आर० पी० जालन्धर में दर्ज किया गया था और जांच पड़ताल की जा रही है।

Solar Thermal Energy Centre

3543. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have decided to set up a solar thermal energy centre for development of wind energy and for research of bio-mass;

(b) if so, whether these centres are part of the Government's ambitious programme for development of renewable sources of energy in the country ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that proposed solar thermal energy centre is mainly intended for prototype development and analysis; and

(d) if so, when and where these centres are likely to be planned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C.P.N SINGH) : (a) to (d). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

As part of the Government's programme for accelerated development and utilisation of Renewable Sources of Energy, a few Specialised Centres are being established by the Commission for Additional Sources of Energy during the Sixth Plan to promote time-targeted and result-oriented research design, development and demonstration activities. Two Biomass Research Centres have already been set up a Madurai and Lucknow. Two Wind Energy Centres are proposed to be set up at Allahabad and Bangalore. The pre-commercial pilot plant at Sahibabad is expected to serve as a nucleus for photovoltaics development and demonstration activities.

A Solar Thermal Energy Centre is proposed to be set up to promote application of solar thermal technologies through development of prototypes, demonstration, and analysis with a view to accelerate utilisation of solar energy, mainly for decentralised applications. The Centre would deal with detailed engineering design, systems, engineering, prototype development, fabrication pilot production, testing and standardisation of solar energy products and devices, and assist in widespread utilisation of solar energy technology. The Solar Thermal Energy Centre is proposed to be set up in Haryana, at a site near Delhi. Preliminary planning and site development work is being taken up.

मैसर्स बेयर इंडिया लिमिटेड पर ई० पी० एक० और ई० एस० आई० की बकाया राशि

3544. श्री निहाल सिंह :
श्री राव सिंह यादव :

क्या श्रम मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मैसर्स बेयर इण्डिया लिमिटेड पर कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और राज्य बीमा योजना की भारी धनराशि बकाया है और क्या यह कम्पनी, कम्पनी अधिनियम के प्रावधानों का निरन्तर उल्लंघन करती रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस कम्पनी के विरुद्ध सरकार द्वारा अब तक की गई कार्यवाही का ब्योरा क्या है ?

श्रम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम और कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि संगठन ने सूचित किया है कि इस प्रतिष्ठान की और कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा/कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि को देय कोई राशि बकाया नहीं है। कम्पनी अधिनियम के बारे में सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा समय सदन की मेज पर रख दी जाएगी।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Re-starting of Kumardhubi Engineering Works Ltd.

3545. SHRI A.K. Roy : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given to part (f) of Unstarred Question No. 9279 on 29 April, 1981 regarding re-starting of Kumardhubi Engineering Works Ltd., and state :

(a) whether Government have refuted the view point of the IDBI and have declared the company as viable ;

(b) if so, the reasons for highlighting the viewpoint of IDBI and not indicating the decision of Government in the above mentioned answer ; and

(c) further steps taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) to (c). As already explained, an Investigating Body was appointed by the Government to investigate into the possibility of re-starting Kumardhubi Engineering Works. The Body has submitted its report and the same is under examination by the Government.

New Booking Agencies of Two Wheelers

3546. SHRI RAM LAL RAHI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether new agencies for the booking of two-wheelers are being given in the various States by two-wheelers manufacturers in the country ; and

(b) if so, the names and places of the agencies with the number of quota per annum?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). Agencies for the distribution of these vehicles are determined by the respective manufacturers in accordance with their commercial and corporate procedures. Government have no information in regard to the number and details of various agencies appointed by the various manufacturers.

Modernisation of Cement Industry

3547. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether cement industry has conveyed its readiness to undertake modernisation programme but they have pointed out that only Government could ensure its success by immediate grant in price increase whenever they become due to offset cost escalations;

(b) if so, whether cement industry has pointed out that every measure about the cement situation in the country can be made upon;

(c) whether Union Government have considered all their suggestions; and

(d) if so, to what extent they have accepted and the steps being taken to implement their suggestions?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) to (d). The Cement Manufacturers' Association has submitted to the Government a scheme of modernisation of the Cement Industry in respect of a few of its constituents. Government have appointed a Committee under the Chairman-ship of the Chairman, Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices to review the development of the Cement Industry and recommend measures to accelerate its progress including incentives and fair prices. One of the terms of reference to this Committee is to review the progress of modernisation and introduction of technological improvements in domestic cement factories and to recommend measures to accelerate these in order to reduce costs and effect economies in domestic production. The Committee is expected to submit its Report by the end of December, 1981.

Monitoring of cases by Cell on transfer and Trade in Technology

3548. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the cell on transfer and trading in technology will monitor cases in coordination with the other concerned Ministries;

(b) if so, whether the Technology that India can offer will include agrobased and forest based industries ; and

(c) the countries where India can transfer its technologies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C.P.N. SINGH) : (a) On 25th July, 1981 the Minister of State for Science & Technology convened an inter-departmental meeting to examine in details the present conditions for trade in technology and to analyse critically the experience gained by agencies which are currently engaged in such activities and type of industry which can effect technology transfer. The meeting discussed the various mechanisms that could be established, including the setting up of a Corporation to deal with technolgoy transfer/a cell in the Department of Science and Technology, involvement of Indian Embassies abroad etc. to coordinate and intensify efforts in the area of trade in technology.

(b) With the experience already gained in many sectors of industry including agro-based and forest based industries, with a large number of consulting Engineering Organisations and chains of National laboratories, India can legitimately claim to have built the necessary infrastructure to participate in such technology transfer flows.

(c) India has in the past transferred technology to several countries including Kenya, Nepal, Malaysia, Philipine and further cooperation in the field is possible with many developing countries.

Legislation on Noise and Smell Pollution

3550. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to introduce legislation on noise and smell pollution ; and

(b) if so, at what stage the matter stands at present ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH) : (a) and (b). There is no proposal at present to introduce legislation on noise and smell pollution However, one of the recommendations made by the Tewari Committee is that the Department of Environment should have a Legal Wing which would enable it to review on a continuing and systemic basis existing environmental legislation and suggest areas where new legislation would be required. The recommendation is under Government's consideration.

Increasing Pension amount of Ex-Servicemen

3551. SHRI R. K. MHALGI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to increase the pension amount of the Ex-servicemen in view of the rise in prices of the essential commodities at large ; and

(b) if so, when the proposal will be finally considered ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Currently there is no proposal under consideration to increase the basic pension of Ex-Servicemen However, taking into consideration the rise in the cost of living, pensioners are granted relief from time to time

(b) Does not arise.

Shortage of raw materials for Industries in Northern Region

3552. SHRI R. N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that industries in the northern region continue to face shortage of critical raw materials, except for furnance oil, mainly due to the failure of the distribution mechanism arising out of inefficient supply management and lack of transport facilities; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the study if any made by the Government in this regard and the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) There is some shortage of a few categories of iron & Steel items specially pig iron in the country and the northern region is also affected.

(b) Does not arise.

Cement for Irrigation and Power Projects

3553. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken a policy decision to earmark a certain quantity of cement to the needs of irrigation and power projects ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the quantity of cement earmarked for Karnataka State for the purpose for the year 1980-81 ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) Yes, Sir. A system of pre-reservation of cement for the priority sectors of Irrigation and Power is in force.

(b) The decision to pre-reserve certain quantity of cement exclusively for the priority sectors of Irrigation and Power was taken by Government in 1978. According to the decision taken no diversion of cement to other sectors from the allocation made to these sectors is permitted. It was also decided that pre reservation for these sectors under State Sector should not exceed 50% of the basic allocation of the State in the relevant quarter.

(c) An allocation of 3,52,275 tonnes of cement was made for Irrigation & Power Projects in the State of Karnataka during the year 1980-81.

Irregularities in Chemical Research

3554. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether glaring inadequacies in the current status of chemical

research in the country have shown up in a brief review conducted by Department ;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the review and the weak points highlighted ; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to remove all constraints lying in the way and keep pace with the work abroad ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C.P.N. SINGH) : (a) and (b). During a seminar organised by Department of Science and Technology to identify frontier areas of research in chemistry where special emphasis and thrust would be desirable in the years to come, inadequacies in the shape of financial support and provision of sophisticated equipments for undertaking such research have been highlighted.

(c) The scheme for intensification of research in high-priority-areas has been taken up in the Sixth Plan which will provide increased research support in these thrust areas and also set up viable core groups and units to serve as national focal points. Additional sophisticated instrumentation facilities are also being set up.

Confirmation of Employees in B. O. G. L.

3555. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that B.O.G.L., Durgapur has about 450 workers and employees whereas number of supervisors and officers is about 150 ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that top heavy administration is one of the reasons for heavy loss ;

(c) whether services of almost 450 employees and workers have not yet been confirmed and tripartite engineering pact has not yet been implemented though the period of the said pact will terminate after four months ; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) No, Sir. There are 582 employees in Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Limited, Durgapur (BOGL) consisting of 509 workers, 37 officers and 36 supervisors.

(b) No, Sir. The company is incurring losses mainly because of the out-moded batch process technology still followed by it for the manufacture of ophthalmic glass.

(c) and (d). BOGL have intimated that action is on hand to confirm the employees and that the major provisions of the tripartite agreement 1980 have since been implemented.

Collaboration with Siemens for manufacture of Computers

3556. SHRI S.M. KRISHNA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to enter into collaboration with Siemens for the manufacture of computers ;

(b) if so, the type of computers to be manufactured ;

(c) the broad outlines of the proposal ; and

(d) where these will be manufactured and who will market them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C.P.N. SINGH) :
(a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Execution of Bilateral Protocol with Major Organisation

3557. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether in a bid to give new orientation to the Electronics Industry, the Department of Electronics is in the process of executing bilateral protocols with the major organisations in the country ;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the proposal ;

(c) the assistance to be given in the form of grants and loans for the agreed time bound projects ; and

(d) which are these organisations and whether they have got the necessary infra-structure in this line ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH) : (a) to (d). The Department of Electronics (DOE) is keen to get maximum participation from various organisations in order to develop the electronics industry. To achieve this, the DOE is planning to institutionalise its inter-actions with major user, R & D and production agencies in the country. As these would vary with the organisation concerned, appropriate arrangements are in the process of being worked on.

EPF & ESI amount outstanding against Madan Soot Industries Hastinapur (U. P.)

3558. SHRI NIHAL SINGH : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the number of employees working on daily wage and monthly wage basis in Madan Soot Industries Ltd., Hastinapur Meerut, Uttar Pradesh and the amount deposited in the Employees State Insurance Scheme and the Employees Provident Fund Scheme by this Industry separately during the last three years, the amount outstanding against it and the steps taken to recover the outstanding amount ; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the employees of the Company are not made permanent to avoid deposits in the State Insurance Scheme and Employees Provident Fund Scheme and whether Central Government have received various complaints against this company regarding the various types of irregularities being committed in it ; if so, the steps taken by the Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) The EPF Organisation have reported that the establishment is covered under the Employees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 and is employing 799 employees on permanent basis and 383 employees on temporary basis. It has deposited the provident fund dues upto July, 1981 and no amount is outstanding. The establishment is not covered under the ESI Act, 1948, as it is situated in an area where the scheme has not yet been implemented.

(b) The engagement of employees on temporary basis does not affect coverage under either the Employees'

State Insurance Act, 1948, or the Employees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952, as both the Acts cover temporary employee also. The Government has also not received any specific complaint against the establishment.

बैटरियों का उत्पादन

3559. **श्री निहाल सिंह :** क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में 1.5 वोल्ट लेक लांचिंग किस्म की बैटरियां बनाने वाली फर्मों के नाम और पते क्या हैं;

(ख) प्रत्येक फर्म में कुल कितनी पूंजी लगाई गई है और प्रत्येक एकक का वार्षिक उत्पादन कितना है ; और

(ग) क्या ये फर्में देश में इस प्रकार की बैटरियों की मांग को पूरा करने में समर्थ हैं?

उद्योग और श्रम मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) : (क) और (ख) 1.5 वाल्ट की (लेकलांच किस्म की) शुष्क सेल बैटरियों का उत्पादन करने वाली फर्मों के नाम पते तथा इनमें से प्रत्येक फर्म में लगाई गई पूंजी एवं उनके वार्षिक उत्पादन को दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है : —

क्र० सं०	एकक का नाम और पता	उत्पादन (दस लाख संख्या में)		उपलब्ध अद्यतन वार्षिक रिपोर्ट के अनुसार लगाई गई पूंजी (लाख रुपयों में)
		1979	1980	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	मैसर्स यूनियन कारबाइड इण्डिया लि० 5 रूस्तमजी पारसी रोड, कलकत्ता	259.07	258.96	8841
2.	मैसर्स यूनियन कारबाइड इण्डिया लि० 1075, तिरूउटियार हाई रोड, मद्रास	124.25	117.13	
3.	मैसर्स यूनियन कारबाइड इण्डिया लि० इण्डस्ट्रियल एरिया, मोउला अली, सिकन्दराबाद	77.00	82.68	
4.	मैसर्स इण्डो नेशनल लिमिटेड, 30, जनरल पाटर्स रोड, मद्रास	85.73	108.99	536
5.	मैसर्स पंजाब आनन्द बैटरीज लि० ए-9 और 10, इण्डस्ट्रियल एरिया, मोहाली, जिला रोपार	50.89	63.52	423
6.	मैसर्स जीप इण्डस्ट्रियल सिण्डीकेट लि० 28, साउथ रोड, इलाहाबाद	52.02	85.27	785

1	2	3	4	5
7.	मैसर्स एस्ट्रेला बैटरीज लि० प्लाट नं० 1, धारावी, पोस्ट बाक्स नं० 6602, मातुंगा, बम्बई	42.82	13.87 (केवल मई तक)	525
8.	एस्ट्रेला बैटरीज लि०, जालागांव			
9.	मैसर्स तोशिबा आनन्द बैटरीज लि० *I/1089, महात्मा गांधी रोड, पोस्ट बाक्स नं० 1077, एर्नाकुलम	55.70	16.16	396
10.	मैसर्स जे० के० बैटरीज लि० 1-4, इण्डस्ट्रियल एरिया, गोविन्दपुरा, भोपाल	33.32	52.18	×
11..	मैसर्स लाखनपाल नेशनल लिमिटेड मकारपुरा, जी. आई. डी. सी. बड़ोदा	80.21	118.17	381

* यह मैसर्स स्ट्रा प्रोडक्टस लि० का केवल एक प्रभाग है न कि अपने आप में एक कम्पनी। अतएव लगाई गई पूंजी सम्बन्धी आंकड़े तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। फिर भी पार्टी द्वारा सितम्बर, 1978 में प्रस्तुत औद्योगिक लाइसेंस आवेदन पत्र के अनुसार भूमि भवन और मशीनरी के रूप में किया गया निवेश 327 लाख रुपये था।

Grants-in-Aid to Welfare Associations and Welfare Committees of Government Employees

3560. SHRI RAM SINGH SHAKYA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the grants-in-aid given annually to each Welfare Association and Welfare Committee of Government employees located in Delhi and New Delhi during the last two years ;

(b) whether this grant is generally given in February or March, the last months of the financial year, and the Associations are asked to spend this amount within that financial year ;

(c) the Associations/Welfare Committees to which this grant-in-aid was not given during 1979-80 and 1980-81 ;

(d) the Associations which misappropriated the Government funds during 1979-80 and 1980-81 ; and

(e) if so, whether Government propose to conduct enquiry against the Presidents of these Associations which have misappropriated the funds ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) A statement is attached (Annexure-I) *[Placed in Library See.* No. LT-2808/81*]*

(b) The Associations are required to submit their audited accounts for the preceding year by the 30th June of the following year for release of grant for that year. In majority of cases grants-in-aid are sanctioned before 31st December. The Associations are voluntary organisations answerable to the General Body. Therefore there is no compulsion from the Government to spend the grants-in-aid within the financial year. If they do not spend the grant-in-aid by 31st March, the unutilized amount is adjusted against the grant-in-aid for the following year.

(c) A statement is attached (Annexure-II) *[Placed in library. See* No. LT-2808/81]

(d) No such case has come to the notice of Government.

(e) Does not arise.

Letters of Intent issued to Tamil Nadu

3562. SHRI D.S.A. SIVAPRAKASAM : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of letters of intent for units in backward area in Tamil Nadu issued during January to April, 1981; and

(b) the names of the industries and their location and sponsors ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) 13 Letters of Intent were issued for units in backward areas in Tamil Nadu during January to April, 1981.

(b) The names of the party, location and industry for which the letters of intent were issued are given below :

Name of the Party & Location	Item of Manufacture
(1) Electronics Corpn. of Tamil Nadu Ltd. (Dharmapuri T. Nadu)	Aluminium Electrolytic Capacitors
(2) Wheels India Ltd (Backward Area T. Nadu)	1. Rear Axle Housings 2. Rear Axle Gear Assemblies
(3) Sudarsanam Spg. Mills (Prop : The Ramaraju Surgical Cotton Mills Ltd.) (Ramnathapuram—T. Nadu)	Cotton Yarn
(4) Madras Cement Ltd. (Ramnathapuram—T. Nadu)	Cement
(5) Electronics Corpn. of Tamil Nadu Ltd. (Dharmapuri—T. Nadu)	Medium & High Power X-ray system with accessories etc.
(6) Metal Powder Co. Ltd. (Madurai—T. Nadu)	Iron Powder
(7) Sh. Dileep Kumar Krishnaswamy (Dharmapuri—T. Nadu)	Synthetic Detergents
(8) Rajapalayam Mills Ltd. (Ramnathapuram—Tamil Nadu)	Cotton Yarn
(9) Carborundum Universal Ltd. (Dharmapuri—Tamil Nadu)	Ceramic refractory fibre products thereof
(10) Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. (North Arcot—T. Nadu)	Steel Bars
(11) Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd. (Dharmapuri Tamil Nadu)	Floppy Disk Drives
(12) Southern Roadways Ltd. (Ramanathapuram-Tamil Nadu)	Engine Valves (including guides and tappets)
(13) Chettinad Cement Corpn. Ltd., (Thiruchira Palli-Tamil Nadu)	Cement

Mathew Committee

3563. SHRI D.S.A. SIVAPRAKASAM : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9209 dated 29 April, 1981 regarding Report of Committee on National employment, and state:

(a) what are the recommendations of Mathew Committee which the Government have accepted; and

(b) what follow up action has been taken on the recommendations accepted by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) The recommendations have been forwarded to all the State Governments and concerned Central Ministries/Departments for further necessary action.

Statement

Recommendations of the Mathew Committee which have been accepted by the Government.

1. Adequate inspection staff should be provided to conduct regular inspection of Employment Exchanges and to look into complaints.

2. The legality and propriety of existing restrictions imposed by State Government on registration at Employment Exchanges in each State should be reviewed and residential restrictions, if any are needed, should be imposed by Central enactment in accordance with Constitutional provisions.

3. Employment Exchanges should be provided with access to testing facilities at establishments which enjoy public confidence.

4. The accommodation and amenities and communication facilities available at Employment Exchanges should be improved.

5. The specific recommendations for operational improvement of the National Employment Service suggested by Study Groups, each as the one constituted in 1969 by the National Labour Commission, should be taken up and implemented, wherever necessary, in the course of the reorganisation and expansion recommended in this report.

The following recommendations were made by the Study Group on Employment and Training constituted by the National Commission on Labour and given in para 3.4 of the report of the Committee on National Employment Service :—

(i) Registration interview should be conducted by trained officers who should preferably be graduates ; they should never be conducted by untrained clerical staff ;

(ii) To promote direct contact with employers and regular follow up action arising from intimation of vacancies transport facilities should be provided for Employment Officers. (In addition, who have suggested elsewhere the installation of telex facilities at the larger exchanges) ;

(iii) Circulation action should be done only in cases of vacancies against which applicants are likely to be attracted from other Exchange areas with

due consideration for nature of duties, salary offered, etc. as candidates are less mobile than is generally assumed ;

(iv) Central Employment Exchange should issue advertisements at fixed intervals publicising both unfilled vacancies and categories of available trained manpower. This shold be extended to State level also ;

(v) Registars of mobile and highly qualified and talented persons of professional and executive grades should be maintained in a convenient form for quick reference ;

(vi) To ensure a satisfactory standard of submissions against vacancies of Typists and Stenographers, Employment Exchanges should confine their submissions to previously tested applicants; and

6. It is not necessary to ban private agencies but there is need to regulate their operations by means of a Statute which should also prohibit the collection of fees by them from job-seekers

7. In any State where the bulk of recruitment to Class III and Class IV posts is carried out by special recruitment boards from the open market, without making full use of the Employment Exchange Organisation, Government may consider whether it will be worthwhile to continue the Employment Exchanges in the concerned States.

8. Employment Exchange Organisation should do everything possible to change its public image as a bureaucratic organisation bound by procedural red-tape. It should develop the image of an agency which studies the requirements of its employer-clients in the form of assistance to recruit employees satisfying certain requirements and try to provide quality service efficiently and promptly. The placement function involves the finding of a suitable job for a given man (or woman) and a suitable man (or woman) for a given job. Acceptance of the job or the man should be voluntary for the client job-seekers or employer. There should be frequent personal contacts between Employment Exchange Officers and Employers for this purpose. Similarly, Employment Exchange Officers should meet and advise the Job-seekers about different job requirements and treads in employment market.

(9) The Employment Exchange Organisation should not be made responsible for the managements of unemployment cash benefit disbursement scheme introduced by State Government, although they will supply such factual information as is available in their records.

(10) There is a need to undertake studies to identify various types of paid employment and self-employment which could be filled by different categories of the handicapped persons and to design special training and adaptation courses and fixtures and gadgets that could throw open new vistas of employment to such persons Self-employment schemes with public assistance should also be designed for suitable cases.

(11) It would be desirable that reservation of jobs for the disadvantaged categories of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and the Physically Handicapped are extended to Private Sector also and that the reservation should be

made statutory. Any technical difficulty should be overcome, if necessary by amending the Constitution to extend the coverage of Article 31 C to legislation in pursuance of Article 46.

(12) Corporate Units should be asked to indicate in their statutory annual reports the extent to which reservation of jobs for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and the Physically Handicapped has been fulfilled. Auditors should also be required to comment on this aspect as part of their social audit in the course of the annual statutory audit.

(13) Arrangements for special training should be made for all categories of posts to the candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, designed to increase their employability on a competitive basis. Besides, in every Employment Exchange there should be a Special Cell to advise the candidates of this category to go in for trades and vacations in which entry will be easier for them.

(14) The National Employment Service should assist in implementing any recommendations made by the Special Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in regard to improving employment opportunities and employability of these persons.

(15) More Creches and Day-Care Centres for Children and more Hostels for working girls should be set up to assist more women to take up jobs.

(16) There is also need for more training courses for girls and woman, particularly short-term modular courses which aim at general competence rather than specialisation in trades such as typing etc.

(17) The cause of women's employment can be served better by Government if they pay more attention to expanding training facilities and job-opportunities for women in occupations and areas where women would naturally receive more favourable consideration for employment than by compelling or inducing employers to excluded men who would otherwise have been preferred by the employers and to appoint women in those places.

(18) It is for the Central and State Governments to decide whethe any reservation of jobs is necessary for any class of persons, e.g., minorities and backward classes. No action is due by Employment Service Organisation till Government decides on who are the minorities and backward classes entitled to such reservation and clear instructions in conformity with law are issued by Government to public employers regarding the extent and manner of the reservation; it should be the responsibility of employing authorities to ensure that their requisitions to Employment Exchanges conform to these instructions

(19) The existence of both untilled jobs and qualified job-seekers side by side is partly due to unrealistic expectations of both employers and job-seekers. Both of them should be counselled to temper their expectations with a realistic awareness of the conditions of the present day employment market.

(20) While there is a constant need to educate the employers about their obligations under the Employment Exchages (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959 through mass media habitual and incorrigible defaulters should be prosecuted.

(21) The quality of work and effectiveness of Central Supervision to maintain standard in all States in the fields of Vocational Guidance. Individual Counselling and Employment Market Information can be improved if there is more effective inspection and evaluation by the Directorate General of Employment and Training Organisation. The exclusion of agriculture and rural sector, which also constitutes a grave ommission, needs to be remedied. These aspects should be taken into account by the Employment Exchange Organisation in planning its future work.

(22) The data collected through Employment Market Information Programme and the recommended monthly/quarterly labour force reports are of the utmost importance and should be utilised while determining employment and job-training policies for each areas and in making policy changes from time to time. The data should also be fed to Government to assist them in designing projects intended to create local opportunities for self-employment.

(23) Every item of research or survey undertaken at the National or State Directorate's level should receive the approval of Technical Committees for Research and Surveys and the design of such items should also be cleared by technical experts, before resources are allocated to it. The results of the various items of research and survey should also be discussed by the concerned technical committee with special reference to the users and the specific uses to which they will put the results; abstracts of research and survey results should be sufficiently well circulated for information and utilisation.

(24) The Central Institute for Research and Training in Employment Service (CIRTES) should exclusively be made responsible for :

(a) research to develop procedure technique, methodology, training material and guidance/selection tests;

(b) Surveys/studies;

(c) coordination of work pertaining to research/surveys/studies done at State level; and

(d) training of officers and supporting staff.

(25) To have a sufficiently qualified and technically experienced persons to head the Central Institute for Research and Training in Employment Service, the post of Director, C. I. R. T. E. S. should be equated to that of Director of Employment Exchanges, Directorate General of Employment and Training.

(26) To undertake the work of pre-service, in-service and refresher training of officers and other supporting staff, including Statistical Assistants and Clerks, Central Institute for Research and Training in

Employment Service should set up Regional Institutes which will also feed back material in respect of functional and problem-oriented research. The Regional Institutes will be under the administrative and technical control of C.I.R.T.E.S.

(27) Central Institute for Research and Training in Employment Service should have hostel facilities and training programmes organised by the C.I.R.T.E.S. should be residential courses for all Officers/supporting staff deputed for training.

(28) Modern teaching methods and techniques, including audio-visual methods, should be used by Central Institutes for Research and Training in Employment Service while imparting training.

(29) No staff, either at officer's level or at other levels should be entrusted with the work relating to Employment Exchange/Bureau unless and until he/she has undergone pre-service training successfully. Besides, there should be regular programmes for in-service and refresher training.

(30) In small and medium district towns, the registration and submission can be done by Employment Exchange at one place. In large district towns and metropolitan cities, there could be more and one office for registration, renewals and vocational guidance to avoid crowding and inconvenience to the job-seekers, wherever necessary, and the technical section of the Employment Exchanges, dealing with registration and submission for technical vacancies, should be located in places where there is high enough concentration of industry, or it could be located as a separate section in an Industrial Training Institute, so as to facilitate testing.

(31) The Officer of the Employment Service at District level should be of Class I status and his scale of pay stepped up on the basis of the norms suggested in Appendix XII.

(32) The University Employment Information and Guidance Bureaux, Special Employment Exchanges and Vocational Rehabilitation Centres for the Physically Handicapped, Coaching cum-Guidance Centres for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Professional and Executive Employment Offices at State capitals need to be strengthened and expanded without prejudice to their quality. However, the registration of professional and executive types of applicants may be done at University Employment Information and Guidance Bureaux, but placement should exclusively be done by the State Professional and Executive Employment Offices by maintaining the Live Register and providing interview facilities to employers and common central places.

(33) Each Vocational Rehabilitation Centre for the Physically Handicapped should have a hostel with free lodging and boarding facilities for the clients to stay during evaluation and training.

(34) The facilities and amenities available at Employment Exchanges should be improved and augmented, if the Exchanges are to function efficiently

and smoothly and prove more popular with employers and workers. The following items deserve special attention :

(i) Standard lay-outs which provide for all essential requirements of space, including waiting hall for job-seekers and interview rooms for employers, should be drawn up for Employment Offices with different work-loads by the Directorate General of Employment and Training. These standards should be kept in view while hiring or constructing accommodation for employment exchanges.

(ii) The accommodation should have adequate furniture according to norms to be fixed by the Directorate General of Employment.

(iii) Each District Office should be provided with a Jeep. Field Officers should be paid a fixed conveyance allowance to be fixed by the Directorate General of Employment according to State rules, provided they maintain a scooter and utilise it for visits to establishments, etc. Provision for loan on easy terms to purchase the scooter should also be made.

(iv) Office equipment, such as typewriters, duplicators, calculators and filling cabinets should be provided to the offices as per norms to be fixed by the Directorate General of Employment.

(v) All State Directorates having live register of over one lakh may consider the provision of modern data processing facilities.

(vi) The quality of staff at higher levels should be the upgraded and work methods and procedures improved.

(35) There should be periodical publicity in the press, Radio and other media intimating the types of vacancies available, from time to time, in the public and private sectors and advising interested employment seekers to get themselves registered. Publicity should also be given to the registration procedure, existing vocational guidance/self-employment promotion programmes and the legal obligations of employers under the Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959.

(36) There is greater need for providing intensive training to Employment Officers incharge of Vocational Guidance Units for effective implementation of the Vocational Guidance Programme.

(37) The collection of up-to-date information pertaining to education, training, scholarship/fellowships, employment self-employment, etc its compilation, classification and indexing for easy references, timely publication of career literature and their prompt supply to field units and dissemination of information according to the needs of clientele is of paramount importance. The occupational units of State Employment Directorates need to be activised and revitalised to undertake this job.

(38) The Central Institute for Research and Training in Employment Service should coordinate the work pertaining to the publication of career/guidance literature at Central and State-level to avoid duplication. Since such information will also be useful to the employers, their cooperation in this respect should be sought.

(39) A number of suggestions for improvement of training and research have been set out in a recent I. L. O. Draft Report on Training Programme for Asian Officers of Employment Service. We are not reproducing the recommendations here but we suggest that they receive careful consideration.

(40) There is also a need to review all continuing research and survey programmes periodically, say every three years in the light of current needs and requirements. There is no point in continuing to do some work merely because it was once started in response to the then existing needs or perhaps on mistaken assumptions and anticipations; the healthy growth and development of the organisation requires the chopping off of all such dead wood.

41. Since successful implementation of policy and programmes largely depends upon the right type of personnel, the Committee attaches great importance to the adoption on an appropriate personnel policy by the National Employment Service. The Committee endorses the recommendation of the Special Group.

Licence issued to Modis for production of tyres for Scooters

3564. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Modis have been issued a licence for the production of tyres for scooters for the first time ;

(b) whether this House has also been issued licence for the production of some other types of tyres ; if so, the particular and the capacity licensed for all types of new tyres to be manufactured by this Company ;

(c) which are other companies granted such licences for expansion and the capacity licensed in each case ;

(d) the reasons for granting such huge licences to the Modis and concentrating further wealth power in their hands ; and

(e) which Company in India was presently manufacturing Scooter and other types of tyres the manufacture of which has now licensed to the Modis ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (c). A statement indicating industrial licences/letters of intent granted to Tyre Companies including M/s. Modi Rubber Limited for the production of automobile tyres and tubes is attached (Annexure-I).

(d) M/s. Modi Rubber Limited are neither dominant undertaking in terms of Section 20(b) of the M.R.T.P. Act, 1969 nor the largest manufacturer of automobile tyres and tubes. Further "Automobile Tyres/Tubes" is included in Appendix-I of Industrial Policy of 2nd February, 1973 which are open for Large House/FERA Co.

(e) In addition to the Tyre Manufacturers listed in the attached statement, D.G.T.D. has also registered certain companies for the manufacture of Scooter/Motorcycle and Moped tyres and tubes as given in the statement attached at Annexure II.

Statement

ANNEXURE—1

	Name of the Company	Item of manufacture	Capacity per annum Lakh/nos.	Industrial licence/ Letters of intent
1.	M/s. Dunlop India Ltd. Calcutta	Auto. Tyres & Tubes	17.21	IL
		Bus/Truck Tyres & Tubes	2.00	IL(SE)
2.	M/s. Modi Rubber Ltd.	Auto. Tyres & Tubes	4.00	IL
		do	2.00	LI(SE)
		Aero Tyres & Tubes	0 02	LI(SE)
		OTR do	0.03	LI(SE)
		Tractor & ADV Tyres & Tubes	1.25	LI(SE)
		Scooter/Motor cycle & Moped tyres & Tubes	4.00	LI(SE)
3.	M/s. Bombay Tyre International Ltd.	Auto. Tyres & Tubes	11.00	IL
4.	M/s. CEAT Tyres of India Ltd. Bombay	do	8 50	IL
		do	1.60	IL(SE)
		Scooter tyres and tubes	4.00	LI(SE)
5.	M/s. Goodyear India Ltd. New Delhi.	Auto. Tyres & Tubes	6.00	TL
		Scooter tyres & Tubes/Motor cycle tyres & tubes	1.50	LI (SE)
6.	M/s. Premier Tyres Ltd. Bombay	Auto Tyres & Tubes	3.00	IL
		do	3.00	IL(SE)
7.	M/s. Inchek Tyres Ltd.	do	3.00	IL
	Calcutta	do	2.00	IL(SE)
8.	M/s. MRF Ltd. Madras	Auto. Tyres & Tubes	14.00	IL
		do	4.00	IL(SE)
9.	M/s. J.K. Industries	do	4.00	IL
	Ltd. New Delhi	do	2.25	LI(SE)
10.	M/s. Apollo Tyres Ltd.	do	4.00	IL
		do	2.00	IL (SE)
11.	M/s. Vikrant Tyres	do	4.00	IL
	Ltd. Mysore	do	1.00	IL (SE)
		do	2.50	LI (SE)
12.	M/s. Jayesvee Tyres (P) Ltd. Hyderabad	Scooter Tyres & Tubes	1.80	IL

1	2	3	4	5
13.	M/s. Gujarat Tyres Limited, Baroda	Auto. Tyres & Tubes	4.00	IL
14.	M/s. Andhra Pradesh Automobile Tyres & Tubes Ltd. Hyderabad	do	4.00	IL
15.	M/s. Webstar Ltd. Burdwan, West Bengal	do	4.00	IL
16.	M/s. U. P. Tyres & Tubes Ltd. Rai Bareily, U.P.	Scooter Tyres and Tubes	5.00	IL

ANNEXURE-II

Capacity Registered with DGTD for the manufacturer of Scooter/ Motorcycle and Moped tyres and tubes.

	Name of the Company	Capacity registered per annum
		lakh Nos.
1.	M/s. Sainik Tyres Ltd. Jind.	1.20
2.	M/s. Ajanta Rubber (P) Ltd. Broach.	0.84
3.	M/s. Falcon Tyres Ltd. Mysore.	2.00
4.	M/s. Rustom Tyres Ltd. Ankleshwar.	3.36
5.	M/s. Ralson Cycles (P) Ltd. Ludhiana.	4.50
6.	M/s. Wearwell Tyres & Tubes Industries, Bhopal.	2.10
7.	M/s. Shetye Tyre and Rubber Industries, Bicholim, Goa.	9.00
8.	M/s. Dewan Tyre (P) Ltd., Meerut.	5.00
9.	M/s. Banglore Tubes (P) Ltd., Bangalore.	4.00
10.	M/s Trivandrum Rubber Industries, Trivandrum.	0.75
11.	M/s. Falcon Tyres Ltd. Bangalore (Plant in Gujarat State).	6.00
12.	M/s. Hindustan Tyres & Tubes Ltd., Ludhiana.	3.00
13.	M/s. S.R. Nagpal & Sons (India) Bombay.	4.00
	Total :	45.75

Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 — Ineffective in Implementation

3565. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the working of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 and the functioning of the Labour Courts and Industrial Tribunals in Delhi over the last many years has led Government to the conclusion that this welfare legislation has been rendered meaningless and ineffective in implementation; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to make this Act more effective and foil all attempts by the employers and other agencies to render it meaningless and ineffective?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Revival of Small Sick Units

3566. SHRI A.T. PATIL :
SHRI KAMAL NATH :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred Question No. 245 dated 18th February, 1981 regarding scheme to revive sick units and state :

(a) whether the formulation of Margin Money Scheme for revival

of small sick units is finalised; and if so, broad salient features thereof; and

(b) in particular, the provisions thereof to ensure;

(i) effective management.

(ii) fair allocation and distribution of raw material?

(iii) qualitative and quantitative production, and

(iv) assured marketing ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. Government is actively engaged in the finalisation of the Margin Money Scheme for revival of sick small scale industries.

Representation by Ex-servicemen of Aurangabad (Maharashtra)

3567. SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ex-servicemen of Aurangabad, Maharashtra, by their letter dated 17th December, 1980 have represented to Minister of State for Defence regarding the revised pension for the Ex-service personnel who have gone on pension prior to 1968;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the action Government have taken or propose to take ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) There is no record of such a representation having been received.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Progess made in reduction of Interim Relief and non-payment of Bonus

3568. SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR: Will the Minisiter of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1215 dated 25th February, 1981 re : Memorandum regarding reduction of interim relief and non-payment of bonus and state ;

(a) the progress made during last four months with respect to this issue of reduction of interim relief from regular payment and non-payment of productivity linked bonus to the departmental DMT's S/o F. I. I. Ambarnath (Maharashtra) : and

(b) if no, substantial progress made so far, the reasons of delay thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b). The matter is in an advanced stage of consideration. Efforts are being made to issue final orders as early as possible.

Representation for CSAD, Bombay

3569. SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5037 on 25th March, 1981, regarding representation from CSAD, Bombay and state :

(a) whether the allotment rules have since been amended ;

(b) if so, the details thereof : and

(c) if not, when, the said amendments would be finalised ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The proposed amendments are in the process of finalisation in consultation with the Ministry of Works & Housing.

Smuggling Racket Busted on Tripura Bangladesh Border

3570. SHRI K PRADHANI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a big smuggling racket has been busted by the B. S. F. with the intensification of security measures to prevent crimes along the India-Bangladesh border in Tripura ; and

(b) If so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). Large quantities of contraband goods were seized by B.S.F. on Tripura-Bangladesh border from June, 1981 onwards, due to intensification of security measures.

New Technology of Manufacturing Cement from Fly-ash

3571. SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 361 on 2 July, 1981 regarding new technology of manufacturing cement from fly-ash and state :

(a) the progress made by Government to make this new technology a successful one on a commercial scale ;

(b) the details of special efforts made on that behalf during the period of last one year ;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) the new techniques adopted for increasing indigenous production of cement in view of the utter shortage of this commodity in this territory ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) to (c). Certain disadvantages of this technology have been reported which have acted against the adoption of this process. As such the question of making this technology commercially successful does not arise.

(d) New techniques adopted for increasing indigenous production of cement include introduction of precalcinator technology and modernisation of existing plants.

Assets & Liabilities of K.E.W.

3572. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) details of the assets and liabilities of the Kumardhubi Engineering Work Ltd. Dhanbad, Bihar now lying closed for more than two years ;

(b) the facts in details with break up of each item ;

(c) number of workers, permanent, temporary, casual now lying without work because of the ceasework by the company ; and

(d) relief arranged for the workers, facts in details ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) and (b). It is understood that the accounts of the

company have not been audited after 1976-77. However, a statement of Assets & Liabilities is enclosed, which is based on a proforma assessment as on 30-8-79, which is unaudited.

(c) At the time of closure, the company was stated to be employing about 2,300 workers. Full details of those currently unemployed are not available.

(d) This does not fall under the purview of Government of India.

Statement

Summary of Assets and Liabilities of M/s. Kumardhubi Engineering Works Ltd., as on 30-8-1979 as per Proforma Balance Sheets prepared by Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI)

(Rs. in Lakhs)

I. FIXED ASSETS	
Land – Leasehold	0.05
Land – Development	0.52
Buildings	97.06
Plant & Machinery	537.92
Others	11.86
Gross fixed assets	647.41
Less : Depreciation to date	290.52
Net fixed assets	356.89
Capital Work-in-Progress	4.75
Total (I)	1361.64
II. INVESTMENTS	
Quoted	11.64
Unquoted	0.71
Total (II)	12.35
III. CURRENT ASSETS	
Stocks-raw materials	105.62
—finished goods	31.74
—used ingot moulds	—
—work-in-progress	183.56
Stores and Spares	16.45
Receivables	120.24
Advance payment of tax	1.22
Bills Discounting (Contra)	89.00
Advances to the Companies under the same management	—
Other advances	25.78
Cash and Bank balance	0.82
Development Expenditure	65.00
Total (III)	639.48
IV. CURRENT LIABILITIES	
Creditors	101.41
Deposits (Advances from customers)	8.25
Other deposits	—
Unpaid dividends	—
Short-term Loan from A/B	50.00
Bank borrowings for working capital	553.99
Bills Discounting (Contra)	89.00
Export	0.62
Unsecured loans	19.01*
Other current liabilities and provisions	350.23*
Total (IV)	1172.51

V. LONG TERM LIABILITIES

Debentures	38.65
Terms Loans (Allahabad Bank)	38.00
Loan from BICICO	30.00
Total (V)	106.65

Deposits of Uranium in New Areas

3573. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any new areas have been located as bearing Uranium deposits ;

(b) if so, the details thereof, indicating the quality and quantum of the deposits available ; and

(c) what steps are contemplated further to explore and exploit the deposits ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C.P.N. SINGH) : (a) to (c). New indications of the presence of Uranium have been noticed in some parts of the country. However, more details would be available only after the investigations which are in progress are completed.

Deal of Uranium Bars by Scrap Dealers

3574. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some scrap dealers have been lately detected dealing in Uranium bars ; and

(b) if so, the details of the findings indicating the extent and modus operandi of these deals ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C.P.N. SINGH) : (a) and (b). The investigations by CBI are still in progress.

Crime against women in Delhi

3575. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that crime against women in Delhi have been on the increase during this year ;

(b) if so, the number of different crimes against women reported during the current year so far and during corresponding periods in 1979 and 1980 : and

(c) the steps taken to effectively check such crimes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c). A statement is attached.

Statement

Statement showing crime against women for the period from 1-1-1981 to 15-8-1981 and its corresponding period of 1980 and 1979.

Name of Crime	1-1-1979 to 15-8-1979	1-1-1980 to 15-8-1980	1-1-1981 to 15-8-1981
Murder	30	28	31
Attempt to Murder	14	12	12
Rape	53	29	45
Molestation of women	78	38	40
Kidnapping	321	317	302
Abduction	90	63	56
Snatching	171	83	66
Dowry death	4	6	13
Total	**761**	**576**	**565**

It will be seen from the above that the declining trend continues, even though there has been an increase under certain heads of crime compared corresponding period of last year.

2. The following steps have been taken to check these crimes :

(1) Intensive foot and mobile patrolling including armed patrolling and with walkie talkis sets and wireless fitted motor cycles patrols. The patrolling is personally checked and supervised by senior officers.

(2) Action under the normal preventive sections of Cr. P.C. against the bad characters and criminals.

(3) Special watch on persons suspected to be indulging in kidnapping of minors for the purpose of begging/ransom.

(4) Continuous drives by the special squads of the districts to detect snatchers, eve-teasers and other bad characters by developing intelligence.

(5) Meeting with the representatives of women's colleges to curb the crime of eve-teasing and also setting up vigilance squad to check eve-teasing etc.

(6) Deployment of police personnel at girls schools and colleges, bus-stops and cinema houses.

(7) Surveillance over known criminals has been strengthened and records of criminals updated.

(8) Surprise checking of vehicles to detect those involved in commission of crime.

(9) Placing of barriers at selected and strategic places.

3. In order to deal effectively with cases involving dowry disputes/deaths, the following steps have been taken :—

(i) Instructions have been issued to all State Govt. and Union Territories for thorough investigation, by an officer not

below the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police, of all cases of attempted suicide or death of a young married woman in suspicious circumstances. The post-mortem in such cases should be done by a team of two doctors.

) The Central Government Conduct Rules have been amended to provide that no Government servant shall give or take or abet in the giving or taking of dowry or demand directly such dowry. A number of State Governments have made similar amendments in the Conduct Rules relating to their employees

(iii) An Anti-Dowry Cell for launching Anti-Dowry campaign has been set up. The Cell takes action on representations received from victims of dowry disputes.

(iv) The voluntary organisations are involved to create social awareness about the evil of dowry.

(v) The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting make sustained campaigns through AIR/TV programmes.

4. A special drive against eve-teasers was launched from 2-7-1981 to 15-7-1981 and 550 persons were arrested on the charge of eve-teasing. Out of them, 452 have been convicted.

Grant of Pension to Freedom Fighters of Orissa

3576. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether the cases of 37 freedom fighters of Nilgiri in Balasore, Orissa State have since been pending for final sanction of the Government although long since the State Government of Orissa have recommended their cause ;

(b) if so, the specific reasons for the undue delay of the matter ; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) These cases were rejected long ago as not qualifying for pension under the provisions of the Freedom Fighters Pension Scheme now renamed :

Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme.

Self-Sufficiency in Heavy Water

3577. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether India is expected to be self-sufficient by the end of 1983 from indigenous sources to meet recurring demand for heavy water ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b). The Heavy Water Plants at Baroda and Tuticorin are operating and

the plants at Kota & Talcher are expected to be in operation before March, 1982. With these plants, India will reach self-sufficiency with raspect to heavy water for the power stations under construction, upto and including the one at Narora. With respect to the Power Projects planned thereafter, additional Heavy Water Plants have been planned for construction. In the next phase, a twin plant at Thal-Vaishet in Maharashtra and another plant at Manuguru in Andhara Pradesh are proposed to be set up.

Development of Electronics Industry

3578. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) to what extent the Electronics Commission has helped in accelerating the balanced and self reliant development of the electronic industry in India ; and

(b) what are its plans and programmes in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH) : (a) and (b). Information is being collected and a Statement will be laid on the Table of the House.

Benefits of Electronics Revolution to Villagers

3579. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Department of Electronics has launched any compaiga to ensure that the benefits of the world-wide electronics revolution percolate down to the villagers in their farms, schools, homes and health centres ; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the scheme as well as the programme of Government for developing man power ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH) : (a) and (b). The Department of Electronics (DOE) has been promoting applications of electronics which could help to improve the quality of life in our rural areas. Apart from participating in promotional activity through various inter-departmental programmes, the DOE has also taken a number of initiatives on its own :

(i) The abolition of the radio licence fee on the cheaper radio sets (1 & 2 band below Rs. 165/- ex-factory) which the DOE was able to get adopted in the 1980-81 Union Budget, should now make it easier for such radios to be purchased in rural areas, thereby improving mass communication.

(ii) DOE actively participated in and contributed to, the Satellite Instructional TV Experiment (SITE) undertaken during 1977-78, whose basic objective was to use the medium of TV for improving agriculture, health and family welfare, and education in rural areas. Similarly, DOE has promoted the local production of Direct-from-Satellite Community TV Receivers and other electronic equipment to be deployed in rural areas for providing TV coverage to rural areas through the INSAT-1 satellite to be launched in July, 1982.

(iii) An expert panel was constituted by the Department of Electronics in 1978 to study in detail and make recommendations on what activities could be undertaken for promoting the applications of electronics in agricultural operations. Based on the recommendations of this panel, electronic equipment specifically suited for agricultural operations like Grain Moisture Tester, Soil Tester, etc. have been taken up for development and production, and commercial production is now underway in several companies.

(iv) A major project for the production of battery-operated and highly rugged Electronic Milk Analysers has been taken up. This electronic equipment is to be introduced progressively in all the 20,000 village milk co-operatives which the National Dairy Development Board is to set up over the next five years. A new public sector company called Rajasthan Electronics and Instruments Limited is being set up in Jaipur to undertake production of these analysers. The company is a joint venture of the central public sector company M/s Instrumentation Ltd. and the Rajasthan Industrial and Investment Corporation. This programme which will involve an annual production of approximately Rs. 4 crores, has been planned, promoted and co-ordinated by the Department of Electronics. Production is to start in 1982-83.

(v) In an effort to introduce electronics applications in industries related to agricultural operations and/or located in rural areas, the DOE has made in-depth studies of electronics applications in industries like sugar, jute, and dairy, and pilot projects have been launched to introduce electronics technology into new sugar plants, particularly in the areas of control and instrumentation.

(vi) To provide our rural communities speedy access to the benefits of modern health care the DOE has set up, in association with IIT, Delhi and the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) New Delhi, a pilot rural communication network, linking AIIMS to a number of villages around Ballabgarh. With this system, speedy communication has been established between local health centres in the villages and experts in the AIIMS.

News-Item Captioned "Can we Afford the Bureaucracy"

3580. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the articles published in Surya of July, 1981 edition on pages 37 and 39 under headings "Can we afford the Bureaucracy and" The Price of Bureaucracy ;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government on the prevalent corruption ; and

(c) what steps have been enunciated to check their recurrence and to set them right together with their details.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The points mentioned in the articles referred in part (a) above generally relate to the need for curbing Government expenditure and do not contain any specific instance of corruption against any particular individual. However Government are fully alive to the problem of corruption, eradication of which is a continuing process. Such measures—administrative, organisational, legislative, procedural, and others—aimed at this objective, as are considered necessary from time to time, have been and continue to be taken by Government.

A statement indicating the recent instructions issued by the Government for economising Government expenditure was laid on the Table of the House on 28-8-1981 by the Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance in reply to Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 182

Cheating in Weights by Private Cement Factories in Gujarat

3581. SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large scale cheating in weights by privately owned cement factories in Gujarat State in suspected following raids carried out on four such factories by the Controller of Weights and Measures recently ;

(b) whether the amount of penalty charged is extremely meagre ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that cases of adulterated cement are rampant ; and

(d) if so, measures taken to check these malpractices ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Smokers

3582. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state whether Government have conducted any study regarding the number of smokers of bidi, hukka and chewing tobacco and pipe tobacco and cigars, in the country, State-wise.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): No Sir. The Government have not conducted any study regarding the number of smokers of bidi, hukka chewing tobacco, pipe tobacco and cigars, in the country, State-wise. But according to the Excise Department (Ministry of Finance) the variety-wise raw tobacco released during the 1977-78 to manufacture these items for home consumption was as under :

Bidi Tobacco	134.3 million kg
Hukka Tobacco	21.7 million kg
Cigar and Cheroot Tobacco	14.7 million kg
Chewing tobacco	42.0 million kg

It is reported that there has been a steady increase in the consumption of bidis in the country whereas the annual consumption of hukka tobacco, chewing tobacco, pipe tobacco, cigars and cheroots has declined gradually over the period.

Statement by Former U.S. Secretary of State about U.S. supply of Falcons to Pak

3583. SHRI DHARAM DASS SHASTRI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the statement of former U.S. Secretary of State, Mr. Cyrus Vance that the U. S. supply of Falcons to Pakistan was the result of India's acquisition of Jaguars and MIG-23S; and

(b) if so, the action Government have taken to contradict this wrong propaganda against India in the American Press ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Government have seen the news that appeared in the Indian Express dated 26-6-81 about a statement attributed to Mr. Cyrus Vance on the decision of Reagan administration to sell Pakistan F-16 aircraft.

(b) It is not necessary for the Government to offer views on such reports.

Financial difficulties of Insov Auto Ltd.

3584. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware about the acute financial difficulties faced by the Insov Auto Ltd., an USSR Collaboration project ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in this matter ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) and (b). M/s. Insov Auto Limited who were granted letter of intent on 2nd November, 1970 for the manufacture of light commercial vehicles have not been able to implement the same. The Company did not get the prototype vehicle developed by it duly tested as was required. Government have decided that the letter of intent granted to the company be treated as lapsed.

Demands of Employees of All India Instrumentation Ltd.

3585. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state the steps taken on the 6-point charter of demands submitted by the All India Instrumentation Ltd., Project Employees Union, Haldia, West Bengal ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : The demands of All India Instrumentation Limited Project Employees Union were discussed with the representatives of the workers and the management in a meeting held in June, 1981. As a result of these discussions the management and the workers' side have been asked to furnish justification/Clarifications on certain issues and additional material on some issues for further discussion and decisions thereon.

Indians Stranded in Tel Aviv

3586. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that about 106 Indians were stranded in Israel in October-November, 1980 after they were duped by a group of Indian Agents promising them jobs in the Gulf Countries ;

(b) if so, what action has been taken against these agents ;

(c) the reasons why the Union Government have issued notices to these 106 persons for repatriation charges when Government are aware that they are penniless ; and

(d) the reasons why the passports of these people were impounded and details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Eight persons were arrested by the Police Authorities in Bombay in connection with this case, and Police investigations are in progress.

(c) The repatriation charges are required to be borne by the repatriated persons themselves, though the Indian Missions do pay for the repatriation initially. At the time of their repatriation, all these persons had given an undertaking that they would reimburse to the Government the expenditure incurred on their repatriation

(d) The Passports of these persons were withdrawn at the time of their repatriation in terms of section 6 (2) (h) of the Passport Act, which provides that the Passport authority shall refuse to issue a passport/travel document to a person who has been repatriated to India at Government cost and has not reimbursed the expenditure incurred in connection with such repatriation. They were issued Emergency Certificates valid for direct journey to India in lieu of passport. Normal passport facilities will, however, be available to them after they reimburse the expenditure incurred on their repatriation.

Agreement for manufacture of cigarettes—Rothman and Dunhill

3587. SHRI RAM SWARUP RAM : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that Shri Goenka is trying to get an agreement between himself and the cigarette manufacturing giants Rothmans and Dunhill;

(b) whether Government have taken any steps in view of the adverse effects of such an agreement on the existing cigarette industry in the country;

(c) whether Government are also aware that Shri Goenka has concluded an agreement with the Willkin Sons Blade manufacturers of U.K.; and

(d) the details of both these agreements?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) The Government have no information.

(b) In view of a (a) above, does not arise.

(c) and (d). In January, 1980 an Industrial Licence was granted to M/s. Karnataka Blades Ltd. for the manufacture of safety razor blades. This is a joint sector project undertaken by the Karnataka State Industrial & Investment Corporation Ltd. and Asian Cables Corporation Ltd. Foreign collaboration with M/s Willkin Sons Sword Ltd. of UK has also been approved for this project. On 31-3-1981 this company applied for substantial expansion. It is observed from the application that Shri R.P. Goenka of Duncan Brothers & Co. Ltd., Calcutta is one of the Directors of M/s. Karnataka Blades Ltd.

पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में हिप्पियों के प्रवेश पर रोक

3588. **श्री आर० एन० राकेश :** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात का पता चला है कि हमारे धार्मिक तीर्थ स्थलों और पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में हिप्पियों की संख्या दिन प्रतिदिन बढ़ती जा रही है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि हिप्पियों का चरित्र और उनके रहन-सहन का ढंग दूरस्थ पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों के भोले भाले तथा अशिक्षित लोगों पर बुरा प्रभाव डाल रहा है तथा हमारी संस्कृति को यह नष्ट कर रहा है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार ऐसे पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में उनके प्रवेश पर रोक लगाने का है जो पुलिस के नियंत्रण से मुक्त है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) हिप्पी की कोई निश्चित परिभाषा न होने के कारण ऐसे व्यक्तियों को एक वर्ग के रूप में अन्य पर्यटकों से भिन्न करना कठिन है। अत: ऐसे विदेशियों के आगमन के बारे में कोई विश्वसनीय सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग) इस सम्बन्ध में कोई सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है। किन्तु ऐसे विदेशियों, जिनके मादक वस्तुओं का सेवन, अभद्र व्यवहार, अवारागर्दी, भीख मांगने आदि के कारण सामाजिक बुराई होने की सम्भावना हो, के भारत में प्रवेश को सीमित करने के उद्देश्य से विदेशों में भारतीय मिशनों को ऐसे व्यक्तियों को पर्यटक वीसा स्वीकृत करने में विशेष रूप से सतर्कता बरतने के लिए उपयुक्त आदेश दिये गये हैं। राज्य सरकारों को भी यथोचित सलाह दी गई है कि वे ऐसे विदेशियों की गतिविधियों पर पूरी तरह निगरानी रखें और कानून के किसी भी उल्लंघन के लिये तुरन्त कानूनी कार्रवाई करें।

Employment Programme for SC/ST & Weaker Sections of Society

3589. **SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN :** Will the Minister of LABO be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have drawn up any programmes with employment potential for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and other weaker sections of the community ; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard and by when these programmes are likely to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Since independence Government have taken up several programmes for the benefit of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Continuing efforts are being made to introduce new schemes from time to time with a view to rendering greater assistance to this weaker section of the society.

The three main instruments/machanism in the strategy for the development of Scheduled Caste are :—

(a) The Special Component Plans of the States and the Central Ministries ;

(b) The Special Central Assistance to the Special Component Plans of the States ; and

(c) The Scheduled Castes Development Corporations in the States.

Compact areas with Scheduled Tribe population with 50% or more have been delineted and separate Tribal Sub-Plans have been prepared in the States for such areas. The Tribal Sub-Plan areas have been divided into 180 integrated Tribal Development Projects where development programmes are drawn up having regard to prevalent socio-economic conditions.

Some of the major plan programmes with significant employment potential (or otherwise benefiting the poor) are listed below. These programmes are also expected to benefit the persons belonging to SC/ST and other weaker sections of the society :

Integrated Rural Development programme :

(i) It has been extended to all the blocks of the country and would benefit 3,000 poor families in each block over the plan period by providing them work opportunities both in agriculture and non-agricultural occupations. The rural poor a bulk of whom are SC/ST would also be provided with assets in the form of improved breeds of cattle, equipment, agricultural inputs, etc.

Fish Formers Development Agencies :

(ii) This will provide assistance to fishermen families for adopting modern agricultural techniques. They will be trained in fisheries culture both in inland and costal waters and allied jobs.

Village and Small Industries Sector :

(iii) The Village and Small Industries Sector provide a number of schemes to assist in the development of Khadi Village and Small Industries including handlooms handicraft, seri-culture etc. These are expected to benefit an additional 9 million persons during these Sixth Plan period.

National Rural Employment Programme :

(iv) The programme would cover all the blocks in the country and provide wage employment particularly during the slack agricultural season. The programme is expected to generate 300-400 million mandays of work per year during the plan period.

National Scheme of training youths for self-employment :

(v) Under the scheme 2 lakh rural youths would be trained every year to equip them for self-employment and would be helped to set up their own ventures through the block agencies.

(vi) A Special Component Plan for SC/ST entrepreneurs have

been drawn by Small Industry Development Organisation (SIDO). The details of the programmes are as under :

(a) Exclusive training courses and reservation of seats for SC/ST candidates in the entrepreneurial development courses and management courses conducted by SIDO and earmarking of funds exclusively for tribal entrepreneurs.

(b) Exclusive reservation to entrepreneurs belonging to SC/ST in the Interest Subsidy Schemes.

(c) Special publicity drive to motivate SC/ST entrepreneurs and earmarking of funds exclusively for tribals ;

(vii) Extension of training programme, under the handicraft sector, in carpet weavings, art metalware, handprinted textiles and other crafts provide for 25% reservation of seats for SC/ST.

(viii) The bonded labour mostly consist of SC/ST and other weaker sections of the society. A programme to assist them in improving their earning capacity through land/non-land skill craft based schemes has been drawn up in consultation and collaboration with the State Governments.

(ix) With a view to tackle the problems of financial assistance, linkages with markets, several State Governments have set up Scheduled Caste Development Corporations. A Centrally sponsored scheme of grants to States for investment in the SC/ST Development Corporations has recently been commenced. The schemes are taken up for each occupational category. The programmes for agricultural labourers, marginal and small farmers, leathers workers, weavers (in the western region) and other artisans, fishermen in the (eastern region), urban or organised labour, and the programmes for the educated youths among the Scheduled Caste are being separately considered, formulated and being taken up in the Special Component Plans of the States.

(x) The employment in Government service and public sector organisations would continue to be emphasised through the policy of job reservation which has been an important corner-stone of the Government policy for SC/ST educated youths over the decades.

(xi) Under the coaching and allied schemes which is Centrally sponsored scheme, a number of pre-examination Centres have been set up in various parts of the country to prepare SC/ST candidates for appearing in various competitive examinations/selection tests held by the UPSC, Staff Selection Commission, State Public Service Commissions, Recruitment Boards for Banking and Life Insurance Corporation Services etc. and for recruitment to various posts under the Central/State Governments and public sector undertakings.

(xii) Recently all the universities have also been addressed by the Ministry of Home Affairs to provide coaching facilities to SC/ST candidates for various disciplines like engineering, medical, banking etc.

by taking up a special training programme for them, for which the funding will be provided by the Government under the scheme. To fill up the vacancies reserved for SC/ST, an attempt is being made by the public sector undertakings to train suitable candidates by introducing Special Scholarship Schemes.

(xiii) The Ministry of Labour (DGE& T) propose to set up 4 non-formal training Centres, which will provide training in occupations, where no formal training is so far available. List of skills/ professions to be included under the training programme, shall depend upon the need of a particular region/place.

Some specific steps taken by the National Employment Service for the employment of SC ST are listed in the enclosed Annexure.

ANNEXURE

1. Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates are sponsored by the employment exchanges not against unreserved vacancies.

2. If Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes candidates are not available on the Live Register of the Exchanges for submission against notified vacancies, the Employment Exchanges seek the assistance of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Associations for locating qualified persons and making vacancies widely known.

3. The Central Employment Exchange advertises vacancies relating to reserved catergories for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes.

4. Instructions have been issued to the Employment Officers to pay frequent visits to remote areas of tribal concentration and give wider publicity to such visits in order to register employment seekers and to disseminate information in regard to suitable employment opportunities, career planning and coaching facilities available to them.

5. State Governments have been requested to nominate representatives of Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribe organisations on the State District/Special Committees on Employment so as to safeguard the interests of candidates belonging to these communities.

6. State Directors of Employment have been requested to persuade employers in their areas to accord special consideration in the matter of selection of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates, particularly against the reserved vacancies.

7. Ten Coaching-cum-Guidance Centres specially for SC/ST have been set up at various places in the country for dissemination of occupational information and for providing vocational guidance. Five more Centres are to be set up during 1981-82.

8. A scheme to prepare Scheduled Castes/Tribes job-seekers for various competitive examination and selection tests is in operation in Delhi and Ghaziabad. In the present sixth phase of the scheme which has started from 1-3-1981 about 500 applicants are being given

coaching in Stenography in 11 educational institutions (ten in Delhi and one in Ghaziabad). The period of coaching is of eleven months and a stipend @75/- per month besides free books and stationery are given during the course of training. It is proposed to extend this scheme to Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh during 1981-82.

9. The vacancies reserved for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes are announced on the All India Radio so as to give an opportunity to the eligible candidates to approach the Employment Exchange and get their names registered, if not done already.

10. Instructions have also been issued that reserved vacancies for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes especially for higher categories (group C) be circulated to the Central Employment Exchange so as to facilitate availability of such candidates from a wider area.

11. State Directorates of Employment have been requested to direct their Employment Officers to maintain close contact with the Engineering Colleges, Indian Institutes of Technology, Industrial Training Institute etc., for locating suitable candidates belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe categories for technical jobs.

I Goo-Phay Power-cum-Irrigational Canal

3590. SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that revised design of the I goo-phay power-cum-irrigational canal head has been referred by the State Government to the CWPC/CPC for approval;

(b) if so, when the design was received for approval and when it is likely to be disposed of by the said Commission ; and

(c) what will be the estimated cost of the new designed head work on its completion ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) No, Sir. (b) and (c) Do not arise.

Cost price of Imported Cement

3591. SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the cost of imported cement at different ports in India ;

(b) the details of purchasing price, freight or otherwise, charges which are counted in fixing the cost price;

(c) the selling price of this cement ; and

(d) how much is it more or less than the Indian cements ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) The landed cost of Imported Cement at various ports in India ranges from Rs. 711 to Rs. 829 per tonne approximately.

(b) Since the details of purchases of cement by the State Trading Corporation from the foreign suppliers are covered by contracts entered into by the parties, it is not in public interest to disclose this information.

(c) and (d) The f.o.r. price of cement sold within the country in the same irrespective of its source whether imported or from indigenous

sources. The present f.o.r. price of packed cement is Rs. 532.53 per tonne as against the landed cost of cement indicated in reply to part (a) above.

Cement Scandal in Delhi

3592. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a big cement scandal has been unearthed in Delhi recently; and

(b) if so, the details of the findings thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b) Delhi Administration have reported that 4 cases of pilferage of cement from Railway Siding Shakurbasti have been registered. These cases are under investigation/trial. 23 persons have been arrested in this connection.

'Pyrolysis' Process for Energy from Wood Waste

3593. SHRI R. K. MHALGI : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the process known as 'Pyrolysis' for generating energy from wood waste, viz. wood bark, leaves and wood waste ;

(b) the salient features of the process ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the process produces considerable quantity of tar, light oil and waste which can be used as domestic fuel ;

(d) whether we have the technology indigenously available ; and

(e) if so, the steps Government propose to put this process in use, which would save our requirements of energy in other forms ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) to (c) Yes Sir ;

Pyrolysis of wood wasted is a very old technology, first introduced by Robert Mudoch in 1792. It is a process involving destructive distillation of organic substances heated to about 6000°C to 10,000°C with limited air or without air. The products of Pyrolysis are organic materials, combustible gases, solid char, tar and certain other liquid chemicals.

(d) and (e) The technology has been developed in the country at various research laboratories and IITs. At IIT Delhi, a process for making solid briquetted smokeless fuel using agriculture and forestry wastes has been developed. Other centres, such as, Centre for Application of Science and Technology for Rural Development, Pune, Regional Research Laboratory, Hyderabad and Punjab Agriculture University, Ludhiana, are also working on different aspects of converting biomass into chemicals and energy. Government is encouraging more schemes on different aspects of utilising this technology for agricultural and organic waste materials to produce energy and other useful chemicals. Simultaneously, techno economic studies have also been initiated to assess the economics of the process.

News Captioned "Desh Mein Teen Anu Vidyut Kendraon ke Stapna Ki Yojna"

3594. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has gone through the news of 5 May appeared in the

issue of May 1981 of Masik Samachar Sar "Desh Mein Teen Anu Vidyut Kendraon Ke Stapana Ki Yojna" ;

(b) if so, what is the details description of these 3 Vidyut Kendras and how much estimated expenditure is likely to be incurred on them; and

(c) by what time these three kendras are likely to start functioning ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C.P.N. SINGH) : (a) to (c) In the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 it is proposed to start work on six nuclear reactors of 235 MWe each. Of these, sanction has been issued for two reactors to be set up at Kakrapar near Surat in Gujarat for the Western Region at a cost of Rs. 382.52 crores with a completion period of 125 months from the date of financial sanction. A Site Selection Committee has been set up to make recommendations for the other stations.

Setting up of a Cement Plant in Purulia

3595. SHRI SATYA GOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government for setting up a cement plant in Purulia district of West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the details of the project and the progress made so far ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) and (b) A proposal for financial participation by the Cement Corporation of India in setting up a cement grinding unit at Madhukunda has been received and is being processed. The project is being set up by the West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation in collaboration with the Cement Corporation and envisages a grinding capacity of 2.60 lakh tonnes of cement. Clinker and slag for grinding are proposed to be moved from Akaltara and Burnpur respectively. The project is expected of fructify in 1983.

Appeal from the I. B. Staff Association

3596. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Prime Minister has received an appeal from the Intelligence Bureau Staff Association wherein they have revealed serious mis-management, mal-practices, particularly with source of money/discretionary fund etc;

(b) whether it is also a fact that when they sought an interview with the Prime Minister, a pre-condition was made with the I. B. Employees Association to withdraw the petition from the Supreme Court; and

(c) if so, the action proposed to be taken to bring harmony and contentment amongst the I. B. Staff which is the nation's highest security organisation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No such appeal as referred to has been received by the Prime Minister.

(b) A communication addressed to the Prime Minister was received from the "Intelligence Bureau Employees' Association" seeking an

interview with her with a view to explain their grievances. As this Association is not recognised by the Government (and the question of its status is also sub-judice), it has not been considered appropriate for the Prime Minister to meet the representatives of the said Association. No pre-condition was made requiring the above mentioned Association to withdraw the petition pending in the Supreme Court.

(c) The Government have all along been making efforts to ensure harmony and contentment among employees of the I. B. Earnest efforts are continuously being made to see that the Staff Councils in the I. B. function effectively. There is also a constant dialogue with the employees at individual levels for the redressal of their grievances. A number of proposals, schemes etc. have also been initiated to improve the service conditions and career prospects of employees serving in the Bureau, as also to improve their welfare.

Salt allotted and supplied to West Bengal

3597. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state the quantity of salt allotted and supplied to West Bengal during 1978-79, 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82 so far ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : The requirements of salt for West Bengal and supplies made to that State during the years 1978, 1979, 1980 and 1981 (upto July, 1981) were as under :

(Unit : in thousand tonnes)

Year	REQUIREMENTS			Supplies
	Quota for human consumption	Estimated requirement of industrial units	Total	
1978	307	70	377	329.5
1979	307	70	377	309.6
1980	307	70	377	358.6
1981 (upto July, 1981)	178.5	49	227.5	182.6

Officials in Electronics Department

3598. SHRI SATYENDRA NARYAN SINHA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of officials of the Electronics Department above the level of Deputy Secretary who have been in the department for over three years ;

(b) whether there is only one Joint Secretary in the department ;

(c) whether he has been in that position for over five years ; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C.P.N. SINGH) : (a) There are ten officers in pay-scales higher than that of Deputy Secretary, who have been in the Department of Electronics Electronics Commission for over three years. They are all scientific and technical (S&T) officers, belonging to the Department and not to any of the organised services, and have been appointed on contract.

(b), (c) and (d) There is only one sanctioned post of Joint Secretary in the Department. It is lying vacant at present. Secretary, Electronics Commission, who is also an S&T Officer, holds ex-officio status of Joint Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Electronics (DOE). He has put in over five years service in the Department. Since his appointment like that of all the other S&T Officers indicated in (a) above, is in the Department of Electronics only, and also is on contract terms and not on the terms of cadreised officers (like those belonging to the IAS IA & AS etc.), the normal 5 years deputation period

as applicable to officers from the IAS etc. on deputation to central ministries, is not relevant, and so (d) does not arise. The DOE, like Department of Atomic Energy and Space, is building up a highly specialised cadre dedicated to its work, many senior S&T officers of which have been associated with the DOE since its very inception.

Fifty per cent Rebate on Rum to Armed Forces in W.B.

3599. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that because of the great demand by the army personnel based in West Bengal, the State Government have decided to allow a rebate to the extent of 50 per cent on the excise duty on rum supplied to the members of the defence forces ;

(b) whether he is also aware that this concession will cost the State approximately Rs. 2 crores a year; and

(c) if so, whether the Ministry of Defence is considering to compensate them to some extent for the losses incurred by the State Government of West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) This is a gesture of goodwill shown by the State Governments towards the troops. The question of providing any compensation, therefore, does not arise.

Stenographers sanctioned to Officers

3600. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) whether all officers of the ranks of Lt. Generals, Major Generals, Brigs., Cols., Lt. Col. and equivalents in the other two services and Inter-Service Organisations have been provided with necessary stenographers as per their entitlement;

(b) if not, reasons therefor and by when the deficiencies will be made good;

(c) the number of sanctioned stenographers in all the grades and the deficiency;

(d) the rate of allocation of stenographers with officers as per their entitlement and is it in accordance with the instructions issued by the Department of Personnel & Administrative Reforms; and if not, reasons therefor; and

(e) how is it that Senior P. A. is provided to one Director but the same is refused to another though both officers belong to same service, pay, status and ranks ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V PATIL) : (a) There is no scale laid down for authorising stenographers for Service Officers in Armed Forces HQrs. and Inter Service Organisations. The authorisations are given on the basis of work load of each officer.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The sanctioned strength in different grades with deficiencies in each grade is as under :

Grade	*Sanctioned*	*Deficiency*
Stenographer Grade 'A'	32	Nil
Stenographer Grade 'B'	116	Nil
Stenographer Grade 'C'	432	9
Stenographer Grade 'D'	524	59

(d) The scales laid down by the Department of Personnel & Administrative Reforms are not applicable to Armed Forces Hqrs and Inter Service Organisations.

(e) Some posts of Stenographers Grade 'C' attached with the officers of the rank of Brigadiers/equivalent holding the appointment of Director have been upgraded as Stenographers Grade 'B' (Senior P. As) to improve the promotional prospects of the Stenographers Grade 'C'.

12.00 hrs.

RE : QUESTIONS OF PRIVILEGE ETC.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Narayan Datt Tiwari.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Under Direction 118 I have written to you today a letter. I want to lay on the Table of the House.....*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Whenever any question comes up then you can lay it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : It is Indira Gandhi Pratibha Pratishthan. It is addressed to Deccan Sugar Factoreis Association.

MR. SPEAKER : When you are speaking on some thing, then I will see.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : We are entitled for an explanation and clarification. I had written to you. I do not know why you are preventing us from laying the papers on the Table of the House.

MR. SPEAKER : I am going according to the rules. That is all. I do not prevent any thing.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : That does not concern the privilege motion.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली): अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रिवलेज मोशन दिया है, उसका पता नहीं लगा है कि क्या हुआ ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कौन सा ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : फायनेंस मिनिस्टर के खिलाफ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आज दिया है ?

श्री जार्ज फर्नाण्डीस : नही कल दिया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने भी दिया है ?

श्री जार्ज फर्नाण्डीस : जी हां ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ठीक है, मैं देखू गा ।

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur) : We have given a privilege motion against Arun Shourie. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : No. No discussion. Is it under my consideration.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : So far as the breach of privilege motion against Mr. Arun Shourie is concerned, I would like to make two points.

MR. SPEAKER : No points now. I am not entering into a discussion.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Firstly, there is a repeated Editorial in the *Indian Express* today.

MR. SPEAKER : It is their freedom to do it.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : The House has again been brought to contempt.

MR. SPEAKER : I will consider it. It is under my consideration.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Have you sought explanation from Mr. Arun Shourie ?

MR. SPEAKER : It is under my consideration. Now, Shri Narayan Datt Tiwari.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Do not go to the next item. What is your ruling. I had given under Direction No. 118 of the Speaker, a letter written to the Deccan Sugar Factories Association from the Indira Gandhi Pratibha Pratishthan. The letter is from its Honorary Secretary to Deccan Sugar Factories Association.

MR. SPEAKER : Let me see it. I will examine it.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : (हाजीपुर) अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमने इंदिरा गांधी प्रतिभा-प्रतिष्ठान के संबंध में....

MR. SPEAKER : No, nothing doing. It is under consideration.

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप (अंबिकापुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कानून-व्यवस्था की स्थिति इतनी बिगड़ गई है कि एक एडवोकेट की बीवी··· ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठिए। इट इज स्टेट सब्जेक्ट, मैं पता करवा लूंगा ।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम लोकसभा में इसलिए बोलते हैं कि कुछ कार्यवाही हो सके ··· । (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बताइए क्या कहना है आपको ।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : बात यह है कि अलीगढ़ के बारे में मैं नियम 388 के तहत आपसे मिला था··· । (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं पता कर लूंगा, हालांकि यह स्टेट सब्जेक्ट है, फिर भी चूंकि बात बहुत गम्भीर है, इसलिए मैं पता कर लूंगा ।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर आप अखबार में··· । (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अखबार के आधार पर नहीं होगा ।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : आप मेरी एक मिनट बात तो सुन लीजिए ।

MR. SPEAKER : I will find out. Let me get the facts. मैंने आपकी बात सुन ली है ।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : आप जवाब तो दे दीजिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जवाब भी दे दिया है ।

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : आप खड़े होकर बता दीजिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने बता दिया है न कि मैं फैक्ट्स पता कर लूं और अगर फैक्ट्स ठीक हुए तो 377 में कल आपको इजाजत दूंगा । (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, Mr. Halder.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur) : I am on a point of order.

(*Interruptions*). I want to know whether it is not a fact that in the Fifth Lok Sabha there was a Privilege Motion against the then Railway Minister late L. N. Misra. Then the Speaker allowed the Opposition leaders to go through the confidential documents (*Interruptions*).*

* Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER : No, no, you are not allowed.

प्लीज खत्म करिये अब । (व्यवधान)

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बेतवा कापर प्रोजेक्ट के लिए किसानों की जमीन एक्वायर की गई, उसका मुआवजा नहीं दिया गया और न ही उसमें काश्तकारों को नौकरी में लिया गया *** । (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER : No, no, you are not allowed.

श्री जगपाल सिंह (हरिद्वार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस सत्र में हरिजन अत्याचारों पर बात करने का कोई अवसर नहीं दिया गया*** ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आज भी तो उसी पर बात हो रही थी । (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Narayan Datt Tiwari.

12.04 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Notifications under Essential Commodities Act, 1955

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA) : On behalf of Shri Narayan Datt Tiwari.

I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 :—

(1) The Imported Cement Control (Second Amendment) Order, 1981, published in Notification No. S.O. 522 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 30th June, 1981.

(2) The Imported Cement Control (Third Amendment) order, 1981, published in Notification No. S.O. 605(E) in Gazette of India dated the 24th July, 1981. [*Placed in library. See* No. LT-2781/81].

Review on and Annual Report of Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses, New Delhi for 1979-80.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : I beg to lay on the Table :—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses, New Delhi, for the year 1979-80 along with Audited Accounts.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Institute. [*Placed in library. See* No. LT-2782/81].

MR. SPEAKER : आप जा जाना और मुझे बता देना । Not here.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : This is out of order; not allowed.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : आप मेरे से बात कर लेना।

No adjournment motion allowed.

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER DELHI POLICE ACT, 1978 AND INDIAN ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE (FIXATION OF CADRE STRENGTH) THIRTEENTH AMENDMENT REGULATIONS, 1981.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : I beg to lay on the Table :—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 148 of the Delhi Police Act, 1978 :—

(i) Notification No. 2108/Spl. Cell published in Delhi Gazette dated the 19th August, 1981 making certain amendment to the Regulations for Licensing and Controlling places of Public Amusement (Other than Cinemas) and performances for Public Amusement, 1980.

(ii) The Delhi Police (Promotion and Confirmation) First Amendment Rules, 1981, published in Notification No. F 10/31/81-H (P)/ Estt. in Delhi Gazette dated the 25th August, 1981. [*Placed in Library see* No. LT-2783/81].

(2) A copy of Notification No. S. O. 669 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th August, 1981 empowering the Commissioner of Police to exercise and perform, in relation to Delhi, the powers and duties of the District Magistrate under Section 411 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 in respect of cases under Section 107 of the said Act, under section 71 of the Delhi Police Act, 1978. [*Placed in Library see* No. LT-2784/81].

(3) A copy of the Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Thirteenth Amendment Regulations, 1981 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G. S. R. 779 in Gazette of India dated the 22nd August, 1981, under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951. [*Placed in Library see* No. LT-2785/81].

REVIEW ON ANNUAL REPORT OF NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC FINANCE AND POLICY, NEW DELHI FOR 1980-81, CENTRAL EXCISE (NINETEENTH AMENDMENT) RULES, 1981 AND NOTIFICATION UNDER CENTRAL EXCISE RULES, 1944.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT) : I beg to lay on the Table :—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Public Finance and Policy, New Delhi, for the year 1980-81 along with Audited Accounts.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Institute. [*Placed in Library see* No. LT-2786/81]

(3) A copy of the Central Excise (Nineteenth Amendment) Rules, 1981 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 754 in Gazette of India dated the 15th August, 1981, under sub-section (2) of section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944. [*Placed in Library see* No. LT-2787/81].

(4) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 499 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of

[Shri Maganbhai Barot]

India dated the 28th August, 1981 together with an explanatory note making certain amendment to Notification No. 91/80-CE dated the 19th June, 1980 so as to discontinue the benefit of the credit of duty paid on zinc, lead and aluminium when they are used in the manufacture of copper alloy, issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944. [*Placed in Library see* No. LT-2788/81].

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : You come to me and tell me. Nothing goes on record without my permission. आप आ कर बता देना ।

(*Interruptions*)*

12.08 hrs.

PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES
SUMMARY OF WORK

SECRETARY : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the 'Parliamentary Committees—Summary of Work' (Hindi and English versions) pertaining to the period 23rd January, 1980 to 31st May, 1981. [*Placed in Library see* No. LT-2789/81].

12.08 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS
TWENTY-EIGHTH REPORT

SHRI G. LAKSHMANAN (Madras North) : Sir, I beg to present the Twenty-eighth Report of the Committee on Private Membrs' Bills and Resolutions.

MR. SPEAKER : Calling attention Shrimati Pramila Dandavate.

(*Interruptions*)

*Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER : Come to me. Come to my chamber and tell me. आप के पास कोई नई चीज हो तो मुझे दे देना ।

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur) : What about the breach of privilege notice?

MR. SPEAKER : That is under my consideration. It cannot be discussed here.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : If you have got any information, you pass it on to me.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur) : Both the motions against Mr. Arun Shourie and against Mr. Venkataraman ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे आ कर समझाइये ।

12.09 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED DACOITY IN SOUTH EXTENSION BRANCH OF CANARA BANK, NEW DELHI.

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE (Bombay North Central) : Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon :—

"The reported dacoity in the South Extension Branch of Canara Bank in New Delhi on 7th September, 1981 resulting in the looting of about Rs. 6 lakhs and steps taken by the Government to prevent the recurrence of such dacoities and robberies".

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : Sir. There was a robbery in the Branch of Canara Bank situated in the New Delhi South Extension Part I Market between 3-45 P. M and 4-30 P. M. on 7-9-1981. According to reports received by Delhi Police, a young man wearing a county cap and brandishing a pistol asked the Cashier to move out of his booth at about 3-45 P M. Two of his associates, one armed with pistol and another with a knife, had taken up positions elsewhere within the Bank. All the employees of the Bank were made to line up at pistol and knife point and were herded into a room. The man armed with knife stabbed the Sub-Manager of the Bank, apparently without any provocation. The Accountant was stabbed in order to get the keys to the strong room, even though he offered no resistance. Two other employees were also stabbed, one of whom had later challenged the culprits.

2. The criminals collected an amount of Rs 6,44,000 approximately from the Bank. They left after locking up all the employees in the strong room and another room. The employees, who were locked in the strong room, were taken out after duplicate keys were obtained from another branch of the Bank. Those employees, who were locked in the other room, were rescued by a customer.

3. The Police Control Room received information about the incident at 4-45 P. M. A local police party headed by a Sub-Inspector, reached the spot immediately. Although no clues have been left behind by the culprits, police have developed some leads and are pursuing them. The investigation is in progress.

4. With a view to preventing recurrence of such dacoities and robberies, a number of steps have been taken.

श्रीमती प्रमिला दण्डवते : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो स्टेटमेंट हमारे मन्त्री जी ने दिया है वह करने की जरूरत ही क्या थी। क्योंकि यह सब अखबार में हमने पढ़ा है। और उन्होंने क्या लिखा है : "With a view to preventing recurrence of such dacoities and robberies, a number of steps have been taken." मुझे लगता है कि सरकार ने कुछ स्टैप्स नहीं लिये। पुलिस विभाग बिल्कुल निकम्मा है। हमने जो सवाल पूछा उसका जवाब मंत्री जी देते तो हम अपनी राय दे सकते थे। आज यह रोबरी हो गई है। जून महीने में बैंटर कैनाश में हुई थी। उसके बाद यह दूसरी रोबरी हुई है। और जिस प्रकार से हुई है उसके बारे में आप कुछ नहीं बता रहे हैं। मुझे लगता है कि वहां जो ऐम्प्लाइज हैं उनका कहना है कि 5 लोग आये थे, और आप कहते हैं कि 3 लोग ही आये थे। पुलिस वहां पर उस समय मौजूद नहीं थी, उसकी रिपोर्ट पर आप विश्वास कर रहे है। जिन्होंने मुकाबला किया उनका कहना है कि 5 लोग थे। लेकिन आप स्टेटमेंट में कहते है कि सिर्फ 3 लोग थे। ऐसा लगता है कि दो लोगों को शायद सुरक्षा देने का कोई विचार है। उन दो लोगों को आप छोड़ देंगे इस प्रकार की आशंका होना स्वाभाविक है।

मेरा कहना है कि इस प्रकार की रोबरी एक सिम्पटम है। डेढ़, दो साल में समाज में जिस प्रकार डकैतियां, चोरियां, अत्याचार, बलात्कार हो रहे हैं इनके बारे में पुलिस कुछ नहीं कर पा रही है। क्या हो रहा है हमारे समाज में हमें देखना चाहिए। पुलिस कोई कार्यवाही नहीं करती है। हां, कोई इन्नोसेंट आदमी होता है उसको अरेस्ट जरूर कर लेती है, जैसे कि अभी एक आर्टिस्ट को गिरफ्तार करके उसको पीटा मारा उसके

[श्रीमती प्रमिला दण्डवते]

पास से पैसे निकलवाने के लिये। निजामुद्दीन में पैट्रोल पम्प पर डकैती पड़ी थी। उस समय पुलिस स्टेशन नजदीक होने के बाद भी जब आदमी कहने गये तो कहा गया कि एस० एच० ओ० सो गया है, स्कूटर हमारा खराब है, कोई कुछ नहीं कर सकता है। पैंटर कैलाश की चोरी का आज तक पता नहीं चला। आप कहते हैं कि मोडस आपेरेन्डी वैसी ही थी, और 25-30 साल के बीच के लोगों ने ही डकैती की है। आज तक आपने इन सारी चोरियों के सम्बन्ध में किसी को नहीं पकड़ा। लेकिन जो इन्नोसेंट लोग थे, जिनका कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है उनको गिरफ्तार करके और टॉर्चर करके उनसे कुछ कहलाने की कोशिश की।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, चिन्ता की बात यह है कि दिल्ली हमारे देश की कैपीटल नहीं, बल्कि गुण्डों और अण्डरवर्ल्ड का कैपिटल बन गया है, स्मगलर्स का कैपिटल बन गया है। और पुलिस और राजनीतिक नेताओं तथा सत्ताधारी पार्टी के लोगों की उनको सपोर्ट है। नहीं तो पिछले चुनाव में हारे जैकर को टिकट नहीं देते, स्मगलर चीफ मिनिस्टर नहीं बनता, एक जमाने का कार लिफ्टर हमारे देश का प्रधान मन्त्री भी बनने की कोशिश नहीं करता। रोज-रोज कारों की चोरी होती है। कनाट प्लेस में फायरिंग हो गई, शाहदरा में चोरी हो गई। घर में लोग जाते हैं और निडर होकर चोरी करते हैं। जो खबर कल आयी थी अखबार में उसकी ओर भी ध्यान देते हैं कि नहीं— महारानी बाग में जो कुछ हुआ है, यह समाज की बीमारी का एक लक्षण है। कांग्रेस (आई) के हमारे माननीय सदस्य, श्री जगदीश टाइटलर यहां बैठे हुए हैं, उनके परिवार के लोग हैं, श्री गुप्ता, और कोई एक आर्गेनाइजेशन है स्टेट का, जो कोई इम्पोर्टेन्ट व्यक्ति है ..... दूसरे एक एम० पी० के नाते-रिश्तेदार, उनमें दोनों के बीच में जो व्यक्ति है, मैं बताती हूं कि अगर किसी पार्टी की रिजर्वेशन चली गई तो हमारी रूलिंग पार्टी के लोग जाकर हमला करते हैं, आफिस कैप्चर करने के लिए जाते हैं। कहां डाक्यूमेंट है इसका पता नहीं। मैं समझती हूं कि फोरजरी कर के कुछ डाक्यूमेंट बनाया गया कि जगह दी गई है मि० सरीन को और उसके ऊपर में पार्टी के लोग आते हैं।

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER (Delhi Sadar): Police was of great help in getting it back.

श्रीमती प्रमिला दण्डवते: बात ऐसी है कि जो कांग्रेस (आई) के लोग हैं, उनका झगड़ा है, जगह लेने के लिए झगड़ा है। कहां से आ गया वहां पर सामान? आज किसी व्यक्ति को जो घर में बैठा हो उसे सुरक्षा मिल सकती है, वह समझ नहीं सकता है। पैसा हम बैंक में रखें तो वह पैसा हमारा सुरक्षित रहेगा या नहीं, यह किसी को विश्वास नहीं है। अगर आज कुछ सुरक्षित है तो बीयरर बांड है।

आज इस देश में और खासकर यहां दिल्ली में इनके बारे में प्रिवेंटिव मेजर लेने की इन्हें सुध नहीं है। अखबारों में आया, स्टेट्समैन में कि कल हमारे होम मिनिस्टर जैल सिंह जी ने मीटिंग की, लेकिन आज उन्होंने मकवाना जी को क्यों रिप्लाई के लिये कहा, यह पता नहीं। वह भी वहां गये और एक मरमन हुआ यह बताया गया कि यह करिये वह करिये लेकिन आज मीटिंग के बाद क्या करने वाले हैं, उसके बारे में कागज में कुछ नहीं है।

मैं यह कहना चाहती हूं कि पुलिस कमिश्नर भिंडर साहब ने एक सरकुलर

निकाला था जिसमें उन्होंने कहा था कि डिप्टी पुलिस कमिश्नर के नीचे के लोग प्रेस को ब्रीफ नहीं कर सकते। आप यहां आकर कहेंगे कि क्राइम्स कम हो गये। लोगों का अनुभव यह है कि क्राइम बढ़े हैं, दूसरी तरफ पुलिस कमिश्नर कहते हैं कि पुलिस के साथ बातचीत करने का अधिकार हरेक को नहीं है, बड़े लोग ही बात करेंगे।

आज जो बात हो गई है, अगर सच्चे मन से लोकतंत्र में विश्वास करने वाले हमारे मिनिस्टर होते तो आज कहते कि मैं स्टीका दे रहा हूं क्योंकि यहां की स्थिति इतनी खराब हो रही है।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहती हूं कि भिंडर साहब को यहां से तुरन्त निकालना चाहिये। आप कार्यवाही को ऊपर डालो पर। छोटे कांस्टेबिल के खिलाफ कार्यवाही करते हैं। छोटा सब्जी बेचने वाला ब्लैक मार्केट करता है, तो उसको पकड़ते हैं, बड़े ब्लैक मार्केटियर को नहीं पकड़ते।

आज देश में क्या हो रहा है? लोग भूले नहीं है कि 60 लाख रुपया स्टेट बैंक से चला गया नागरवाला के मामले में। वह कहां गये, किस के नाम है पता नहीं। मारुति लिमिटेड का नेशनलाइजेशन यहां किया गया। (व्यवधान)

इन्दिरा गांधी प्रतिभा प्रतिष्ठान जैसी संस्था जो देश का 12 करोड़ जनता का पैसा लेकर बने, उसका समर्थन यहां पर करेंगे, उनको बैंकिंग देंगे तो कैसे काम चलेगा?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सवाल कीजिये।

श्रीमती प्रमिला दंडवते : मैं सवाल की ओर आ रही हूं। इस प्रकार से अगर सरकार की ओर से हो जाता है तो जनता क्या करेगी? बम्बई में नहीं, दिल्ली में नहीं, लोगों को लगता है कि पुलिस और गुंडे एक साथ हैं इन्नोसेंट लोगों को तकलीफ दी जाती है। संडे के न्यूज में है, कि आपके नेशनल हैरल्ड की रिपोर्ट है····

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सवाल कीजिये।

श्रीमती प्रमिला दंडवते : टी० के० सिंह ने···

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप इससे संबन्धित सवाल करिये।

श्रीमती प्रमिला दंडवते : पीछे जो डकैती हुई, उसके बारे में कि एक तो मार्किट बन्द था। जब मार्केट बन्द है तो भी पुलिस की व्यवस्था तो होनी चाहिये, खास तौर से बैंक के पास जब कि ग्रेटर कैलाश में पीछे चोरी हो गई थी। एक अकाली दल की रैली थी, पुलिस सारी वहां गई थी, उनको पता चलने तक देरी हो गई। हमारे बैंक नेशनलाइज्ड हैं, उनके लिये भी सरकार को कुछ कार्यवाही करनी चाहिये। यह नहीं कि पुलिस को कैसे पता चलेगा। हमारे हर बैंक के बाहर आर्म्ड परसनल हैं या नहीं? वहां कुछ हो जाता है, तो तुरन्त इन्फार्मेशन के लिये कोई व्यवस्था है या नहीं? हाट लाइन पर कुछ व्यवस्था की है या नहीं? यह सारा होना चाहिये। दिल्ली और बम्बई में हाट लाइन है। लोग सुबह जाते हैं, रात को आते हैं। अगर बैंकों और पुलिस के बीच में हाट लाइन होगी, तो इस तरह की डकैती नहीं होगी। अभी तक डाकुओं को पकड़ा नहीं जा सका है। कहा जाता है कि उन सब लोगों को पोलीटिकल पेट्रनेज प्राप्त है। आज तो माफिया का राज है। (व्यवधान) मैं पूछना चाहती हूं कि उनका गाड-फादर कौन है। (व्यवधान)

[श्रीमती प्रमिला दण्डवते]

अब मैं कुछ सवाल पूछ कर अपना भाषण समाप्त करती हूं। मैं अंग्रेजी में सवाल पूछती हूं : –

(1) Whether the Commissioner of Police, Delhi has sent a circular to police officers below a particular level directing them not to meet the press directly? It is not an effort to drive the crime below the carpet ?

(2) Whether it is not true that there is a panic in many localities due to recurring crimes in the city?

(3) Whether any modern sophisticated equipment is devised for crime detection?

(4) Whether there is any political interference with the police administration in Delhi?

12.22 hrs

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair]

अगर सरकार दिल्ली में क्राइम नहीं रोक सकती, तो वह पूरे देश में कैसे क्राइम को रोक सकती है ? मंत्री महोदय इन प्रश्नों का जवाब दें।

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Sir, in her long speech the Hon. Member has only put two or three questions. A major portion of her speech was quite irrelevant and not concerning the Calling Attention motion.

Sir, she has challenged the number of dacoits. In my statement I have said that there were three robbers. Sir, I go by the FIR filed by the bank people and I do not go by hearsay. I do not know where from she has got the number of dacoits as more than three. But the information which I have got from my officers and the FIR which is filed by the bank people show that there were only three persons. (*Interruptions*). This is the information the bank employees gave to the police. It is on their complaint that this number was recorded in the FIR.

On most of the things she has said as if she is a detective officer and she has got much information. I do not know where from she has got this information, but there is no substance in it.

The main question she put is whether there is any godfather. I do not know, but if she has got the name, she can pass it on to me and I would take action.

So far as the circular issued by the Police Commissioner is concerned, it is only because he wanted to ensure correct information from the police because there are some officers, some lower rank police personnel, who meet the press and give incorrect information sometimes. So, the Police Commissioner wanted to assure the press that correct information is given, so that they can publish it in the newspapers. So, in order to ensure that correct information is given, he issued a circular that no officer below the rank of a certain level should brief the press.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : What have you done about the officers who had given false information ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : That has not come to our notice because today also newspapers carried certain things and the *Times of India* said that 'the police officer said....'. God knows which police officer, because.....

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : From the *Times of India* you can find out.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : We will find it out, but at the same

time it is not possible to check every thing and in order to ensure correct information this is done.

So far as the modern and sophisticated weapons are concerned, in this dacoity it is only a pistol and a knife that were used. So, no sophisticated weapons were used.

Then about the political pressure..... (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Order please. Let him reply. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: Most of the persons..... ..(*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Let him reply. How can he reply if everybody interrupts ? It is not possible. Shrimati Dandavate, you also cannot interrupt. Shri Shejwalkar, please sit down. Let him reply. How can you come in between ? You are a great lawyer. You must know the rules. I will not allow you.....(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Only Shrimati Dandavate can. No, please. I will not allow you. I cannot conduct the proceedings in this manner. I am not permitting you.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : May I....(*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE : My questions have not been replied to.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He is replying to what you said. Why are you interrupting now and then ? Please hear his reply and then if you want any further clarification, I will allow you.....(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Shejwalkar, please sit down. You cannot interrupt or intervene in the Calling Attention. No. (*Interruptions*)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It will not go on record. You reply to Shrimati Dandavate. (*Interruptions*)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You cannot advocate her cause in this House on her behalf. (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Her name is there. That is all right. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I cannot conduct the proceedings of the House in this way.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : If they want reply from me, at least only one Member should speak so that we can hear. But at a time so many Members speak. So, they are not getting what they actually want. Therefore, it is not possible to reply. If one Member speaks, I am ready to reply to whatever question they put to me.

She has talked about political pressure. There is no pressure on the police officers. We never interfere. So far as crime is concerned we instruct our officers to work efficiently and independently.

She has spoken about some incident in Maharani Bagh. It has nothing to do with the present Calling Attention Motion.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Dhanik Lal Mandal.

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE : My questions have not been replied to. (*Interruptions*)

** recorded.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I am not allowing you. I am not permitting you. I have called Shri Dhanik Lal Mandal. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (New Delhi) : Her questions have not been answered. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No, no. It is not the way. (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : There are five Hon. Members who have been balloted and their names are there. I have called Shri Dhanik Lal Mandal.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Shrimati Dandavate has put a number of questions and all the questions have not been replied to by the Hon. Minister.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : How do you know that ?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : I am in the House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Reply has been given.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : But the questions have been left unanswered No reply has been given. (*Interruptions*). You can not conduct the proceedings of the House like this.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is not the way.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara) : Will you repeat the questions ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I need not repeat the questions Please take your seat. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shrimati Pramila Dandavate. do you want any clarification ? Please be brief and seek the clarification.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : You are making the Call Attention a farce. This is not the way to conduct the proceedings of the House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have to conduct the proceedings of the House according to the rules. Shrimati Pramila Dandavate cannot take more than three minutes. You know that. You have been a Minister. You know that. You know the rules. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY (Mangalore) : I am on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No point of order. I know the rules. I have told them the rules.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: There is an aspersion on you. That is why I am bringing in.....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : There is no aspersion. I do not mind.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: I am bring to your kind notice rule 197, clause 2 :

> "There shall be no debate on such statement at the time it is made but each member in whose name the item stands in the list of business may, with the permission of the Speaker, ask a question."

Only the persons whose names come in the ballot can ask a question with your permission. So, only one question need be answered.....(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I know the Rules ; everyone of you knows the Rules.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : There is an aspersion on you.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I don't mind any aspersion on me.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : It should not go on record.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I will go through the records.

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE : I wanted to know whether such a circular has been issued by Mr. Bhinder and whether he wants to hide the facts from the press. For the repetition of the crimes and deteriorating law and order situation in the capital, may I know whether you are going to remove Mr. Bhinder from service ? I also want to know whether the Home Minister is going to resign on account of failure on his part. I want to know whether it is true that there is a panic in the localities due to recurring crimes, whether any modern sophisticated equipment is devised for crime detection, whether sufficient provision will be made to protect the banks and whether there is any political interference with the police administration. I want a reply to all these questions.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: I explained in detail why the circular is issued. I have said it and I will repeat it again that in order to ensure correct information to the press, it is desirable that a particular officer who has got the information should brief the press. Otherwise, they will get incorrect information. There is no question of removing the Police Commissioner. (*Interruptions*) I do not want to bore the House with the figures. Because they are demanding the removal of the Police Commissioner and charging the police, I would like to quote some of the figures here. Without figures, how can they substantiate and how can they ask the Police Commissioner to be removed ? Why should he be removed ? What is his fault? On the contrary, he has done a commendable job.

Under all crime heads, there is a decrease if you compare with other big cities. In Delhi, there is comparatively less crime. In 1980, in Bombay, there were 383 robberies ; in Calcutta, there were 330 and in Delhi, there were only 277. During the period from 1-1-81 to 3-6-81, in Bombay, it is 216 ; in Calcutta, it is 158 and in Delhi, it is 92. As regards dacoities, in 1980 in Bombay, it is 54 ; in Calcutta, it is 42 and in Delhi, it is 40 only. From 1-1-81 to 3-6-81, in Bombay, it was 27 ; in Calcutta, it was 26 and in Delhi, it was 20 only. So, there is a decline in the crime situation in Delhi. There is no question of removing the Police Commissioner. There is no point in asking the resignation of the Home Minister. Why should he resign ? For what ?

So far as modern safety measures are concerned, we have made arrangements and we have earmarked some funds for the modern equipment to be purchased for the police.

For the modernisation of the Police, there is a special provision in the Sixth Plan. For protection of the banks, the banks also have their own arrangement and in vulnerable areas, we are augmenting the patrolling etc.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA : (Bombay South) : These are wrong statistics. He is misleading the House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : If he is misleading, you can only bring a privilege motion.

Now, Mr. Dhanik Lal Mandal. Fortunately you have been Home Minister. Therefore, you will put very careful questions

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : (झंझारपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, दिल्ली देश की राजधानी होने के साथ इसकी नब्ज भी है और यदि

[श्री मनिक लाल मंडल]

दिल्ली की अपराध स्थिति में, क्राइम में सुधार नहीं हो रहा है, अपराध बढ़ रहे हैं तो सहज ही देश की स्थिति का अनुमान लगाया जा सकता है। श्री मकवाना साहब के ध्यान हम लोग समय 2 पर दिलाते रहते है। चाहे वह कितना दावा करें, कभी 14 प्रतिशत का, कभी 20 प्रतिशत और कभी किसी प्रतिशत का, कि अपराध में घटती हुई है, तो स्थिति यह है कि दिल्ली देश की सबसे अशान्त नगरी है। अभी श्री मकवाना जी ने तुलनात्मक स्थिति का आयजा दिया कि बम्बई, कलकत्ता और मद्रास तथा दूसरे शहरों की महानगरी के मुकाबले में दिल्ली में क्राइम्स कम हुए हैं, जो यह सरासर असत्य है, बेबुनियाद है और गलत है।

मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि इसकी तुलना में बम्बई, कलकत्ता और मद्रास के मुकाबले में दिल्ली में बलात्कार, डकैतियां और अपहरण, इस तरह के जो माम्ले हैं, वे अधिक हुए है और यदि आप गलत बयानी करेंगे तो आपके खिलाफ प्रिवलेज मोशन दिया जाएगा। इसलिए मैं कहता हूं दिल्ली सब से अशान्त नगरी है। मैं ध्यानाकर्षण में साउथ एक्सटेंशन कनारा बैंक से संबंधित तीन चार सवाल, जो कि बहुत ही पर्टिनेंट हैं, पूछना चाहता हूं।

पहला सवाल यह है, इस तरह की कोशिश इसी कनारा बैंक, साउथ एक्सटेंशन में एक जून को भी हुई थी और वहां के अधिकारियों ने पुलिस को इसकी सूचना दी थी। बावजूद इस बात के कि एक जून के बाद सात जून को बैंक में डकैती हुई तो दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन ने, पुलिस ने, उस बैंक को बचाने के लिए क्या किया? आपने अपने जवाब में इस बात को स्वीकार किया है कि डकैती 3-45 बजे हुई और 4-45 बजे पुलिस को खबर हुई है। मकवाना साहब ने इनफार्मेशन देते हुए कहा था कि दिल्ली के कन्ट्रोल रूम को आधुनिक साज-सज्जा से सजाया जा रहा है कि कोई भी अपराधी भाग कर बच कर, नहीं निकल पाएगा। मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि जब इसकी सूचना मिली तो कन्ट्रोल रूम ने क्या किया?

इन्होंने कहा कि एक पुलिस पार्टी सब-इंस्पैक्टर या इंस्पैक्टर के नेतृत्व में वहां पहुंची। सवाल यह है कि जब कन्ट्रोल रूम को खबर हुई तो कन्ट्रोल रूम ने क्या कार्यवाही की जिस से मुजरिम पकड़े जा सकें? इन्होंने कुछ नहीं किया, समय बरबाद किया, 5-50 तक इन्होंने कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की—यह बात अखबारों में आई है। आप की पुलिस ने स्वीकार किया है कि कन्ट्रोल रूम में कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की।

इन्होंने कहा है कि पुलिस-पिकेट्स वहां कायम कर दिये गये हैं और पुलिस का भारी बन्दोबस्त कर दिया गया है। सवाल यह है कि जब पुलिस पिकेट हर क्रासिंग पर है तो क्या बात है कि उस के होते हुए भी यह घटना हुई? अखबारों का कहना है कि वहां एक भी पुलिस कांस्टेबिल विजिबिल नहीं था। मैं जानता हूं—माननीय मंत्री जी यह जवाब दे देंगे कि पुलिस का बाकायदा प्रबन्ध था, हर क्रासिंग पर पुलिस पिकेट थी, पैट्रोलिंग की व्यवस्था थी, पुलिस की व्यवस्था थी—लेकिन प्रश्न यह है कि वह उस समय कहां थी? इस से यह प्रकट होता है कि इस में कोई गड़बड़ी अवश्य है, वरना इतनी बड़ी घटना कैसे हो जाती, इतने समय तक होती रही, पुलिस को खबर भी हुई, लेकिन वहीं कोई अपराधी नहीं पकड़ा गया और न कोई क्लू मिला। इस का जो हुक्म है

कि उन्होंने अपना पैटर्न बदल दिया है—यह सब ख्याली-पुलाव है और कुछ नहीं है।

ये हम को बराबर खबर करते रहते हैं कि बैंकों और पुलिस के बीच में हाट-लाइन की व्यवस्था की जायगी जिस से इस तरह की घटनाओं को दोबारा न घटने दिया जाय। अभी भी बतलाया है कि ऐसी व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं कि इस तरह की घटनाओं की पुनरावृत्ति न हो। लेकिन इन्होंने यह नहीं बतलाया है कि वह कैसी व्यवस्था होगी। हम लोगों को विश्वास में लेना चाहिये, सदन को विश्वास में लेना चाहिये कि वह क्या व्यवस्था आप करने जा रहे हैं जिस से इस तरह की घटना की पुनरावृत्ति न हो और इस को रोक-थाम की जाय।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी वह डाकुओं को नहीं बतलाना चाहते हैं।

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : इन्होंने बतलाया था कि पुलिस और बैंकों के बीच में हाट-लाइन की व्यवस्था की जायगी, उस का क्या हुआ ?

माननीय मंत्री जी ने यह भी बतलाया था कि वह वाकी-टाकी का प्रबन्ध भी कर रहे हैं, खास तौर से इस तरह के सेंसिटिव एरियाज में जहां बैंक्स आपरेट करते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उन के वाकी-टाकी का क्या हुआ ?

मान्यवर, आज दिल्ली की जो स्थिति है, उस के सम्बन्ध में यह सवाल उठता है···

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Mandal, did you introduce any such system when you were the Home Minister ?

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : महोदय, मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं—इन अपराधों के साथ साथ इन के समय में, 1980 में, 394 महिलाओं को जला डाला गया—यह इन्होंने खुद स्वीकार किया है—उस सदन में। दिल्ली में औरतों के साथ जो इस तरह के जघन्य अपराध हुए हैं, इन मामलों में दिल्ली की पुलिस बिल्कुल निकम्मी साबित हुई है और ये कुछ नहीं कर पाये हैं। दिल्ली के सीमान्त पर जो बस्तियां हैं, गांव हैं, वहां हरिजनों को बराबर तंग किया जाता है, उन पर अत्याचार किये जाते हैं--क्या मंत्री जी इस सत्य से इन्कार कर सकते हैं ? आज हरिजन वहां से हट जाना चाहते हैं, इतना असुरक्षा का भाव उन के अन्दर पैदा हो गया है। चाहे औरतों का मामला हो, चाहे हरिजनों का मामला हो, चाहे अपराध-कर्मों का मामला हो—इन सारी बातों को मिला कर देखेंगे तो पायेंगे कि आप की पुलिस बिल्कुल फेल हुई है। यह बात जरूर है—माननीय मंत्री जी कुछ आंकड़े दिखला देंगे, अभी हम को लेफ्टीनेन्ट गवर्नर के आंकड़े देखने को मिले थे—उन्होंने बतलाया था कि इस साल 6 महिनों में पिछले साल के इन्हीं 6 महीनों के मुकाबले अपराध-कर्मों में 2 हजार केसेज कम दर्ज हुए हैं। 1980 में इन्हीं दिनों 14 हजार घटनायें घटी थीं, जब कि इस बार 12 हजार घटनायें दर्ज हुई हैं। अब जहां तक घटनाओं के दर्ज होने की बात है, वाजपेयी जी ने जो अभी कहा था, वह हमें मालूम है और हमारी माननीय सदस्या ने जो कहा वह भी हमें मालूम है। इन्होंने ऐसा सर्कुलर इशू कर दिया है जिसमें इस तरह के अपराध-कर्मों को कवर-अप कर दिया जाता है। और इस तरह से उसको घटा कर दिखाते हैं। इनका यह एक तरीका हो गया है चाहे वह

[श्री धनिक लाल मंडल]

प्रेस का मामला हो या कोई और। इससे बदमाशों का होसला बढ़ता है क्योंकि असत्य को छिपाया जाता है, कोढ़ को छिपाया जाता है। कोढ़ को छिपाएगें, तो कोढ़ ठीक नही होगा बल्कि पूरे बदन में वह फैल जाएगा। असत्य को छिपाने से कोई लाभ नही होता है। वह झूठ से भी खराब होता है। इसलिए मैं यह कहना हूं, कि इस तरह के आंकड़े दिखा कर आप यह साबित करना चाहते हैं कि अपराध कम हुए है हालांकि जनता के मन में भय है, आतंक है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि दिल्ली में यहां पर पुलिस कमिश्नर व्यवस्था की गई और यह जान कर की गई कि जहां-जहा पुलिस कमिश्नर की व्यवस्था है चाहे वह बम्बई हो, मद्रास हो और चाहे कलकत्ता हो, वहां पर अपराधों में कमी हुई है। इसको देख कर यहां पर भी यह व्यवस्था की गई लेकिन उसका फल क्या हुआ कि अपराध बढ़ते ही गये। जो बीमारी थी, जो रोग था, उसको ठीक करने के लिए यह उपाय किया गया लेकिन उसका नतीजा उल्टा ही निकला। इसका कारण क्या है? इसका कारण है पार्टीटीकल इन्टरफियरेन्स। यह सत्य बात है और अभी जो माननीय सदस्या ने कहा है, वह बात बिल्कुल सही है कि राजनीतिक दखल दिन प्रति दिन बढ़ता चला जा रहा है, जिसकी वजह से पुलिस में क्षोभ है। यही नही, क्षोभ का कारण यह भी है कि जनता सरकार ने पुलिस कमीशन का गठन किया था 1977 में। 1902 के बाद 1977 में पुलिस कमीशन का गठन हुआ, 75 साल के बाद, और उसने 8 रिपोर्ट दी है लेकिन माननीय गृह मन्त्री जी यहा बैठे हुए है और वे इस को बताएं कि एक भी रिपोर्ट उसकी सदन के पटल पर नही रखी गई है। पुलिस कमीशन ने सभी रिपोर्ट दे दी हैं और वह वाइन्ड-अप हो गया है।

श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना : एक रखी है।

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : एक रखी है। इससे कुछ नही बनता है। और रिपोर्टों को जो दबा कर रखा है, उससे पुलिस डीमोरेलाइज हुई है। पुलिस में डीमोरेलाइजेशन है इस बात से, और माननीय मंत्री जी को इस बात को स्वीकार करना चाहिए।

एक बात मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि पुलिस तो गश्त पर रहती है लेकिन जो पुलिस अफसर है वे घर में रहते हैं और मौज-मस्ती करते रहते है। इस तरह से पुलिस का मनोबल कैसे बढ़ सकता है। आफीसरों को सुपरवीजन करना चाहिए लेकिन दिल्ली के पुलिस अफसर उतना सुपरवीजन नही करते है, जितना उनको करना चाहिए और वे वह नही देखते है कि पुलिस के लोग अपने काम में दक्ष है और अपने काम में लगे हुए है। पुलिस के लोग कहीं बैठ कर हुक्का-चिलम पीते है और कहीं बीड़ी फूंकते है या फिर गप्पे मारते रहते है और इस का कारण यह है कि अफसरों का सुपरवीजन नहीं है। जो पुलिस के हायर अफसरों का सुपरवीजन होना चाहिए, जो गश्त होनी चाहिए, वह नही होती है और यही कारण है कि दिल्ली देश की सबसे अशान्त नगरी बन गई है चाहे मंत्री जी जो भी आंकड़े दें।

श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना : आंकड़े देने का कोई सवाल न उठता और मैं देने वाला भी नही था लेकिन जब इन्होंने आंकड़े दिये है...

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : एक बात और कहने से छूट गई है। मंत्री जी उसको सुन लें और जवाब दें। वह 2 अगस्त का वाकया है। 2 अगस्त को आश्रम चौक पर पुलिस ने गोली से एक राहगीर को मार दिया। पुलिस का काम संरक्षण देने का है लेकिन पुलिस ने एक निर्दोष को गोली से मार

दिया। 2 तारीख की यह घटना है और मैं चाहूंगा कि माननीय मंत्री जी इसका जवाब दें। 2 अगस्त को आश्रम चौक पर पुलिस की गोली से श्री बिलायती राम लांबा नामक एक व्यक्ति को मारा गया, एक राहगीर को मारा गया और पुलिस ने उसकी लाश को जला दिया और जलाने के बाद 7 अगस्त को केवल एक अखबार में उसका छोटा छापा। ऐसा क्यों हुआ? पुलिस का काम है लोगों को संरक्षण देने का और पुलिस निर्दोष आदमियों को गोली से मारती है। वह बेचारा राहगीर था, बिलायती राम लांबा नाम का आदमी, जो सड़क पर था और पुलिस ने उसको गोली से मार दिया।

श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना : मैं कह रहा था कि स्टेटिस्टिक्स देने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है लेकिन जब माननीय सदस्य ने स्टेटिस्टिक्स की बात की है, तो मेरे पास कोई दूसरा आधार नहीं है, इसलिए स्टेटिस्टिक्स देनी पड़ती हैं चाहे वे उनको मानें या न मानें। अब वे मिनिस्टर थे, तो आकड़ों की बात करते थे और मैं ने श्री धनिक लाल मंडल को सुना है। एज ए मेम्बर उनसे जब-जब क्वेश्चन पूछे, तब-तब उन्होंने जो जवाब दिया, वह आकड़ों में ही दिया।

श्री राम लाल राही (मिसरिख) : अब तो थाने में रिपोर्ट नहीं लिखी जाती है। ...(व्यवधान)...।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He is replying to Mr. Mandal. Why do you spoil it ? Let him reply. Then only he will know which questions he has answered. You are only helping the Government. I do not know the understanding of making so many interruptions. The Minister may reply to Mr. Mandal. You reply to Mr. Madal only.

श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना : इसलिए हमें भी आकड़ों से ही बात करनी पड़ती है। अब उनको पसंद आये या न आये।

जहां तक मेट्रोपोलिटन सिटीज की बात है, यह जो कालिंग अटेंशन है, यह रोबरी और डकैती के बारे में इसलिए मैंने उसी के आंकड़े कोट किए हैं, और दूसरी कोई बात नहीं की है।

उन्होंने लास्ट में क्वेश्चन पूछा कि आश्रम में घटना घटी। उसकी तो मेजिस्ट्रियल इंक्वायरी चल रही है। जब इंक्वायरी पूरी हो जाएगी, उसके बाद सब कुछ बाहर आयेगा और उस पर जो एक्शन लेना जरूरी होगा वह जरूर लिया जाएगा।

जहां तक बैंक की रोबरी की बात है, यह फिजूल की बात है कि उसमें कुछ लोग सस्पेक्ट भी दिखाई पड़े; उसके बाद यूनानिमस काल भी आया था। जून मास में वहां पुलिस की पेट्रोल बढ़ा दी थी। यह जो घटना घटी वह छुट्टी के दिन में घटी। पूरी पुलिस उस समय अकाली दल के जुलूस में लगी हुई थी, सिर्फ स्केलटन स्टाफ ही वहां पुलिस स्टेशन में था। यह जो घटना घटी है उसकी हम पूरी तरह से जांच कर के पकड़ेंगे।

इस बारे में दो-तीन सवाल उठाये गये। यह डकैती की घटना 3 बज कर 30 मिनट पर घटी, यह यहां कहा गया। यह भी कहा गया कि पुलिस बहुत लेट पहुंची। इस घटना के घटने के बारे में लोग साढ़े तीन से साढ़े चार बजे तक का समय कहते हैं। पुलिस को फर्स्ट इन्फर्मेशन रिपोर्ट 4 बज कर 45 मिनट पर मिली। एक टेलीफोन काल के द्वारा एक अननोन आदमी ने यह बताया। उसने अपना नाम नहीं बताया। उसके

[श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना]

इमीडियेटली बाद तमाम पुलिस स्टेशन के और कंट्रोल रूम अफसर वहां पहुंच गए। पांच-छः मिनट में ही वे वहां पहुंच गए। वे 4 बजकर 50 या 51 मिनट तक वहां पहुंच गए थे। 4 बज कर 53 मिनट तक, दो मिनट बाद वायरलेस से सभी पुलिस स्टेशनों और आफिसरों को भी खबर दे दी गयी कि ऐसी घटना यहां घटी है और कोई सस्पेक्ट दिखाई पड़े तो उसकी जांच होनी चाहिए।

इस तरह से पुलिस ने फोरन एक्शन लिया। पांच-छः मिनट में ही, 4 बज कर 50, 51 मिनट तक लोग वहां पहुंच गए। जहां तक पुलिस के मोडरेनाइजेशन का सवाल है उसके बारे में मैंने पहले ही कह दिया है कि सारा मोडरेनाइजेशन करने की बात फाइव इयर प्लान में है और उसमें वाकी-टाकी भी आ जाता है।

जहां तक हरिजनों पर अत्याचार की बात है उनके बारे में हमने पुलिस को कह दिया है। मेरे पास कम से कम सौ आदमी रोज मुझ से मिलने के लिए मेरे घर आते है। उनमें ज्यादातर हरिजन होते है। पूरे देश से लोग आते है। स्टेट के जो मामले होते है उनके लिए मैं स्टेट के चीफ मिनिस्टर से बात करता हू और एक्शन लेता हूं। यूनियन टेरीटरी के बारे में पुलिस कमिश्नर से नहीं बल्कि एस० एच० ओ० से पूछता हूं, बाद में पुलिस कमिश्नर से भी जानकारी कर लेता हूं। इस तरह से इनके बारे में हम इमीडियेट एक्शन लेते है। अब यह तो मैं नहीं कह सकता कि यह सब कुछ फुल प्रूफ है। ऐसी घटना तो घटती रहती है।

जहां तक पोलिटिकल प्रेशर की बात कही गयी, हमारे यहां तो कोई पोलिटिकल प्रेशर है नहीं, न हमारे पास ऐसी कोई कम्पलेंट आयी है। अगर माननीय सदस्य के पास ऐसी कोई कम्पलेंट हो तो वह हमें बता दें कि कहीं पोलिटिकल प्रेशर है।

जहां तक पुलिस कमीशन की रिपोर्ट का सवाल है, माननीय सदस्य मंत्री रह चुके है, वे जानते है कि एक रिपोर्ट हमने लेकर दी है। पहली रिपोर्ट हमने रखी है। और जो रिपोर्ट है उनका एग्जामिनेशन होता है, उन्हें स्क्रूटिनाइज किया जाता है। दो और तीन रिपोर्ट के बारे में हमने स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को लिखा है, जो जो एक्शन उनके बारे में लेना है। अल्टीमेटली इम्पलीमेंटेशन तो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को ही करना है। (व्यवधान) आठ रिपोर्ट आयी हैं उनमें से एक टेबल पर लेकर दी है। दूसरी जो रिपोर्ट है उसके बारे में एक्शन लेने के लिए हमने स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को लिखा है।

लेकिन उसके इम्पलीमेंटेशन का काम स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का है और जहां तक यूनियन टेरीटरी का ताल्लुक है, हम एक्शन ले रहे है। इसके अलावा सुपरवीजन आफ हायर आफीसर्स की बात कही गई है तो सुपरवीजन तो हायर आफीसर करते हैं और समय-समय पर हम भी करते है।

श्री राजावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, किसी भी जवाबदेह सरकार का इतना गैर जवाब देह जवाब नहीं हो सकता, जैसा इन्होंने बहुत हल्के-फुल्के तरीके से वक्तव्य दिया। इस वक्तव्य से कानून-व्यवस्था ठीक करने और खासतौर से बैंकों को लुटेरों और डकैतों से रक्षा करने में मदद नहीं मिलेगी।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह डकैती 7 तारीख को हुई। इससे पहले नागरवाला कांड

1973 के सितम्बर माह में हुआ था, उसके बाद यह बड़ी डकैती हुई।

श्री कोलेन्द्र मकवाना : इसका इससे क्या ताल्लुक है ?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : इस डकैती के पहले भी ग्रेटर कैलाश में डकैती हो चुकी है और कई जगह जैसे निजामुद्दीन और कई जगहों पर घटनाएं हो चुकी हैं। ग्रेटर कैलाश की डकैती में 1,23,000 रुपए लूट लिए गए थे और इसमें 6,44,000 रुपए लूट लिए गए। इस प्रकार से डकैतियों का सिलसिला दिल्ली समेत पूरे हिन्दुस्तान के तमाम बड़े-बड़े शहरों में बढ़ रहा है और सरकार इतने हल्के तरीके से इसको ले रही है।

अभी जो कनारा बैंक में साउथ एक्सटेंशन में डकैती हुई, उसके बारे में मंत्री जी ने बताया है कि 3 आदमी अन्दर गए और दो आदमी बाहर खड़े थे, वे देखते थे कि कोई बाहर का आदमी न आए। मुझे लगता है कि इसको खबर लगाने में आपकी पुलिस असमर्थ रही। वे देखते थे कि कोई भीतर न जाए। तीन आदमी अन्दर छुरे और पिस्तौल से डरा-धमका कर काम कर रहे थे। इसी बीच में कोई कर्मचारी खिसककर बाहर निकल गया। वहां की टेलीफोन लाइन तो काट दी गई थी। उसने बाहर से डिफेंस कालोनी के थाने में फोन किया। वहां के किसी अधिकारी ने यह गैर जवाबदेही का जवाब दिया कि यह हमारा इलाका नहीं है, दूसरी जगह टेलीफोन करो। अगर यह बात सच है तो मैं नहीं समझता कि इस पुलिस अधिकारी की सरकारी सेवा में रहने की आवश्यकता है? फिर साउथ एक्सटेंशन थाने में फोन किया गया। वहां फोन रिसीव करने वाले ने कहा कि मुनाई नहीं देता। यह बात सही हो सकती है। अगर थाने के टेलीफोन की हालत यह है तो ऐसी स्थिति में स्टीफन साहब मंत्री बने हुए क्यों बैठे हैं जो थाने का टेलीफोन भी ठीक नहीं रख सकते। यह बात भी है कि जब ग्रेटर कैलाश में डकैती हुई थी, उस समय वहां के अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों ने पुलिस अधिकारियों को खबर की कि इस तरह की डकैती की उनको धमकियां दी गई हैं और इस डकैती के बारे में भी पहले से धमकी दी गई। एक खून की कोशिश भी की गई, जो सफली खून नहीं हुई, उनका षड़यंत्र कामयाब नहीं हुआ। फिर भी पुलिस चौकन्नी नहीं हुई और आप कहते हैं कि मिन्डर साहब बहुत अच्छा काम कर रहे हैं। अगर यही अच्छा काम है तो डकैतियां बढ़ती जाएं, लूटपाट बढ़ती जाए। आपके लिए बहुत अच्छे हो सकते हैं, हो सकता है कि आपके कुछ राजनीतिक मतलब सधते होंगे।

13.00 hrs.

लेकिन कानून और व्यवस्था को वह ठीक नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। इन बातों की रोशनी में, पृष्ठभूमि में, परिप्रेक्ष्य में मैं सवाल पूछना चाहता हूं।

क्या यह सच है कि बैंक की रक्षा करने के लिए पहले जो बन्दूकधारी रक्षक रखे जाते थे उनको हटा दिया गया है, यदि हां तो इसका क्या औचित्य है, ऐसा क्यों किया गया ?

बैंक और कर्मचारियों की रक्षा के लिए आपने क्या कोई व्यवस्था की है ? आपने आखिर में यह कह दिया है कि ऐसी डकैतियों और लूटपाट की पुनरावृत्ति को रोकने के लिए अनेक कदम उठाए गए हैं। लेकिन आपने किसी कदम का जिक्र नहीं किया

[श्री राम अवतार शास्त्री]

है। दो चार नहीं तो एक ही कदम बता दीजिये, जो आपने उठाया है ?

कर्मचारियों और अधिकारियों की हिफाजत के लिए आपने कौन से कदम उठाए हैं, जनता का जो पैसा उनमें रखा रहता है, उसकी रक्षा के लिए आपने कौन सा कदम उठाया है ?

कहा जाता है कि आप ने पूरी दिल्ली को डकैतों और अपराधकर्मियों से बचाने के लिए नाकेबन्दी कर रखी है। इस नाकेबन्दी के बावजूद इतनी बड़ी-बड़ी डकैतियां पड़ रही हैं, खूनरेजी हो रही है, रेप चल रहे हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में इस नाकेबन्दी का क्या मतलब है ? कहीं ऐसा तो नहीं है कि इस नाकेबन्दी के बावजूद आपके पुलिस अधिकारी डकैतों से मिले हुए हैं और मिल कर डकैतियां करवा रहे हैं ? नहीं तो नाकेबन्दी का क्या औचित्य है ? नाकेबन्दी है तो उसका कुछ रिजल्ट निकलना चाहिये।

क्या यह सच है कि सात तारीख को साउथ एक्सटेंशन के कैनरा बैंक में जब डकैती पड़ी तो वहां से सारी पुलिस को हटा करके अकाली दल की रैली से निपटने के लिए लगा दिया गया था, अगर सच है तो क्या किसी भी सरकार के लिए यह शोभा की बात है कि किसी रैली को दबाने के लिए तमाम कानून व्यवस्था की मशीनरी को हटा दिया जाए किसी खास इलाके से ?

जो कर्मचारी और अधिकारी घायल हुए उनकी मदद के लिए सरकार ने क्या किया है ? जो बेचारे बैंक कर्मचारी कहीं-कहीं लड़ते हैं और लड़ते हुए घायल हो जाते हैं दिल्ली में भी ऐसा हुआ है, किसी ने हलका सा भी विरोध किया तो उसे छुरा मार दिया गया ऐसे लोगों की मदद के लिए आपने कोई व्यवस्था की है या नहीं और अगर की है तो क्या की है ?

यह तो बैंकों के सिलसिले में हुआ क्योंकि ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव उनके बारे में है। अब थोड़ा इससे हट कर मैं एक सवाल करना चाहता हूं। पुलिस में बड़ा भयंकर असन्तोष है। पुलिस कमिशन की तीसरी रिपोर्ट आपको मिल चुकी है जिसमें पुलिस कर्मियों के रहन सहन के दर्जे में सुधार करने की बात है। आपने उसको अभी तक सदन के सामने पेश नहीं किया है जिसके विरोध में पुलिस वालों का जो संगठन है, फैडरेशन है, नान गजेटिड पुलिसमैन फैडरेशन, उन लोगों ने आप से बहुत निवेदन किया है, फिर भी आपने माना नहीं है। अतः उनको मजबूर हो कर जेल भरो आन्दोलन शुरू करना पड़ा है। उस रिपोर्ट को आप सदन के पटल पर कब रखना चाहते हैं, और पुलिस असंतोष जो है उसको दूर करने के लिये आपने इस बीच में कोई कार्यवाही की है ? अगर की है, तो क्या है ? और जिनको आपने जेल में बन्द रखा है उनको आप रिहा कर देंगे कि नहीं ?

श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना : पहली बात तो यह है कि जो बार-बार कही जाती है कि वह कितने रौबदार थे, 5 या 3 थे। तो मैं पहले कह चुका हूं कि एफ० आई० आर० में 3 आदमी लिखाये गये हैं। जिसके यहां डकैती होती है और जो वह इन्फोरमेशन देता है पुलिस उस पर ही चलती है और उन्होंने 3 कहा है, इसलिए हम भी 3 मान कर ही चलते हैं। 5 कहा होता तो हम वैसा कहते। लेकिन ऐसी कोई इत्तिला हमको नहीं मिली है कि 5 लोग थे।

दूसरी बात आपने टेलीफोन के बारे में कही। आपने कहा कि डिफेंस कालोनी में

टेलीफोन किया गया, वहां नहीं लिया गया और फिर साउथ ऐक्सटेंशन किया। यह बात गलत है। यह पुलिस स्टेशन ही डिफेंस कालोनी पुलिस स्टेशन है। डिफेंस कालोनी पुलिस स्टेशन का टेलीफोन आर्डर में था। जैसे टेलीफोन मिला वैसे ही ऐक्शन लिया। मैंने कहा कि 4 बजकर 45 मिनट पर काल मिला और पुलिस ने फौरन ऐक्शन लिया। साउथ ऐक्सटेंशन एरिया में ही उस पुलिस स्टेशन का नाम डिफेंस कालोनी पुलिस स्टेशन है और वहां टेलीफोन मिला।

आपने यह भी कहा कि बैंक की रक्षा करने के लिये गार्ड्स को हटा लिया गया। इस बारे में मेरा निवेदन है कि यह जो अरेंजमेंट है वह तो बैंकों की खुद की है, उसमें हमारा कोई हिस्सा नहीं है। जो हमारे पास सूचना है उसके मुताबिक जो फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री ने प्रोवाइड की है, इस देश में 35,000 कमर्शियल बैंक की ब्रांचेज हैं और एक बैंक में अगर 4 आर्म्ड गार्ड्स रखें तो 1 लाख 40 हजार लोगों की जरूरत होती है जिस पर 140 करोड़ रु० सालाना खर्चा होगा उन गार्ड्स के रखने पर। यह सब सोच विचार कर ही फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री के कहने पर बैंकों ने गार्ड्स को हटाया होगा, लेकिन इसकी निश्चित सूचना मेरे पास नहीं है। प्राइवेट बैंकों का जहां तक सवाल है यह उनका खुद का अरेंजमेंट है।

जहां तक पुलिस अरेंजमेंट का ताल्लुक है वह जनरल ला एंड आर्डर के लिए होता है उसमें बैंक और दूसरे ऐस्टेबलिशमेंट्स और कामन लोग भी आते हैं। और उसके लिये पुलिस ने कई कार्यवाही की है, स्टेप्स लिये हैं। माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि मैं पढ़कर बताऊं। अगर आप चाहें तो मैं पढ़ कर सुना सकता हूं, लेकिन उसमें बहुत का टाइम जायगा, और पहले मैं पढ़ चुका हूं दूसरे सवाल के जवाब में। फिर भी मैं पढ़े देता हूं।

(1) About 2000 more posts have been created for Delhi police;

(2) Replacement of old vehicles and purchase of new vehicles was also sanctioned to increase operational mobility of the force.

The Delhi Police also took various measures as mentioned below to curb crimes;

(i) Increased police vigilance ;

(ii) Intensive foot and mobile patrolling including armed with walkie-talkie sets and wireless fitted motor cycles;

(iii) Action under the normal preventive sections of Cr. P. C. against bad characters and criminals;

(iv) Continuous drives by the special squads of the district to detect dacoits, robbers and other bad characters by developing intelligence;

(v) Checking by surprise of vehicles to detect those involved in commission of crimes;

(vi) Strengthening of surveillance over known criminals;

(vii) Organisation of Thirkri Pehra and patrolling by local residents and private chowkidars in co-ordination with police patrols and pickets;

(viii) Special watch on released criminals, posting of pickets at vulnerable points;

Placing of barriers at selected and strategic places;

Stepping up of externment proceedings;

Inter-district meetings with the police officials of the other adjoining States;

These are the various steps which the police has taken in order to strengthen the police arrangement.

Now, so far as the question which the Hon. Member has put about the bank employees, बैंक कर्मचारियों की रक्षा के बारे में क्या व्यवस्था की गई है ?

मैंने कहा कि यह तो सब जनरल व्यवस्था है, बैंक अपना खुद का भी एरेंजमेंट करते हैं और जनरल ड्यूटी पुलिस की मोबाइल इक्वेंड वगैरह फिरती है, वह रक्षा करती है।

नाकेबन्दी के अर्थ क्या हैं ? वह इसलिये किया जाता है कि रात को····

श्री राजबलभर शास्त्री : आपने सवाल समझा नहीं। नाकेबन्दी के बावजूद इस तरह की वारदातें चल रही हैं, यह बताया जाये कि क्या डकैतों की पुलिस से मिलीभगत है ?

श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना : मैंने समझ लिया आपका सवाल। डैकोयट कोई दूसरे लोग नहीं होते हैं। मैंने खुद कहकर बायोडाटा मंगवाया था ताकि मैं देख सकूं कि कैसे-कैसे क्रिमिनल्स हैं। जो हमारे पास रिकार्ड है, उसमें ऐसे-ऐसे लोग हैं जो ग्रेजुएट्स हैं, डबल ग्रेजुएट्स हैं, कालेजों में पढ़ते हैं। अब एक लड़की है मीरा ठाकुर, जो त्यागी गैंग में पकड़ी गई। वह ग्रेजुएट कालेज में पढ़ती थी और वहां से डैकोयट्स के साथ आ गई। एक लड़का जसबीर कर के ग्रेजुएट है, वह भी उसमें आ गया। वह सरकमस्टान्सेज से होते हैं, ऐसे नहीं है कि क्रिमिनल ही हैं। ऐसी कोई घटना घटती है तो उसमें से वह क्रिमिनल बन जाते हैं। यह जो जसबीर है, उसकी बहिन को किसी ने मजाक किया, उसने उसको पीटा, उसमें वह जेल गया, जेल में वह दूसरे डैकोयट्स से मिला और बाद में वह भी क्रिमिनल बन गया। वह तो सोसाइटी में से आते हैं :

जहां तक आज का जो किस्सा है, उसमें भी जो लोग थे, वह सब नौजवान थे। उन्होंने अच्छे कपड़े पहने हुए थे, अच्छे लगते थे, रास्ते पर चलते किसी को मालूम नहीं होता कि ये डकौयट हैं। इतने अच्छे लोग होते हैं लेकिन अन्दर जाकर उन्होंने डैकोयटी की।

नाकेबन्दी तब होती है जब इन्फॉर्मेशन मिलती है कि इस नम्बर की व्हीकल है उसमें कुछ ऐसे लोग जा रहे हैं जहां मर्डर होते हैं, वहां व्हीकल को भी रोकते हैं और दूसरी बातें भी करते हैं।

माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि सारी पुलिस को अकालियों की जो रैली हुई, उसको दबाने के लिये भेजा गया। ऐसी बात नहीं है। लेकिन अब राजधानी में इतने लोग आते हैं, लाजमी तौर पर एजीटेशन के लिये तो उसके लिये व्यवस्था भी करनी पड़ती है। अगर व्यवस्था नहीं होती, और कुछ घटना हो जाती तो यही माननीय सदस्य कहते कि आपने अरेन्जमैंट क्यों नहीं किया ? तो अरेन्जमैंट तो इसलिये करना पड़ता है।

मेरी पहली बात यह है कि ऐसे एजीटेशन क्यों करते हैं, 50 हजार आदमियों के यहां आने की क्या जरूरत है ? ऐसा नहीं करते तो पुलिस को वहां डिप्लाय नहीं करना पड़ता।

श्री राजबलभर शास्त्री : आपको याद है या भूल गये, आप भी तो आये थे। दोनों तरफ की बात होनी चाहिये।

श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना : लेकिन ऐसी बात होती है तो पुलिस को डिप्लाय करना पड़ता है।

मालूम यह भी उठाया गया है कि जो बैंक कर्मचारी घायल हुए हैं, उनको कंपेन्सेशन

का क्या किया ? इस बारे में खुद बैक सोचेगी ।

पुलिस में जो असन्तोष है, हो सकता है कहीं होगा, कई जगह है भी, लेकिन उसके लिये हम कुछ एक्शन भी कर रहे हैं । पुलिस कमीशन की रिपोर्ट में जो सुझाव दिये है, उसके मुताबिक हम एक्शन भी लेते है । हम पुलिस हाउसिंग की स्कीम को फिर से रिवाइव करने की सोच रहे है । पुलिस वेलफेयर की बात पर ज्यादा ध्यान दिया जाता है ।

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY (Mangalore): Sir, I will be very short. I heard the speeches of three Opposition Members with rapt attention. Sir, they have condemned the police; they have condemned the Minister; they have condemned the Government, but unfortunately they have not condemned the dacoits and robbers. It has also been stated that particularly after the advent of our Govt. the law and order situation has deteriorated, and that there is spurt in crimes. May I bring to the notice of the House the actual number of crimes, particularly dacoities committed, during 1980 and 1979 ? In 1979, there were 64 cases of dacoities when Mr. Dhanik Lal Mandal was the Minister of State for Home Affairs. At that time, I was also a Member. (*Interruptions*) In the year 1980, it has been reduced from 64 to 33.

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : माननीय सदस्य को पता नहीं है । मर्डर और डकैतीज ज्यादा हुई है । इस तरह फिगर्ज वोट न किया कीजिए । (व्यवधान)

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: So far as robberies are concerned, in 1979 there were 621 cases. In 1980, there were only 293 cases.....(*Interruptions*). I am not going to justify the robberies. We are not complacent about it. You have also complained about it. Let us analyze.

Let us come to the issues regarding the resignation of the Ministers and the removal of Mr. Bhinder. In the year 1980, dacoity cases were only 33; in 1979 there were 64. Are we to remove a police officer for his efficiency ? Are we to ask for the resignation of the Home Minister for his efficiency?

Let us not condemn. Let us not demoralize the police department; let us not demoralize the Government. After all, it is a national issue. Let us be very specific. We have to rise above party considerations. Let us come to the realities.

There were three Members who spoke from the Opposition side. They asked for the resignation... (*Interruptions*). There were two instances.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL (Hooghly) : On a point of order. A few minutes back, the Hon Member said that in a Calling Attention, a Member has to ask the question. Now he is making a speech here.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : In spite of rules, we have allowed things. Therefore, we are allowing him also If you want strictly to adhere to the rules ..(*Interruptions*). He knows the rules.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: I raised the objection; but what happened ? You did not agree.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Poojary is coming to the question.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: There were two instances. You say we have to ask for the resignation. Yes; we accept it. There were two instances near one airport. The crew of the Airlines...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Therefore, when you raise a point of order hereafter, you be careful.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Because you permitted them, I continued. Otherwise, I would not have done it. There were two incidents which I want to bring to your notice. (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Every Hon. Member had been allowed more than 10-15 minutes. They will also ask for it.

AN HON. MEMBER : You always remind them about the time.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: When the crew of the Indian Airlines was proceeding to a particular airport, the robbers detained them, molested the Indian Airlines hostess and robbed them. When the hostess and other crew went to the police station, they were doged from one police station to another.....(*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : This is not correct when you are all participating in the Calling Attention. I have got a record with me. Every member took more than 10-15 minutes. This is not proper..... (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I am not permitted anybody. Please do not interrupt. This is not correct. You must have patience enough..(*Interruptions*).

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: I am coming to the real question.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He is coming to the question proper.

आचार्य भगवान देव (अजमेर) : इन्होंने बहुत कुछ कहा है, सब सुनना पड़ेगा ।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : When I was speaking, you said, no.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : That is all right. He is coming to the question proper.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : What is his question?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I am telling you that he is coming to the question. This is not the way. When we have allowed all members, we have got to allow him also. This is not proper. Please sit down. I will take care of..(*Interruptions*).

आचार्य भगवान देव : विरोधी पार्टी के तीन आदमियों ने बम्बई, उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार आदि की घटनाओं का उल्लेख किया है तो इनको भी सुनना पड़ेगा ।

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : No action has been taken.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: I have got a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : What is your point of order ?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : The Calling Attention is on a specific matter—dacoity in Delhi which is under the jurisdiction of the Central Government. Hence this Calling Attention has been admitted. The Hon. member is taking advantage of this and is referring to an incident which falls within the jurisdiction of the State of West Bengal, which comes under the State List. Why are you permitting this and under what rule ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He never mentioned about West Bengal.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Are we discussing the

law and order problem in general ? .. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We are on a Calling Attention.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : He cannot be permitted to do so.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I am not permitting you. You had finished your speech. Do not record anything.—(*Interruptions*)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You want to stall the proceedings. This is not correct ; this is not proper ; this is not the way.... (*Interruptions*)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please sit down—Mr. Sultanpuri.... (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You are a very learned gentleman. Why are you afraid of criticism : It is all right. Please sit down I am not permitting you. Whatever he says will not go on record....(*Interruptions*)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : This is not the way. I know the rules. He can mention about West Bengal. That is my ruling. There is no harm.....(*Interruptions*)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He can mention about West Bengal. There is no harm....(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please sit down. For your information, Mr. Chakraborty, you have stated, but he has not even mentioned about West Bengal. Even if he has mentioned, there is no harm. Every Member has mentioned about his State. He can mention about West Bengal also. West Bengal is part of India. I have given him permission. He can mention about West Bengal.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : If the same position... (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Come to the subject

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: My reference is only to this. If the attitude of the Opposition is to ask for the resignation then my submission would be, if that is the yardstick to be applied here, then action should be taken somewhere else, and whether I can be....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Mr. Deputy Speaker, ...*(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Leave it. Do not record anything said by him...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Professor, this is not proper. Please do not record anything. Mr. Poojary, You carry on. Sultan Puri, please take your seat.... (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Do not take things personally, Professor. Acharya Bhagwan Dev..... .....** Please take your seat. I am not permitting anybody other than Poojary. This is not the way. Hon. Members, all of you please take your seat. Professor, please take your seat. Mr. Poojary, please put your question....(*Interruptions*)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Do not record anything. Nothing is going on record. He is putting a question.....(*Interruptions*)

**Not recorded.

**Not recorded.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will appeal to all the Members of the House to strictly adhere to the rules. We cannot completely adhere to the rules, because in a Calling Attention there are only three minutes per Member. If we strictly adhere to it, none of the Hon. Members whose names are here would be able to put their questions. I have allowed them But they should not take more time. I am allowing Shri Poojary. He has taken more than five minutes due to interruptions. I would appeal to the Member to put a question which should have some connection with the Calling Attention.....(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please sit down. I have made an appeal. Let us proceed.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : I want to make it clear that I have not referred to any State Government.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is all right. Leave that subject. Please put your question.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : I want to make out a case because the resignation of a particular Minister and removal of the Police Commissioner have been demanded. I have never referred particularly to any State. If this is the yardstick to be applied everywhere, can I also ask for the removal of any State Government....(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Why can't he ask that question ? It is for the Minister to reply or ignore it. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Why are you so sensitive about your State? (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please take your seats. I have already made an appeal. There should be an end to everything.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : We also know that crime does not pay. Even in the case of Pipri, 51 people were sentenced to life imprisonment. It is very clear that crime does not pay. May I know from the Minister how many criminals were detained under the National Security Act in Delhi ? (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Why should there be a running commentary like this ? It is not possible for the Minister to hear the question.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : May I know whether the Delhi Police have come out with any suggestions or measures regarding protection to be given to banks and banking institutions against robbery and dacoity and if so, the details thereof ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Before I reply to the Hon. Member, Mrs. Dandavate mentioned about the Nizamuddin robbery case. I would like to inform the House that that case has been solved. The criminals have been arrested. Fire-arms have been recovered. The stolen car used in that robbery has also been recovered. It was a notorious inter-state gang wanted in 11 murder cases and 25 other cases of dacoity and robbery in M. P. U. P. and Haryana. That gang was caught last month by the Delhi police

Shri Poojary has quoted certain figures which are more or less correct. But when the Hon members from the opposition are so much agitated about their State, they forget that they were also making alle-

gations about the States ruled by Congress Governments. We never complained about it. On the contrary, I replied to them. If we look to the figures for 1980-81, total number of bank robberies and dacoities during 1980-81 were 23 in all I have received a statement from the Finance Ministry indicating the names of the banks and the places where the robbery or dacoity was committed When I counted, I found that 10 banks were robbed and looted in West Bengal alone. ! (*Interruptions.*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is a statement of fact.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Has the Finance Ministry also told you that the persons who were caught belong to your party ...(*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Even tomorrow you can contradict the figures if they are not correct.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : If the Hon. Member wants I can read out the names of the banks.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He does not want.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Out of 23 dacoities, 10 took place in West Bengal alone and 13 in different States of the country.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If more dacoities have taken place in West Bengal, does that justify more dacoities in Delhi?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : I am not justifying that. But I wanted to bring to the notice of the Hon. Member the facts.

The Hon Member has put only two question. One is whether any instructions have been issued by the Police or guidelines given to the banks. I have one pamphlet with me published by the Commissioner of Police, entitled 'Information regarding protection of banking and financial establishments against robbers and dacoite. It has been given to all the banks. Various instructions are given in it as to how they can help the police. The primary duty is of the police. They want the banks to help them.

The second question he has asked about the number of persons we have arrested under the National Security Act. I have not got the figures with me at present. But I can assure the Hon. Member that I have no objection in placing the figures on the Table of the House.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : The law and order situation in Delhi is the concern of all the Members in this House. The situation has been deteriorating for the last one and a half year. Robberies, dacoities, looting, snatching, rape etc. have been taking place day in and day out. Police authorities and the administration are sitting tight and doing nothing. Even the elections to the Municipal Corporation are not being held. The citizens of Delhi are being denied the right to elect their own representatives.

SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU (Nagarkurnool) : How is it relevant?

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Crimes against women have increased. Now-a-days, the woman-folk in Delhi do not feel safe while going out in the evenings. The Minister gave us some figures to show that the law and order situation in Delhi is improving. But the fact is that most of the cases in Delhi are not being registered. Records are not even maintained.

SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU : He can mention any specific case.

आचार्य भगवान देव : उपाध्यक्ष जी, एक भी नाम बतला दें, वरना बिलकुल ••झूट बोलते हैं ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : All these interruptions spoil the main issue.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : On 19th of August, 1981, Shri Samar Mukherjee had asked a question from the Minister :

> "Whether Government are aware that the highest volume of crime per one lakh of population was recorded in Pondicherry (644.6) followed by Delhi (624.3), A & N Islands (447.8), Chandigarh (427.7), Madhya Pradesh (324.9) Maharashtra (278.3) J&K (250.1) Manipur (246.5) Gujarat (224.6) and Karnataka (223.6) .."

I am reading from the reply given by the Hon. Minister, Shri Makwana. "These statistics relate to crimes per one lakh of population during 1980." There is no mention of Calcutta city here.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Put your question.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Coming to the question ...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Come quickly. You have prepared the background already.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Is it not a fact that the police officials are in league with anti-social miscreants ? If not, crimes and all these activities would not have increased.

I want to mention here one incident. In the year 1979, Shri Sita Ram, a poor painter...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Then this Government was not in power. What is the use of mentioning this ?

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : I want to mention one incident.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What reply can you expect from this Minister ? It took place in 1979.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : A person was looted and his dwelling was ransacked with the help of police.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Makwana was not responsible for what happened then.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : No action was taken. Justice was denied to him.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He should have put this question to Shri Dhanik Lal Mandal.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Is it not a fact that in Greater Kailash a bank was robbed and an abortive attempt was made on the Canara Bank in the first week of June ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That has already been mentioned.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : They wrote for police protection. Yet, no sanction was accorded for posting armed guards.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He has already replied to it. Were you not following it ? That was mentioned in reply to a question.

**Expunged as ordered by the chair.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : It is not a fact that in Delhi only 5 per cent of the banks have their armed guards? What steps have the Government taken ..

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He has said that they have to incur an expenditure of Rs. 145 crores. Therefore, they cannot accede to that.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : It is not a fact that no person was arrested in regard to the Canara Bank robbery ? Only two innocent persons were arrested; they were detained for one month ; the wife of one person died when he was in detention, Then he was released ...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Better you do not mention all these things because the investigation is going on. When a person is arrested and investigation is going on, do not say whether he is innocent or not.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Another person was arrested. Is it not a fact that the police wireless message...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : All repetition.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA.. was sent nearly three hours after the robbery? I want a categorical answer from the Hon. Minister.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Sir, as you have rightly said, I have already answered most of the questions he has asked. Even then, I would like to repeat them for the benefit of the Hon. Member. While speaking the Hon. Member said that cases are not registered, when Acharya Bhagwan Dev interrupted to say that the Hon. Member is mentioning.

**He was annoyed. But he is not able to mention even a single instance. If he could mention any case where a complaint was not registered by the police, we will take action. But if he is not able to give any such instance, then it is nothing but a **and I would like to repeat it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You can ask him to write to you.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Another wild allegation the Hon. Member made is about the police. He says that the police is in league with the anti-social elements. How can he say that? If that is the case how all these cases are detected ? So, there also, he has unnecessarily made an allegation.

आचार्य भगवान देव (अजमेर) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, यह तो मंत्री जी बताएं कि अब तक कितनों को पकड़ा है ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : About the armed guards to be provided to the banks, I have already said that there are near about 35,000 branches of commercial banks in the country and 1,20,000 armed guards are required at the rate of 4 per bank and the expenditure will be Rs. 140 crores.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri) : There is a State Bank Branch in the Parliament House where Members of Parliament go. There is an armed guard kept there. I do not know why in other branches this arrangement is not there.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Parulekar, this is to protect you.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Probably that may be the reason why they have provided armed guards in all the branches of commercial banks.

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : When you are getting money from the bank, when you come out, you should be protected.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: But in the case of this bank, Sir, they have sanctioned the armed guards. The letter was received on the day the dacoity was committed But at the same time, I would like to point out to the Hon. Members that stationing the armed guards is not the fool-proof protection because out of the 5 places where deaths had taken place, in three places there were armed guards. The dacoities or the robberies are committed in the banks. Only in five cases there were deaths of either the employees or the other persons. In five cases it happened and out of the five cases, in three cases there were armed guards provided to the banks and two were without armed guards.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : By the banks themselves.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Yes, There were armed guards in three places and even then there was killing of persons by the dacoits. In two cases there were no armed guards. So, it is not a fool-proof protection.

He says that no person was arrested. One person was arrested and released. Sir, on information the police arrested him and when they subsequently found that there was no evidence, they released him also. There is nothing wrong.

About the wireless message, I have already said. Even then I will repeat that the information was received at 4.45 p.m. by the police and after 5-6 minutes, that is, at 4.50 p. m. or 4.51 p. m. the police reached there on the spot and at 4.53 p. m. the wireless message was sent to all the police officers and different police stations for looking for the suspects.

13.50 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till fifty minutes past Fourteen of the clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at fifty three minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

[SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE *in the Chair*]

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

Mr. CHAIRMAN : Shri Krishan Dutt Sultanpuri.

(1) STEPS FOR PAYING REMUNERATIVE PRICE TO APPLE GROWING FARMERS OF HIMACHAL PRADESH

श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुल्तानपुरी (शिमला) : समापति महोदय, हिमाचल-प्रदेश के क्षेत्र में जहां सेब का भारी उत्पादन होता है और किसानों ने अपनी कुल धनराशि खेती में बगीचे लगाने पर खर्च की है। इस समय उत्पादन इतना अधिक है कि हिमाचल फल खरीद करने वाले निगम भी पूरे दाम पर सेब खरीद नहीं पा रहे हैं। 80 पैसे प्रति किलो के हिसाब से निगम ने इस पर्वतीय क्षेत्र के सेब उत्पादकों को देने का निर्णय किया हुआ है। परन्तु अभी भी इतना अधिक सेब है कि उसके दाम सही रूप में किसानों को नहीं मिल रहे हैं। जो फल उत्पादक दिल्ली में आजादपुर सब्जी मण्डी में फलों का विक्रय करने हेतु भेजते हैं, उनकी पेटियां बहुत कम दाम में बिक रही

है। सरकार की ओर से इस बारे में कोई मार्केट का प्रबन्ध नहीं है जो फल उत्पादकों को उचित मूल्य प्राप्त हो सके। हिमाचल-प्रदेश का किसान बहुत दूरदराज पहाड़ों में रहता है और सड़क पर लाने के लिए अपने उत्पादन पर बहुत अधिक किराया देना पड़ता है। सेब को पैक करने के लिए जो बाक्स, रद्दी और दूसरा मैटीरियल उस में लगता है वह लगभग आठ रुपये से कम नहीं पड़ता है और बाकी सड़क तक किराया, खच्चर घोड़ों का जोकि पांच-पांच, दस-दस किलोमीटर से पैदल चल कर लाना पड़ता है और उसके बाद दिल्ली का किराया। ये सब खर्च मिला कर लगभग बीस रुपये के करीब पड़ जाते है। गरीब किसानों की पेटियां जो दिल्ली में आती हैं उन पर बिचौलिया ज्यादा पैसे कमाता है।

मै भारत सरकार से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि हिमाचल के किसान के लिए खाली सेब की पेटियां उपलब्ध कराने हेतु प्रबन्ध करे और इसके अलावा मार्किटिंग का इन्तजाम किया जाए ताकि बिचौलियों के शोषण से हिमाचल का किसान बच सके। मुझे दुख से कहना पड़ता है कि हिमाचल में शिमला से ऊपर रेलवे न होने के कारण ट्रकों का बहुत भारी भाड़ा देना पड़ता है और हिमाचल का किसान बहुत बुरी तरह से पिस रहा है।

मैं भारत सरकार से यह भी मांग करूंगा कि आजादपुर सब्जी मंडी में किसानों का जो सेब, सब्जी आदि आता है उस पर खास निगरानी रखे जाने का उचित प्रबन्ध किया जाए ताकि बिचौलिया किसानों की लूट न कर सके। राज्य सरकार को तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार को किसानों को उचित दाम दिलाने हेतु मदद करनी चाहिये तथा जिस तरह से और खाद्य पदार्थों के भाव मुकर्रर हैं, सेब, आलू, टमाटर आदि जो पहाड़ से फल आते है उनके दाम निश्चित रूप से निर्धारित करने के लिए स्पोर्ट प्राइसिस देने का उचित प्रबन्ध किया जाए।

क्योंकि सेब काफी तादाद में किसानों का हिमाचल के गांवों में ही पैदा होता है, इस वास्ते अगर इसकी कीमत उत्पादकों को न मिली तो उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति बिगड़ जाएगी और वह अपने बाल बच्चों का पालन करने में भी असमर्थ हो जाएंगे। खाद और दवाइयां खरीदने में भी काफी धन खर्च हुआ है जिस की पूर्ति करना भी असम्भव हो रहा है।

अतः आशा है कृषि मंत्री तथा भारत सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में उचित ध्यान देकर तुरन्त कार्रवाई करेंगे और किसानों को हानि होने में बचाएंगे तथा ठीक दाम दिलाने का प्रबन्ध करेंगे।

(ii) STEPS FOR POLICE PROTECTION TO CREW OF INDIAN AIRLINES OF CALCUTTA AIRPORT.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY (Mangalore) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the ground crew of Thai Airways, three men and a women were attacked recently by dagger wielding highway robbers on Kazi Nazrul Avenue VIP Road in Calcutta.

After their ordeal, the victims, had a harrowing time running from one police station to another. Each station passed the buck to the other by telling the nervous crew that the incidence did not take place in their jurisdiction.

Indian Airlines operates more than a dozen early morning flights from the Calcutta Airport. Its flight crew recently demanded adequate protection from the State Police.

[Shri Janardhana Poojary]

On August 19, three air hostesses of Indian Airlines were going to the Airport at 4 A.M. for the early morning flight duty. Suddenly four men blocked Indian Airlines car and one of the dacoits held a dagger to the throat of the driver while the three others molested the women, snatched away their watches, handbags, identity cards and other belongings.

The crew with torn blouses and jittered nerves, landed at the Biliaghata Police Station and were promptly told that the incident occurred in the jurisdiction of another police station. The cops even refused to record their statement or alert the police headquarters.

The Indian Airlines airport crew went on a lightning strike demanding adequate police protection for the crew members.

The Director of the Calcutta Airport is concerned about such attacks but there is little that he can do.

Indian Airlines which is run by the Central Government find it difficult to get protection for its crew and to the passengers and the Central Government cannot be a silent spectators. It is the duty of the State Government to give protection. Hence I call upon the Central Government to take immediate action to protect the lives and the property of the Indian Airlines at Calcutta Airport and the vicinity of the Airport by calling explanation from the State Government for its failure.

15.00 hrs

(iii) NEED TO PRESERVE ANCIENT MONUMENTS IN ORISSA.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI (Bhadrak): Built in 13th century A.D. the Sun Temple at Konark in its present form is in need of the best conservation measures so that this master-piece of art which is an integral part of our heritage continues to inspire posterity.

The Archaeological Survey of India under whose care the temple has been placed have confirmed that there have been some instances of accumulation of water in the premises of the temple. Permanent arrangements for drainage of water will have to be made immediately. There is also the need for immediate beautification of the environment of the temple by the Archaeological Survey of India.

Bhubaneshwar has one of the heaviest concentrations of temples each of which view with the other for its architectural exclusiveness. Besides the Sun Temple at Konark, the Temple of the Lord Jagannath at Puri, Buddhist sculptures at Udavagiri Lalitagiri and Ratnagiri and large number of other ancient monuments in the State call for adequate arrangements within the State which would ensure their proper preservation. Apart from routine maintenance, some of these monuments call for massive preservation efforts for which constant attention of senior functionaries of the Archaeological Survey of India is unavoidable. Therefore, I urge upon the Government to create a separate archaeological circle in the State, the decision on which has been pending for long.

(iv) NEED TO SOLVE THE DIFFICULTIES BEING FACED BY HANDLOOM WEAVERS OF WEST BENGAL.

SHRI R. P. DAS (Krishnagar): Sir, despite the fact that the coverage of handloom weavers by cooperatives has risen from 15% to 35% in West Bengal in the course of the last four years with its 2,12,000 looms, it faces several impediments some of which seem to be deterrent to its very survival. Firstly, the

biggest of the constraints is the textile policy resolution of 1981 which says 50% of the total controlled cloth i.e., 350 million Sq. Metres will go to the handloom sector and the rest to the mills. Since there is an element of subsidy per unit of controlled cloth, the production of such cloth has now become an integral part of the handloom development programme. But, Sir, if only 350 million Sq. Metres are apportioned amongst all the handloom producing States, the share of each will be quite small and the states like West Bengal will have no alternative but, to put a halt to this fast developing industry. It may be further pointed out, Sir, that the subsidy per unit of controlled cloth being higher for the mills than the handlooms, it is financially sound for the Government to allocate the entire share to the handloom sector in a phased manner. This may boost both the handloom industry and the production, both sides being diversified and decentralised. Secondly, the continuous expansion of powerloom industry has posed a serious threat to the development of the handloom sector. Sir, due to the modernisation of the NTC mills as well as many other private-owned mills, a large number of scrapped old power looms are being sold in the market which find their way to the setting up of unauthorised powerloom units in different States.

This unauthorised and unplanned growth of the powerloom units has become a great impediment to the organic growth of the handloom industry. Therefore, further expansion of unplanned and unauthorised powerlooms should be discouraged."

Thirdly, Sir, non-availability of yarn at a reasonable price is a major constraint to the development of the handloom sector. Therefore, a scheme should be evolved for supply of yarn at controlled price through the APEX Handloom Cooperative Societies and the State Handloom Corporations.

Lastly, the list of items now reserved for handlooms requires to be re-examined, as the handloom industry of today is vastly capable of producing a wider range of fabrics than it could produce before.

I urge upon the Minister concerned to make a statement in the House in this regard.

(v) NEED TO REDRESS THE GRIEVANCES OF RESIDENTS OF AZIZ NAGAR IN TAMIL NADU.

SHRI K. ARJUNAN (Dharmapuri): The Neyveli Lignite Corporation planned to acquire 1880 hectares including 680 hectares of Poramboka lands covering Aziznagar, a settlement of criminal tribes area which came into being as early as 1911. These criminal tribes were rehabilitated and were given pattas for about 1,370 acres conditionally of which 528 acres have been acquired for the second mine cut by the Neyveli Lignite Corporation.

These people of Aziznagar who are displaced persons have not been paid any money by way of compensation so far. These deprived persons are evicted from cultivable lands and they are in the streets today which will definitely push them to the same old unruly activities as they were before rehabilitation.

The following points are to be met immediately relating to the grievances of the Aziznagar people :—

(1) The residents should be given right compensation at rates admissible for bonafide landholders in the surrounding areas. The State Government's ex-gratia payment of Rs. 500/- will never solve the problem of the displaced persons.

(2) They should be given rehabilitation benefits such as alternative cultivable sites, a well-laid out settlement with campus amenities and

[Shri K. Arjunan]

job/opportunities in Neyveli Lignite Corporation.

(3) Their immovable property such as houses and wells should be assessed for compensation without any delay.

The Central Government should intervene in the matter so that justice is done to evictees of land.

(vi) ALLEGED POLLUTION OF DRINKING WATER BY THE DISCHARGE OF POISONOUS BY-PRODUCTS OF A WINE FACTORY IN PILAKHANI VILLAGE, DISTT. SAHARANPUR, U.P.

श्री जगपाल सिंह (हरिद्वार) : सभापति महोदय, मैं नियम 377 के अधीन लोक महत्व के प्रश्न, जोकि सहारनपुर जनपद से सम्बन्धित है, उठाना चाहता हूं :—

सहारनपुर जनपद में पिलखनी नाम की जगह पर एक अंग्रेजी शराब की फैक्टरी है। यह फैक्टरी जब से स्थापित हुई है। तभी से प्रदूषण के रूप में बचा हुआ जहरीला पानी आसपास के खेतों में सदा रहता है। इस पानी की निकासी के लिए फैक्टरी मालिकों ने कोई पक्की नाली की व्यवस्था करके यमुना नदी में डालने की व्यवस्था नहीं की है। जिसके दुष्परिणाम इस क्षेत्र की जनता को भुगतने पड़ रहे हैं।

शराब के इस जहरीले पानी की वजह से पूरे क्षेत्र की फसलें सूख जाती हैं, इतना ही नहीं, पूरे क्षेत्र के कुओं व नलों का पानी भी नशीला व जहरीला हो गया है जिसका बुरा असर इस पानी के पीने से इन्सानों व पशुओं के स्वास्थ्य पर पड़ रहा है। यह असर 10 किलोमीटर के दायरे में जमीन के नीचे तक हो गया है।

खेद की बात यह है कि इस क्षेत्र की जनता जिलाधिकारी, प्रदेशीय सरकार व केन्द्रीय सरकार को बहुत बार अपनी शिकायत लिखकर भेज चुकी है, एक बार तो भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री ने पक्की नाली बनवाकर यमुना नदी में डालने का वायदा किया था, लेकिन अफसोस है कि आज तक कोई कार्यवाही न करके क्षेत्र की जनता को जहरीला व नशीला पानी पीने के लिये मजबूर किया जा रहा है।

अतः सरकार से मेरी प्रार्थना है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार फैक्टरी के मालिक के खिलाफ तुरन्त कार्यवाही करने का आदेश दे, ताकि इस इलाके को तबाह होने से बचाया जा सके।

(vii) ALLEGED DESTRUCTION OF WAQF PROPERTIES AT THE INSTANCE OF PUNJAB WAQF BOARD.

SHRI ASHFAQ HUSSAIN (Maharajganj): Sir, the Waqf Boards were constituted in each State under the Muslim Waqf Act, 1956. The main purposes of these Boards are (i) protection and (ii) efficient management and improvement of waqf properties like mosques, Durgahs and cremation grounds. Under the waqf Act and Muslim Law, the above-mentioned rights cannot be transferred or even leased out for residential purposes.

Through this House I would like to draw the attention of the Minister of Law and Justice who is in charge of Muslim Waqf also that the Punjab waqf Board is indulging in the demolishing and destruction of these places. Only recently in August, 1981 the Acting Secretary of the Punjab Waqf Board has allotted and leased out the historic graveyards, namely, Dargah Hazrat Sheikh Makhdoom Jalaudin and Saiyed Mahmood Shahid, the renowned

saints of 1200 A. D. A large number of Muslims from all over India and abroad visit these places and pay their homage every year. In this particular grave-yard, a good many Muslim Soofies, Muslim saints and freedom fighters have been laid to rest and people of all castes and creeds pay their respects.

Similar is the position in the rural areas of Panipat Tehsil. A persual of revenue record will reveal that the graveyards and mosques are there in the paper but actually they are not in existence at all as the land stand allotted by the Punjab Waqf Board.

There is a net annual income of over two lakhs of rupees to the Punjab Waqf Board from Panipat only, but absolutely no facilities for the education of Muslim children are available there.

I demand that the Minister of Law and Justice may order a thorough probe and afford due protection to the sacred places which are being disfigured due to the negligence of the Punjab Waqf Board. The above-cited allotments may also be cancelled with immediate effect.

(viii) STEPS TO PROVIDE MORE IRRIGATIONAL FACILITIES TO DROUGHT AFFECTED DISTRICTS OF UTTAR PRADESH

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI (MEERUT) : The western districts of Uttar Pradesh, especially the Meerut Division, are in the grip of a sever drought. For want of proper irrigation sources, the standing crops of paddy and sugrcane are withering in the absence of rains since mid August. This will create serious problems for the poor farmers ultimately affecting the national agricultural targets, procurement etc. Other districts in the entire belt like Ghaziabad, Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar and Bulandshar also suffering enormously in the above context. Also 85 per cent of the 15.5 lakhs hectares of cultivable land is not being assured of any irrigation facilities. The canal and tubewell network can provide irrigation to only 5 lakh hectares. The land at most of the places is sandy and it needs at least 4 to 5 waterings for a crop to mature.

I therefore, urge upon the central authorities to come to the rescue of these districts by providing more power for the tubewells so that the same can be used for longer time during the day. Power cuts should be avoided and priority should be given to agriculture for regular supply of power. More water should be released in the canals so that it is available for more lands to be irrigated. Diesel quota for the farmers may be increased throughout the drought-affected areas of U.P.

This area is the granary of Uttar Pradesh. So immediate and urgent steps should be taken to save the crops and bring relief to the agricultural community.

15.12 hrs.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL) 1981-82

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now we take up further discussion on the Supplementary Demands for Grants.

Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty. The Hon. Member has almost consumed his time.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (CALCUTTA SOUTH) : The Finance Minister stated yesterday in the other House as I find in the newspapers, that no condition which is derogatory to the self-respect of India would be acceptable to our country. Now here is what the Washington correspondent of *The Hindu* writes-August 7,

[Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty]

"The largest loan being negotiated in the history of the IMF is known to carry a stiff degree of conditionality contrary to the version put up by officialdom for home consumption."

So what the Government is saying is just for home consumption and to mislead the people of our country. He further writes :

"It does not need special powers of perception or intuition to know the connection or coincidence between the series of recent socio-economic measures announced or signals sent by the Government of India and the kind of policy direction the IMF favours for a country needing structural adjustments."

I would like to kwow from the Hon. Finance Minister the conditions attached to this. After all we know that the International Monetary Fund grants loans for a short term normally. Unlike the World Bank loan the interest rate of IMF is very high and also they impose certain conditions to correct the imbalance in the balance of payments position. Now, may I know from the hon. Minister what is in the letter of intent as well as the performance clauses ? This should be made public.

I would like to draw your attention that when Great Britain entered into an agreement with IMF, initially it was reluctant to make public the conditions attached to the loan, but afterwards, due to public pressure, the Government of Great Britain was compelled to make public the conditions that were imposed. The same thing happened in Italy. Because of the persistent demand of the public, the government was ultimately compelled to make public the conditions. Now I want to know what is the letter of intent and what are the performance clauses. These should be made public. I do not want to say that one of the conditions may be devaluation. Already the Hon Minister knows that previously the exchange rate was 1 dollar for Rs. 8 and now it is 1 dollar for Rs, 9.20.

So, the value of Indian currency has gone down. Actually, to-day, we can say that our Finance Minister has become sadder and wiser after the experience of 1966, when the Finance Minister, Shri Sachin Chaudhury, had to declare that we devalued the currency at the behest of the I.M.F. But, devaluation is not the answer because once it is devalued, it has to be imagined that the price elasticity of demand must be more than zero. Otherwise, devaluation loses all its meaning.

Now, no formal devalution is necessary. But, I want to know from him the other conditions. All I can say is that already the Government of India is proceeding on the lines suggested by the I.M.F. I can give you this example. What is the number of agreements which we had entered into with the multinationals; the total number of collaboration approvals during the year reached a new record of 596 surpassing the previous record of 403 in 1961. The majority of the collaborations is with these countries..... the Federal Republic of Germany, U.S.A. and the U. K.

Is this not what the I. M. F. wanted the Government of India to do to make India habitable and hospitable for foreign capital ? This is exactly what the Government is doing. Now, Sir, is such a big loan necessary? Our Finance Minister wants the loan. I would draw his attention to one this we have raised the petroleum price here because of the fact that the prices have gone up in the international market. But, may I ask this question? Since the prices have gone up in the international market, is it necessary that we should also increase the prices here. If we increase the prices here there will be no accrual of foreign exchange here.

On the contrary, if the prices go up, they will have an adverse effect on our exports. One thing which has been dictated by the IMF is that our industries must be export-oriented. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am subject to correction If I am wrong, please correct me. Is it not a fact that since 1976-77 in terms of volume our trade has remained stationary ? Can we increase our exports in the face of strict protectionism being practised by the European-industrialised– countries. I think this is not possible now. Because of the Government's wrong policy the Govt. is between the devil and the deep-sea ; if they want to correct the imbalance, they have to make certain drastic institutional changes which they refuse to do. That is why, they are seeking a huge foreign loan. Why are you not trying to cut our imports ? Why are you not trying to cut luxurious items ? Why are you going to import even wheat, sugar and edible oil which will cost us Rs. 1,000 crores ? Are we in short supply ? Is it not a fact that because of the failure of the procurement and distribution system, you have to go to the international market to control prices here ? It is your failure to control the black-marketeers and hoarders here. It is the dismantling of the public distribution and procurement system which has compelled you to go to the International Market.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are facing this crisis because of petroleum. Why is it that there is no proposal from the Government of India that they will ration the consumption of petroleum products here ? If we can cut 20 per cent of our consumption it will mean saving of Rs. 1500 crores in foreign exchange. Why can't we do it ? I anc say emphatically that the malady lies in the economic system itself. I must say the Government of India is deliberately following the IMF line by giving concessions to multi-nationals thus opening the womb of the Indian economy to the inflow of foreign capital. They are giving concessions to propertied classes whereas they have dismantled the distribution and procurement systems.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Sir, previously we had food zones. Now, they have been abolished. There was a bumper crop in Haryana and Punjab but because of the abolition of the food zones and because of the absence of the procurement system the whole thing was opend to speculators with the result that we had to import wheat. Why are you not strengthening the procurement and distribution system ? Without this you will not be able to control the prices.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude now.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Sir, the Government has stopped the food for work programme. On account of this programme the poorest of the poor could get one meal a day but now you have a deprived millions of our poverty-stricken masses this one meal a day by dis-mantling this food-for-work programme.

Lastly, Sir, I would like to submit that our Finance Minister thinks that he is safe and there is no problem. It reminds me of that General who used to sit at the headquarters and receive reports from the field that the Army was conquering country after country but one day the headquarter was bombarded and he remarked : "My God what reports I had to depend upon. Now, the enemy is in my headquarters." Mr. Chairman, our Finance Minister is also living in his headquarters and he is being fed with reports which are not correct. We are facing a grim situation and like the General you may have to say : "My God what reports I had to

[Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty]

depend upon. Now, I find there is bombardment." We are almost going to commit economic suicide because of the wrong policies.

श्री० पो० नामग्याल (लद्दाख) : माननीय सभापति जी, फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब ने जो सप्लीमेंट्री डिमाण्ड्स सदन के सामने रखी हैं, मैं इस मौजू अवसर पर चन्द बातें कहना चाहता हूँ।

इससे पहले मेरे दोस्त प्रो० चक्रवर्ती साहब ने काफी धुंआदार तकरीरें कीं। इससे इन्कार नहीं किया जा सकता है कि प्राइसेज बढ़ी हैं, लेकिन सरकार ने प्राइसेज को नीचे गिराने के लिए जो कदम उठाए हैं और काफी हद तक उसमें कामयाबी हासिल की गई है, उसकी तरफ आप फरमाने के कासिर रहे हैं।

सभापति जी, मैं दो-चार फिगर्स आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। जो रेट आफ इन्फलेशन है, इन टर्म्ज-आफ होल-सेल प्राइस इण्डैक्स, 1970-71 का 100 मानते हुए, उस हिसाब से एण्डिंग जनवरी, 1980 का 22.2 परसेन्ट था, जब कि वीक-एण्डिंग 14 जनवरी, 1981 को गिर कर 14.8 परसेन्ट रह गया, इसके बाद अगस्त के पहले हफ्ते तक 10 परसेन्ट तक नीचे गिर गये। इसी से आप अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं कि गवर्नमेन्ट ने जो स्टैप्स उठाये हैं उनका किस कदर असर हुआ है और इन्फलेशन पर रोक लगी है। इसके लिये मैं अपने फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर साहब को मुबारकबाद दिये बगैर नहीं रह सकता।

जहां तक प्राइस राइज का सवाल है—आप के सामने इस ऐवान में कई बार बतला चुके हैं कि 1979-80 में एक जबरदस्त ड्राउट का सामना करना पड़ा। इस के अलावा जिस कदर ब्लैक मनी हमारे मुल्क में सर्कुलेशन में थी, उसके निकालने के लिये जो स्टैप्स उठाये गये उन से लगभग 400 करोड़ रुपये हमें हासिल हो गये हैं। जहां तक पैट्रोलियम आयल का सवाल है—यह वर्ल्ड-वाइड-फिनोमिना है, हर जगह दाम बढ़े हैं, इस लिये उस का असर हमारे मुल्क पर भी पड़ना था। एडिबल आयल और पल्सेज के दाम भी बढ़े हैं—इस के लिये सरकार काफी स्टैप्स उठा रही है, डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम को स्ट्रेन्थन कर रही है। सरकार जितने स्टैप्स उठा रही हैं इनसे आप को यह अहसास होना चाहिये कि सरकार सही दिशा में जा रही है, यह कह देना कि कुछ नहीं हो रहा है दुरुस्त नहीं है।

हर स्टेट से कहा गया है कि जितने भी एक्जिस्टिंग कानून हैं उन के तहत जितने भी एन्टी सोशल एलीमेन्ट्स हैं, ब्लैक मार्केटियर्स हैं, होर्डर्स हैं उन को हर तरीके से काबू में लाया जाय। इसी तरह से फेअर प्राइस शाप्स को स्ट्रेन्थन करने के लिये कहा गया है। एडिबल आयल्ज, जिनकी प्राइसेज काफी बढ़ी हैं, उनको इसीलिये इम्पोर्ट किया जा रहा है ताकि उनकी प्राइसेज स्टेबिलाइज हो सकें। खाण्ड की कीमतों में हाल में काफी कमी आ गई है, लगभग 600 रुपए फी क्विंटल पर आ गई है। पैट्रोल और डीजल के जो दाम बढ़ाये गये उस से इनके इम्पोर्ट पर रोक लगाने में काफी कामयाबी हासिल हो गई है···

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी (निजामाबाद) : हो गई है।

श्री पो० नामग्याल : जो स्टेट्स, खास तौर से जहां नान-कांग्रेस (आई) की सरकारें हैं, वे ओवर ड्राफ्टस पर काफी रिजार्ट कर रही थीं, उन को चैक करने के लिए कहा गया है। कम्पलसरी-डिपाजिट्स के रेट्स

बढ़ाये गये हैं। इन तमाम स्टेप्स से प्राइसेज के चैक करने में बहुत मदद मिल रही है और काफी स्टेबिलिटी आ रही है। मुझे इस में तशवीश की कोई बात नजर नहीं आ रही है कि मुल्क के हालात इतने खराब हो गये हैं जैसा कि मेरे दोस्त प्रोफेसर साहब ने आपके सामने पेश किये हैं।

अब मैं डिमाण्ड्स की तरफ आता हूं एक से पहले मैं एग्रीकल्चर और सिविल सप्लाईज डिपार्टमेन्ट की तरफ सरकार की तवज्जह दिलाते हुए अर्ज करना चाहता हूं।

आप ने सुना होगा कि जम्मू व कश्मीर में यह शिकायत की गई है कि जितना भी फूडग्रेन्स वहां के लिए एफ०सी०आई० के द्वारा सप्लाई किया गया था, वह बहुत ही खराब है लेकिन हकीकत यह है कि जितना भी फूडग्रेन्स था, खासूसी तौर पर व्हीट और राईस, वह नोकेली वहां की काआपरेटिव के द्वारा प्रोक्योर किया गया था और वह बहुत ही खराब था और वहां की सरकार ने यह किया कि जितना भी खराब चावल और गन्दम था, वह सब उन्होंने लद्दाख में ले जा कर डम्प कर दिया। जितना भी सड़ा हुआ चावल था और खाने के काबिल नहीं था, वह लद्दाख में डम्प कर दिया और 200 ट्रक लोड ऐसा चावल वहां डम्प कर दिया गया। नतीजा यह हुआ कि वहां पर जितना भी फूडग्रेन्स एफ० सी० आई० के द्वारा भेजा गया है, वह सारा बिल्कुल खाने के नाकाबिल है। इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को यह कहा जाए कि इस को फौरी तौर पर रिप्लेस किया जाए और मैं समझता हूं कि एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर साहब को इस तरफ खास ध्यान देना चाहिए, इस पर खास तवज्जह देने की जरूरत है क्योंकि इस के लिए सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट को बदनाम किया जा रहा है जबकि यह गलत काम वहां की सरकार कर रही है। इस तरफ आप की तवज्जह देने की जरूरत है।

इस के साथ-साथ एक बात मैं यह भी कह देना चाहता हूं कि मैंने एक सवाल एफ० सी० आई० के जो गोदामों में पुराने स्टाक के बारे में पूछा था और उसके जवाब में मुझे यह बताया गया कि एक साल या उस से ज्यादा पुराना जो गन्दुम या चावल वगैरह का स्टाक है, वह 1507 हजार टन यानी 15.07 लाख टन है, दो साल के ऊपर का पुराना स्टाक 10.05 लाख टन तीन साल से ज्यादा पुराना स्टाक 3.50 लाख टन और चार या उस से ज्यादा पुराना स्टाक 1.85 लाख टन है। इस तरह से काफी मिकदार में पुराना खुराक का या गन्दुम और चावल का स्टाक हमारे पास मौजूद है। सरकार को चाहिए कि जितना भी ओल्ड स्टाक है, जो खाने के काबिल है, उस को सब से पहले, प्रायरटी पर डिस्पोजल करना चाहिए और जो नये स्टाक्स आप के पास आ रहे हैं, उन को इशू नहीं करना चाहिए। उस पुराने स्टाक को रिप्लेस करने का बन्दोबस्त करना चाहिए।

मेरा दूसरा प्वाइन्ट डेजर्ट डेवलपमेंट प्रोग्राम के बारे में है। उस के तहत मेरी कास्टीटुयेन्सी में लेह और कारगिल में एक प्रोग्राम चल रहा है लेकिन अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि वहां की सरकार ने वहां पर कुछ लोकल प्राब्लम खड़ी कर दी हैं। होना तो यह चाहिए था कि जिस जगह ज्यादा डेजर्ट हों, वहां पर इस प्रोग्राम को चलाना चाहिए था। यह प्रोजेक्ट जिस मकसद के लिए थी, उस को ध्यान में रख कर प्रोग्राम रखने चाहिए थे लेकिन वहां पर ऐसा नहीं हो रहा है। इस के बजाय उन्होंने इस को पापुलेशन पर बेस कर दिया

[श्री पी० नामग्याल]

है। यह मेरी समझ में बात नहीं आ रही है। अगर आप को पापूलेशन को ही बढ़ाना है, तब तो ठीक है लेकिन अगर डैजर्ट डेवलपमेंट प्रोग्राम की बात करनी है, तब यह बेसिस ठीक नहीं है। होना यह चाहिए कि जहां पर डैजर्ट ज्यादा हों, उन जगहों को डेवलप किया जाए। बजाय डैजर्ट वाली जगहों को डेवलप करने के वहां पर पापूलेशन के लिहाज से पैसा बांट कर वहां के लोगों में एक रीजनल प्राब्लम पैदा की जा रही है और एक कम्युनल प्राब्लम पैदा किया किया जा रहा है, इसकी तरफ सरकार को तवोज्जह देने की जरूरत है।

कम्युनिकेशन के बारे में खासतौर पर मेरे डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स में काफी प्राबलम्स हैं। कल मैंने एक सवाल पूछा था कि लेह और कारगिल में टैलीग्राफ सैट पिछले साल कितने दिन बन्द रहे तो मुझे जवाब दिया गया कि 375 दिनों में से कारगिल में 150 दिन और लेह में 20 दिन बन्द रहे। मैंने यह भी पूछा था कि आपने कितने तार या टेलीग्राम बाई पोस्ट भेजे। मुझे बताया गया कि लेह में 4009 और कारगिल में 1077 टेलीग्राम बाई पोस्ट भेजे गए। इनका वैल्यू 11,610 और 3,231 रुपये बनता है। जब मैंने पूछा कि आपने ये टेलीग्राम बाई पोस्ट क्यों भेजे तो जवाब में बताया गया कि बिजली की सप्लाई ठीक नहीं थी। लेकिन जहां आपने जेनरेटिंग सेट और चार्जिंग सैट लगा रखे हैं वहां आपका बिजली पर डिपेंड करना मेरी समझ में नहीं आता। इसलिए मैं आपसे गुजारिश करूंगा कि वहां दो जेनरेटिंग सेट और एक वायरलेस सेट स्टेण्ड बाई आपको रखना चाहिए। मेरी कांस्टीच्युएंसी में साल में सात महीने रेस्ट आफ द कन्ट्री से कट आफ रहती है। वहां सिवाय वायरलेस कम्युनिकेशन के और कोई दूसरा जरिया नहीं है। कई बार तो मौसम इतना खराब हो जाता है कि वहां पहुंचने के लिए हवाई जहाज भी सप्ताहों, महीनों बन्द रहता है तो सरकार को इस तरफ तवज्जह देने की जरूरत है।

मैं फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री की ग्रांट के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। आपने जो स्टेप्स उठाये हैं उनको मैं सपोर्ट करता हूं। पहले इनकम टैक्स रेड (raid) के बारे में काफी हलचल हमारी नजर में आयी थी लेकिन अब वह थोड़ी कम हो गयी है। खुसूसी तौर पर हमारी स्टेट जम्मू और कश्मीर में मैक्सीमम ब्लेकमनी है। उसकी वजहात है कि वहां पर ब्लैक गोल्ड यानी काला सोना यानी चरस का काफी बिजनस हो रहा है। दूसरे एक्सपोर्ट के नाम पर जो कालीन और हैण्डीक्राफ्टस के सामान हैं उन पर इनकम टैक्स अदा नहीं किया जा रहा है जोकि अदा किया जाना चाहिए। इधर आपको फौरी स्टेप उठाने की जरूरत है। पिछली दफा इस मोअज्जिज एवान में इनकम टैक्स रेड के बारे में और डा० फारूक अब्दुल्ला के बारे में काफी बातें सुनने में आयी थी। कहीं आप उनसे डर तो नहीं गए हैं और आपने वहां इनकम टैक्स रेड बन्द कर दी है ? यह ब्लैकमनी अन-अर्थ करना बहुत जरूरी है और हममें आप को हमारा पूरा कोआपरेशन होगा।

इनकम टैक्स आफिसर्स को Encouragement करने की जरूरत है। इनमें दो तरह के केडर्ज हैं। एक ए और दूसरी बी केडर्ज के हैं उनके फंक्शन एक ही हैं। उनमें काफी रिजेन्टमेंट है। उन्होंने आपके सामने मेमोरेण्डम भी सबमिट किये, आपसे उनका डेपूटेशन भी मिला और आपने उनकी बात को भी सुना। यह भी कहा गया कि उनकी ग्रिविवन्सिस को दूर किया जाएगा। मेरी गुजारिश है कि उनकी तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिए। वे लोग एक सा काम करते हैं। आपके लिए रैवेन्यू इकट्ठा करते हैं, ब्लैक-

मनी निकालते हैं। उनकी तरफ भी आपको देखना चाहिए ताकि वे अपना काम ठीक तरह से कर सकें और खुले दिल से कर सकें।

मेरी कांस्टीच्युएंसी में लेह और कारगिल दो जिले हैं।

इस वक्त वहां की हालत बहुत खराब है और वहां के लोगों द्वारा यह मांग की जा रही है कि वहां के इलाके को शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब करार दिया जाए। यह मांग कोई ऐसे ही नहीं की जा रही है। जिसको मंजूर करने से जम्मू-कश्मीर सरकार को भी फायदा है, लेकिन वहां की सरकार यह नहीं चाहती कि लद्दाख के लोग तरक्की करें। उनका सलूक हम लोगों के साथ वैसा ही है, जैसा अंग्रेजों का पहले भारतीयों के साथ था। वही सलूक वे आज हमारे साथ कर रहे हैं। इस लिए मैं केन्द्र सरकार से गुजारिश करूंगा कि वे इस ओर खुसूसी तवज्जह दें।

हमारा इलाका एक सेंसीटिव बार्डर एरिया है। चाइना और पाकिस्तान, दोनों का बार्डर मिलता है और जब लड़ाई लड़ने का वक्त आता है तो सबसे आगे देश की हिफाजत के लिए हम लोग ही होते हैं और हमारे साथ ही इस प्रकार का व्यवहार किया जाता है। यह सलूक बिल्कुल नाजायज है।

पिछली दफा जब हमारे स्टेट के कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर करगिल और लेह में आए थे तो जुजिला क्रास करने के बाद (Matayan) मटाइन पहला गांव आता है, वहां से लेकर पूरे 434 किलोमीटर के मार्ग पर उन्हें ब्लैक-आउट दिखाए गए। लेह का तो आप समझ सकते हैं, लेकिन करगिल में ऐसा क्यों हुआ, उन्होंने तो नेशनल कान्फ्रेंस को वोट दिया था वे ही आज क्यों ब्लैक-आउट दिखा रहे हैं। ऐसा इसलिए हो रहा है कि उनका एटीट्यूड हम लोगों के साथ भेदभाव पूर्ण रहा है।

हमारे जो वर्कर्स हैं, उन पर झूठे पुलिस केस बनाए जा रहे हैं और उनको हरास किया जा रहा है। ठेकेदारों के कांट्रेक्टस कैंसिल किए जा रहे हैं। ये बातें हमने पहले कभी नहीं देखी। करगिल वालों ने पहली बार वहां पर सेंट्रल एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन की मांग की है। फार द फर्स्ट टाइम आपने यह बात सुनी होगी। लेह में तो पहले भी आपने इस प्रकार की बातें सुनी होंगी, लेकिन करगिल में पहली बार ये बातें हो रही हैं। इससे आप अंदाजा लगा सकते हैं कि वहां पर लोगों की क्या हालत है।

आखिर में मैं इन्फारमेशन और ब्राडकास्टिंग के बारे में चन्द बातें कहना चाहूंगा। "एपल सेटलाइट" के बारे में इस एवान में बहुत सारी चर्चा हुई, लेकिन छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में जो जम्मू कश्मीर में जम्मू के लिए टी० वी० की डिमांड हुई थी, उसका प्रावीजन नहीं किया गया है जो कि होना लाजमी है। मैं चाहता हूं कि "इन्सट" INSAT आफ 1982 में लांच करने जा रहे हैं, आपना अपना सैटलाइट आ रहा है, तो जितने भी बार्डर एरिया है, अंडमान-निकोबार से लेकर नेफा, मिजोरम, नागालैण्ड, अरुणाचल, हिमाचल से लेकर लद्दाख तक, सभी जगह टी० वी० कवरेज मिलना चाहिए। इसकी बार्डर एरिया में बहुत ही जरूरत है। बाकी जगह पर तो रेडियो स्टेशन और बाकी हर तरह की सुविधाएं हैं, टी० वी० भी है, लेकिन बार्डर एरिया में कोई फैसिलिटी नहीं है।

इन शब्दों के साथ फायनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब ने जो मांगें पेश की हैं, उनका मैं समर्थन करता हूं।

لئے میں اپ فائنینس منسٹر صاحب کو مبارکباد دیئے بغیر نہیں رہ سکتا -

جہاں تک پرائس رائز کا سوال ہے - آپ کے پیشرو اس ایوان میں کئی بار بتا چکے ہیں کہ ۸۰-۱۹۷۹ع میں ایک زبردست قراوٹ کا سامنا کرنا پڑا - اس کے علاوہ جس قدر بلیک منی ہمارے ملک میں سرکولیشن میں تھی اس سے نکلنے کے لئے جو اسٹیپس اٹھائے گئے ان سے لگ بھگ چار سو کروڑ روپئے ہمیں حاصل ہو گئے ہیں - جہاں تک پیٹرولیم آئل کا سوال ہے یہ ورلڈ وائڈ فینو مینا ہے ہر جگہ دام بڑھ رہے ہیں - اس لئے اس کا اثر ہمارے ملک پر بھی پڑنا تھا - ایڈیبل آئل اور پلسیز کے دام بھی بڑھے ہیں - اس کے لئے سرکار کافی اسٹیپس اٹھا رہی ہے - ڈسٹری بیوشن سسٹم کو اسٹریملائن کر رہی ہے - سرکار چلئے اسٹیپس اٹھا رہی ہے ان سے آپ کو یہ احساس ہونا چاہئے کہ سرکار صحیح دشا میں جا رہی ہے - یہ کہہ دینا کہ کچھ نہیں ہو رہا ہے درست نہیں ہے -

ہر اسٹیٹس سے کہا گیا ہے کہ چلئے بھی ایگزسٹنگ قانون ہیں ان کے تحت چلئے بھی ایلیگل سوشل ایلیمینٹس ہیں بلیک مارکیٹیرس ہیں ہورڈرس ہیں ان کو ہر طریقے سے قابو میں لایا جائے - اسی طرح

شری پی - نام کھال (لداخ) :

مانئے سبھاپتی جی - فائنینس منسٹر صاحب نے جو سپلیمینٹری ڈیمانڈس سدن کے سامنے رکھی ہیں میں موضوع اوسر پر چند باتیں کہنا چاہتا ہوں اس سے پہلے میرے دوست پروفیسر چکرورتی صاحب نے کافی دھواں دار تقریریں کیں - اس سے انکار نہیں کیا جا سکتا ہے - کہ پرائسس بڑھی ہیں - لیکن جو سرکار نے پرائسس کو نیچے گرانے کے لئے جو قدم اٹھائیں ہیں اور کافی حد تک اس میں کامیابی حاصل کی گئی ہے - اس کی طرف آپ فرمائے سے ناصر رہے ہیں -

سبھاپتی جی - میں دو چار فیگرس آپ کے سامنے رکھنا چاہتا ہوں - جو ریٹ آف انفلیشن ہے ان ٹرمس آف ہول سیلس پرائس انڈیکس ۷۱ - ۱۹۷۰ع سو مانتے ہوئے اس حساب سے اینڈنگ جنوری ۱۹۸۰ع کا ۲۲۰۲ پرسینٹ تھا - جب کہ ویک اینڈنگ ۱۴ جنوری ۱۹۸۱ع کو گر کر ۱۴۰۸ پرسینٹ رہ گیا - اس کے بعد اگست کے پہلے ہفتے تک ۱۰ پرسینٹ تک نیچے گر گئے - اس سے آپ اندازہ لگا سکتے ہیں - کہ گورنمنٹ نے جو اسٹیپس اٹھائے ہیں ان کا کس قدر اثر ہوا ہے اور ان فلیشن پر روک لگی ہے - اس ع

اب میں ڈیمانڈس کی طرف آتا ہوں سب سے پہلے میں ایگریکلچر اور سول سپلائز ڈیپارٹمنٹ کی طرف سرکار کی توجہ دلاتے ہوئے عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں - آپ نے سنا ہو گا کہ جموں اور کشمیر میں یہ شکایت کی گئی ہے کہ جتنا بھی فوڈ گرینس وہاں کے لئے ایف - سی - آئی - کے تھرو سپلائی کیا گیا تھا - وہ بہت ہی خراب ہے لیکن حقیقت یہ ہے کہ جتنا بھی فوڈ گرینس تھا خصوصی طور پر وہیٹ اور رائس وہ لوکلی وہاں کی کوآپریٹیوز کے تھرو پرو کیور کیا تھا اور وہ بہت ہی خراب تھا اور وہاں کی سرکار نے یہ کہا کہ جتنا بھی خراب چاول اور کلدم تھا وہ سب انہوں نے لداخ میں لے جا کر ڈمپ کر دیا - جتنا بھی سڑا ہوا چاول تھا اور کھانے کے قابل نہیں تھا وہ لداخ میں ڈمپ کر دیا اور دو سو ٹرک لوڈ ایسا چاول وہاں پر ڈمپ کر دیا گیا - نتیجہ یہ ہوا ہے کہ وہاں پر جتنا بھی فوڈ گرینس ایف - سی - آئی - کے تھرو بھیجا گیا ہے - وہ سارا بالکل کھانے کے نا قابل ہے اس لئے میرا کہنا یہ ہے کہ اسٹیٹ گورنمنٹ کو یہ کہا جائے کہ اس کو فوری طور پر ریپلیس کیا جائے - اور میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ ایگریکلچر منسٹر صاحب کر اس طرف خاص دھیان دینا چاہئے -

سے فیئر پرائس شاپس کو اسٹریملائن کرنے کے لئے کہا گیا ہے - ایتھیمل آئلس جن کی پرائزز کافی بڑھی ہیں - ان کو اسی لئے امپورٹ کیا جا رہا ہے - تاکہ ان کی پرائزز اسٹیبلائز ہو سکیں - کھانڈ کی قیمتوں میں حال میں کافی کمی آ گئی ہے - لگ بھگ چھ سو روپئے فی کوئنٹل پر آ گئی ہے - پیٹرول اور ڈیزل کے جو دام بڑھائے گئے اس سے ان کے امپورٹ پر روک لگانے میں کافی کامیابی حاصل ہو گئی ہے .....

شری ایم - رام گوپال ریڈی (نظام آباد):

ہو گئی ہے -

شری پی - نام گیال : جو اسٹیٹس خاص طور سے جہاں نان کانگریس (آئی) کی سرکاریں ہیں وہ اور تراقت پر کافی رسورٹ کر رہی تھیں - ان کو چیک کرنے کے لئے کہا گیا ہے - کمپلسری ڈیپازٹ کے ریٹس بڑھائے گئے ہیں - ان تمام اسٹیپس سے پرائزز کے چیک کرنے میں بہت مدد مل رہی ہے - اور کافی اسٹیبلیٹی آ رہی ہے - مجھے اس میں تشویش کی کوئی بات نظر نہیں آ رہی ہے کہ ملک کے حالات اتنے خراب ہو گئے ہیں - جیسا کہ میرے دوست پروفیسر صاحب نے آپ کے سامنے پیش کئے ہیں -

میرا دوسرا پوائنٹ فیمزرف فیملیمینٹ پروگرام کے بارے میں ہے اس کے تحت میری کانسٹی چیونسی میں لوہے اور کارگل میں ایک پروگرام چل رہا ہے - لیکن افسوس کے ساتھ کہنا پڑتا ہے کہ وہاں کی سرکار نے وہاں پر کچھ لوگل پرابلم کھڑی کر دی ہے - ہونا تو یہ چاہئے تھا کہ جس جگہ زیادہ فیمزرف ہوں وہاں پر اس پروگرام کو چلانا چاہئے تھا - یہ پروجیکٹ جس مقصد کے لئے تھی اس کو دھیان میں رکھ کر پروگرام رکھنے چاہئے تھے - لیکن وہاں پر ایسا نہیں ہو رہا ہے - اس کے بجائے انہوں نے اس کو پاپولیشن پر بیس کر دیا ہے - یہ میری سمجھ میں بات نہیں آ رہی ہے اگر آپ کو پاپولیشن کو ہی بڑھانا ہے تب تو ٹھیک ہے لیکن اگر فیمزرف فیملیمینٹ پروگرام کی بات کرنی ہے تب یہ بیسس ٹھیک نہیں ہے - ہونا یہ چاہئے کہ جہاں پر فیمزرف زیادہ ہوں ان جگہوں کو فیملیپ کیا جائے - بجائے فیمزرف والی جگہوں کو فیملیپ کرنے کے وہاں پر پاپولیشن کے لحاظ سے پیسہ بانٹ کر وہاں کے لوگوں میں ایک ریجنل پرابلم پیدا کی جا رہی ہے - اور ایک کمیونل پرابلم پیدا کیا جا رہا ہے - اس کی طرف سرکار کو توجہ دینے کی ضرورت ہے -

اس پر خاص توجہ دینے کی ضرورت ہے کیونکہ اس کے لئے سینٹرل گورنمنٹ کو بد نام کیا جا رہا ہے - جب کہ یہ غلط کام وہاں کی سرکار کو رہی ہے اس طرح آپ کو توجہ دینے کی ضرورت ہے -

اس کے ساتھ ساتھ ایک بات میں یہ بھی کہہ دینا چاہتا ہوں کہ میں نے ایک سوال ایف - سی - آئی - کے جو گوداموں میں پرانے اسٹاک کے بارے میں پوچھا تھا اور اس کے جواب میں مجھے یہ بتایا گیا کہ ایک سال یا اس سے زیادہ پرانا گلدم یا چاول وغیرہ کا اسٹاک ہے - وہ ۱۵.۰۷ ہزار ٹن یعنی ۱۵.۰۷ لاکھ ٹن ہے - دو سال کے اوپر کا پرانا اسٹاک ۱.۵ لاکھ ٹن - تین سال سے زائد پرانا ۳.۵۸ لاکھ ٹن اور چار سال سے زائد پرانا ۱.۸۵ لاکھ ٹن ہے اس طرح سے کافی مقدار میں پرانا خوراک کا یا گلدم یا چاول کا اسٹاک ہمارے پاس موجود ہے سرکار کو چاہئے کہ جتنا بھی اولڈ اسٹاک ہے جو کھانے کے قابل ہے اس کو سب سے پہلے پرائریٹی پر ڈسٹرب کرنا چاہئے - اور جو نئے اسٹاکس آپ کے پاس آ رہے ہیں ان کو اشو نہیں کرنا چاہئے - اس پرانے اسٹاک کو ریپلیس کرنے کا بندوبست کرنا چاہئے -

وائر لیس کمیونیکیشن کے اور کوئی دوسرا ذریعہ نہیں ہے کئی بار تو موسم اتنا خراب ہو جاتا ہے کہ وہاں پر پہنچنے کے لئے ہوائی جہاز بھی ہفتوں اور مہینوں بند رہتا ہے تو سرکار کو اس طرف توجہ دینے کی ضرورت ہے -

اسی طرح سے میں فائلیریا سلسلری کی گرانٹ کے بارے میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں آپ نے جو اسٹیٹمنٹس اٹھائے تھیں - ان کو میں سپورٹ کرتا ہوں - پہلے انکم ٹیکس ریڈ (Raid) کے بارے میں کافی ہل چل ہماری نظر میں آئی تھی - لیکن اب تھوڑی کم ہو گئی ہے - خصوصی طور پر ہماری اسٹیٹ جموں اور کشمیر میں میکسیمم بلوک ملتی ہے - اس کی وجوہات ہیں کہ وہاں پر بلوک گولڈ یعنی کالا سونا یعنی چرس کا کافی بزنس ہو رہا ہے - دوسرے ایکسپورٹ کے نام پر جو قالین اور ہینڈی کرافٹس کے سامان ہیں ان پر انکم ٹیکس ادا نہیں کیا جا رہا ہے جو کہ ادا کیا جانا چاہئے - ادھر آپ کو فوری اسٹیپ اٹھانے کی ضرورت ہے - پچھلی دفعہ اس معزز ایوان میں انکم ٹیکس ریڈ (Raid) کے بارے میں اور ڈاکٹر فاروق عبد اللہ کے بارے میں کافی باتیں سلنے میں آئی تھیں - کہیں آپ ان سے ڈر تو نہیں گئے ہیں -

کمیونیکیشن کے بارے میں خصوصی طور پر میری ڈسٹرکٹس میں کافی پرابلمس ہیں - کل میں نے ایک سوال پوچھا تھا کہ لیہہ اور کارگل میں ٹیلیگراف سمت پچھلے سال میں کتنے دن بند رہے - تو مجھے جواب دیا گیا کہ تین سو پچھتر دنوں میں سے کارگل میں ایکسو پچاس دن اور لیہہ میں ۲۰ دن بند رہے - میں نے یہ بھی پوچھا تھا کہ آپ نے کتنے تار یا ٹیلیگرام بالی پوسٹ بھیجے - مجھے بتایا گیا کہ لیہہ میں (4009) چار ہزار نو اور کارگل میں دس سو ستتر (1077) ٹیلیگرام بالی پوسٹ بھیجے گئے - ان کا ریونیو گیارہ ہزار چھ سو دس اور تین ہزار دو سو اڑتیس روپئے بنتا ہے - جب میں نے پوچھا کہ آپ نے یہ ٹیلیگرام بالی پوسٹ کیوں بھیجے تو جواب میں بتایا گیا کہ بجلی کی سپلائی ٹھیک نہیں تھی - لیکن جہاں آپ نے جلپریٹنگ سمت اور چارجنگ سمت لگا رکھے ہیں تو وہاں آپ کا بجلی پر تعینات کرنا میری سمجھ میں نہیں آتا - اس لئے میں آپ سے گزارش کروں گا کہ وہاں پر جلپریٹنگ سمت اور ایک وائرلیس سمت انسٹال وائز آپ کو رکھنا چاہئے - میری کانسٹی چوینسی سال میں سات مہینے ریسٹ آف دی کنٹری سے کٹ آف رہتی ہے - وہاں سوائے

کی جا رہی ہے - اس کو ملحوظ رکھنے میں جموں کشمیر سرکار کو بھی فائدہ ہے - لیکن وہاں کی سرکار یہ نہیں چاہتی کہ لداخ کے لوگ ترقی کریں ان کا سلوک ہم لوگوں کے ساتھ ویسا ہی ہے جیسا انگریزوں کا پہلے ہندوستانیوں کے ساتھ تھا وہی سلوک وہ آج ہمارے ساتھ کر رہے ہیں - اس لئے میں کیندر سرکار سے گزارش کروں گا کہ وہ اس اور خصوصی توجہ دیں -

ہمارا علاقہ ایک سینسٹو پارٹ ایریا ہے - چائنا اور پاکستان دونوں کا بارڈر ملتا ہے - اور جب لڑائی لڑنے کا وقت آتا ہے تو سب سے آگے دیش کی حفاظت کے لئے ہم لوگ ہی ہوتے ہیں اور ہمارے ساتھ ہی اس پرکار کا ورہار کیا جاتا ہے - یہ سلوک بالکل ناجائز ہے -

پچھلی دفعہ جب ہمارے اسمبلی کے کچھ ممبرز منسٹر لوکل اور لیہہ میں آئے تھے - زوجیلا کراس کرنے کے بعد میتالین (*Matayan*) پہاڑوں آتا ہے وہاں سے لے کر پورے چار سو چونتیس کلو میٹر کے ساوگ پر انہیں بلیک فلیگ دکھائے گئے - لیہہ کا تو آپ سمجھ سکتے ہیں - لیکن کرگل میں ایسا کیوں ہوا - انہوں نے تو نیشنل کانفرنس کو ووٹ دیا تھا - وہی آج کیوں بلیک فلیگ دکھا رہے ہیں - ایسا اس لئے ہو رہا ہے - کہ اور آپ نے وہاں انکم ٹیکس ریفنڈ بند کر دی ہے - یہ بلیک ملی ان ارتھ کرنا بہت ضروری ہے - اور اس میں آپ کو ہمارا کوآپریشن ہوگا -

انکم ٹیکس آفیسرس کو encouragement کرنے کی ضرورت ہے ان میں دو طرح کے کیٹیگریز ہیں - ایک اے اور دوسری بی کیٹیگری کے ہیں انکے فنکشنز ایک ہی ہیں - ان میں کافی ریجیڈٹ مینٹل ہے انہوں نے آپکے سامنے میمورینڈم بھی سب مٹ کئے - آپ سے انکا ڈیپوٹیشن بھی ملا اور آپنے انکی بات کو بھی سنا - یہ بھی کہا گیا کہ انکی گریوانسز کو دور کیا جائے گا - میری گذارش ہے کہ انکی طرف دھیان دینا چاہئے - وہ لوگ ایک سا کام کرتے ہیں - آپ کے لئے ویریفائی انکم کرتے ہیں - بلیک ملی نکالتے ہیں ان کی طرف بھی آپ کو دیکھنا چاہئے - تاکہ وہ اپنا کام ٹھیک طرح سے کر سکیں اور کھلے دل سے کر سکیں -

میری کانسٹی چیونسی میں لیہہ اور کارگل دو ضلع ہیں -

اس وقت وہاں کی حالت بہت خراب ہے اور وہاں کے لوگوں دراوا یہ مانگ کی جا رہی ہے - کہ وہاں کے علاقے کو شیڈیول ٹرائب قرار دیا جائے - یہ مانگ کوئی نئی ہی نہیں

ایریا ہیں - انڈومان نکوبار سے لیکن نیفا ، میزورم ، ناگا لینڈ ، اروناچل ، منی پور سے لے کر لداخ تک سبھی جگہ ٹی - وی - کوریج ملنا چاہئے - اس کی بارڈر ایریا میں بہت ہی ضرورت ہے - باقی جگہ پر تو ریذیو اسٹیشن اور باقی ہر طرح کی سودھائیں ہیں - ٹی - وی - بھی ہیں - لیکن بارڈر ایریا میں کوئی لیسیلٹی نہیں ہے -

ان شبدوں کے ساتھ مائنیس منسٹر صاحب نے جو مانگیں پیش کی ہیں ان کا میں سمرتھن کرتا ہوں -

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK (Cuttack) Orissa : Mr. Chairman, in the year 1980 our Government had inherited economy which was in a bad state so to speak that the growth of the economy was retarted. I must congratuate the Government for the steps taken in the field of continuing inflation, accelearation of development and holstering supply management. It is heartening to note that the rate of inflation has shown a fall. Last year, it was 14.8 per cent and this year it is 10.4 per cent and previous to the last year, it was 22.2 per cent. Inflation is a universal phenomenon. Most countries including our neighbouring countries have not been able to control the inflation to the extent achieved by us. Our imports of wheat, edible oil and sugar have

ان کا اپگریڈیشن ہم لوگوں کے ساتھ بھید بھاو پورن رہا ہے -

ہمارے جو ورکرس ہیں ان پر جھوٹے پولیس کیس بنائے جا رہے ہیں - اور ان کو ہراس کیا جا رہا ہے - ٹھیکے داروں کے کنٹریکٹ کینسل کئے جا رہے ہیں - یہ باتیں ہم نے پہلے کبھی نہیں دیکھی - کرگل والوں نے پہلی بار وہاں پر سیلکٹرل ایڈمنسٹریشن کی مانگ کی ہے فار دا فرسٹ ٹائم آپ نے یہ بات سنی ہو گی - لیہہ میں تو پہلے بھی آپ نے اس پرکار کی باتیں سنی ہوں گی - لیکن کرگل میں پہلی بار یہ باتیں ہو رہی ہیں - اس سے آپ اندازہ لگا سکتے ہیں - کہ وہاں پر لوگوں کی کیا حالت ہے -

آخر میں میں انفارمیشن اور براڈ کاسٹنگ کے بارے میں چند باتیں کہنا چاہوں گا - ''انسیٹ'' کے بارے میں اس ایوان میں بہت سارے چرچا ہوئی - لیکن چھٹی پنچ ورش یوجنا میں جو جموں کشمیر میں جموں کے لئے ٹی - وی - کی ٹیسائڈ ہوئی تھی اس کا پراوِژن نہیں کیا گیا ہے - جو کہ ہونا لازمی ہے - میں چاہتا ہوں کہ ''انسیٹ'' (*INSAT*) آپ ۱۹۸۲ء میں لانچ کرنے جا رہے ہیں آپ کا اپنا سیٹ لائیٹ آ رہا ہے تو جتنے بھی بارڈر

[Shrimati Jayanti Patnaik]

been a timely action to contain inflation and for the growth of inputs in our mixed economy. In this respect, I may quote the Hon. Member from opposition who said that instead of importing these goods, we may have a proper distribution system when in our country, Haryana and other places are having bumper crops and then should not be hoarding. But I would like to say that in Haryana and other places the cultivators are instigated not to sell these goods but to hoard them. That is why hoarding is found out today. Besides that, since we are importing these goods specially the sugar, the prices of sugar have come down at present.

Moreover, the Government is also thinking of introducing extensive cooperative system by which the price rise can also be checked But where there is no coopertative, these defects may be there. In course of time, when these cooperatives will come into existence, these defects will be removed. The liberalisation of imports is a welcome measure for increasing the output in the mixed economy. Similarly, the Ordinance promulgated by our Government for the smooth functioning of our essential services especially the distribution has been a step in the right direction to achieve increased production of essential goods.

Our public sector has already shown a remarkable improvement this year and do hope that our private sector will also fulfil our expectations, for accelerated production at appropriate prices, matched with labour welfare.

The Supplementary Grants sought by the Minister—as most of the Hon. Members must have seen—are meant for development purposes to meet the felt needs of the people. These include budgetary supports given to some States to wipe off their overdrafts. In this connection, I would like to state about my State, Orissa though it is a backward State, though it has rich natural resources, human resources, with 4 per cent of the country's population and 10 per cent of the total water resources, one-third of total iron ore, 40 per cent of manganese, 90 per cent of Chromite and inexhaustible resources of bauxite, dolomite, coal and marine stocks. Besides these enormous/resources, it has enormous reserve of forests and also a vast sea coast. Still, we see that there is a marked imbalance in the levels of development in the country. States like Punjab, Haryana, Maharashtra and Gujarat are ahead of States like Orissa, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. Still Central Assistance for Orissa's Plans declined in past years. So, here though Orissa is such an undeveloped State and though it needs larger financial inputs, it abides and observes all the financial norms laid down by the Centre, and it is not running into any overdrafts.

I would however, like to take this opportunity to submit that the Gadgil formula has not been sufficiently comprehensive to ensure appro-

priately the need for special financial assistance to Orissa. Hence it requires in the current and subsequent Plans more money so that the development of Orissa can be ensured in a progressive way.

I also urge upon the Minister—of course, this is a point which was discussed yesterday also—for additional allocation be made to the Ministry of Railways by which, I expect, it can lay out an important missing rail like between Talcher and Sambhalpur in Orissa, quick provision of which has been recommended by all official agencies concerned and repeatedly emphasised by all political representatives from Orissa.

May I also briefly highlight the need for speedy action on the following to bolster Orissa's economy along with other States ?

1. Quick decision is necessary to get on with the early construction of steel plant at Paradip for which initial provision of funds has already been made in the current year's budget.

2. Government has already agreed in principle to set up a third cargo berth and a phosphatic fertiliser plant at Paradip. We should lose no time in the implementation of this decision.

3. Orissa is a non-Plan deficit State and it is a major State which is having so many difficulties. Naturally, therefore, would like to request the Government that the necessary allocations may be made in the supplementary budget.

4. I would also like to say that all that is possible should be done with utmost speed to further uplift the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribals who constitute about 40% of Orissa's population. That is why I request the Minister that the tribal plan and the Harijans special component plan under the Central Plan may be promulgated in the under-developed State of Orissa.

Lastly, I would like to say that effective measures should be taken to weed out permanently the outrages of the recurring floods and droughts in Orissa, as these adversely affect the poorer sections of Orissa's population. Thank you.

*SHRI S. MURUGIAN (Tiruppattur) : Mr. Chairman, in suppert of the supplementary demands that have been presented before the House by our Hon. Finance Minister, I would like to express my views.

Through these supplementary demands, the Hon. Finance Minister has sought the approval of this House for the additional expenditure of Rs. 420.81 crores. In a Budget of about Rs. 22,000 crores if the supplementary demands are only an insignificant sum of Rs. 420.81 crores, it definitely goes to the credit of our capable Finance Minister. It speaks volumes of the astute financial management of our country by our talented Finance Minister.

Recently our Supreme Court has given its seal of approval to the Bearer Bonds Scheme of our Finance Minister. There were many divergent views about the bearer bonds. Now that the highest Court of the land has okayed the scheme, again it will not be an exaggeration to say that the far-sightedness of our Finance Minister has been felicitated by the Supreme Court. But, now a bearer bond of Rs. 10,000 is selling at a premium in the market. I hope that the Finance Minister will reissue these bearer-bonds so that more black-money may be garnered for the good of the country.

I would like to take this opportunity to refer to the adverse remarks of the World Bank about the shabby manner in which the finances are

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri S. Murugian]

being managed by the Government of Tamil Nadu. I should say that the World Bank has passed a black mark on the financial mismanagement of the Government of Tamil Nadu. There is no law and order in the State of Tamil Nadu. The State Government of Tamil Nadu has shown beyond any shadow of doubt its incompetence in the financial affairs of the State. The Constitution of our country provides for the dismissal of such State Governments by the Central Government, particularly when both law and order and the finances of the State have become the casualty due to the callousness of the State Administration. I demand that the Central Government should watch vigilantly the performance of the State Government of Tamil Nadu and should not hesitate to take stern action against the State Administration for its failure to manage the financial affairs of the State.

16.00 hrs.

[SHRI HARINATHA MISRA *in the Chair*]

The Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Thiru M. G. Ramachandran had to clear income tax arrears of about Rs. 8 lakhs. There was a question about this on the floor of this House, after which, within ten days he paid about 2.75 lakhs of rupees towards and he has not yet paid the balance amount of Rs. 5.25 lakhs.

How did he manage to pay Rs. 2.75 lakhs ? It is reported that he sold the house belonging to his step-son to his wife. If that is so, from where did his wife get the money to buy this house ? What is her source of income ? How did she manage to get Rs. 2.75 lakhs for purchasing her step-son's house so that her husband can clear partly the income tax arrears ? This entire episode demands a thorough probe by the Central Government. I would also like to know what steps are being taken by the Central Government to recover the income tax arrears of Rs. 5.25 lakhs from Thiru M. G. Ramachandran. There was also a case of foreign exchange violation against Thiru M. G. R., which was withdrawn by the Janata Government. It is widely rumoured that the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Thiru M. G. R. has got tonnes of black money. I demand a detailed investigation by the Central Government in this regard.

In order to unearth black money, the Income tax Department conducts raids all over the country. Newspaper reports appear that several crores of black money have been unearthed. But due to tardy follow-up action being taken by the Income tax Department, such raids have become an exercise in futility. Many times benami deposits and benami shares are seized in such raids. Some times they are all sealed. When they are sealed, for months and months no follow-up action is taken by the Department, and consequently through devious means the culprits escape from the penal purview of the Government. Even as it is there are many loopholes in the Income tax Act. In order to ensure that the black money economy is completely eradicated from the country, the Income tax Act should be amended, plugging all such loopholes. We have hope and faith in our Finance Minister to get these things rightful things done.

I would refer to another important issue. The annual foreign exchange earnings through the export of black granite from Tamil Nadu to Japan and other countries by private leaseholders of the quarries have been of the order of about Rs. 8 crores. Suddenly the State Government of Tamil Nadu for obvious reasons has prohibited the issuance of licences to private people for the exploitation of such quarries. The State Government has taken over 20 such

quarries. Before the quarries were acquired by the Government of Tamil Nadu, each quarry was exporting a minimum of 100 cubic metre of black granite to other countries. After they have been acquired, all these 20 quarries have exported maximum of 150 cubic metre of black granite. This shows beyond any shadow of doubt that the State Government is not able to cope with the situation. If the Central Government compares the performance this year with that of last year, the foreign exchange earning this year is not even one-twentieth. This erosion in the foreign exchange earnings through the erroneous policy of the State Government of Tamil Nadu should be taken serious note of by the Central Government. We cannot afford to waste valuable foreign exchange, particularly when the balance of trade is in a critical situation. I demand that the Central Government should take over the authority of issuing licences to the private entrepreneurs for exploiting the black granite quarries in Tamil Nadu. There is worldwide demand for black granite of Tamil Nadu. The Government of Tamil Nadu has miserably failed in this matter. The Centre should not hesitate to take prompt action in this regard so that the nation is not denied foreign exchange earnings.

I am also sure that the Hon. Finance Minister will take effective steps to curb the price rise, particularly the price of essential commodities. I also demand that the public sector banks should be directed to concentrate in the development of industries in rural areas. Some financial assistance is being given presently. But that is not enough. The people from rural areas are being subjected to so many formalities before the loan is sanctioned. I need not elaborate that agriculture is a seasonal operation and for six months in a year the people in the rural areas are to seek alternative avenues of employment for their survival. This is an indisputable fact that though agriculture is the mainstay of the country yet the majority of people engaged in agriculture are without employment for six months in a year. This can be resolved only through development of rural industries, particularly cottage industries and small industries in rural areas. Even after nationalisation of major commercial banks, there is no visible change in the outlook of these banks particularly in regard to rural industrial development. The Hon. Finance Minister should direct these banks to give top most priority for extending loans to rural industries. After the elections, in my constituency Tiruppattur the Naxalite movement has assumed alarming proportions. The main reason for this growing unemployment. If unemployment is to be eradicated, then the starting of industries in the rural areas is the only solution, in which the banks have leading and vital role to play. Then only we will be able to wean the people away from Naxalite movement. I am sure that the Finance Minister will do the needful in this matter also. With these words I resume my seat, after supporting the Supplementary Demands.

श्री राम स्वरूप राम (गया) : सभापति महोदय, माननीय वित्त मंत्री ने जो सप्लीमेंट्री डिमाण्ड्स सदन के समक्ष स्वीकृति हेतु प्रस्तुत की हैं उनका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। जो डिमांड की राशि है उससे यह पता चलता है कि वित्त मंत्री जी ने बहुत हद तक सभी मुहकमों में सफलता प्राप्त करने की कोशिश की। पिछले वर्षों में अपनी योजना के माध्यम से इन्होंने एक आधुनिक आत्म-निर्भर अर्थ-व्यवस्था का निर्माण करने की कोशिश की है। चाहे वह खाद्यान्न के मामले में आत्म-निर्भर होने की बात हो या औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में हो या विज्ञान और टेक्नोलाजी के क्षेत्र में हो, सभी क्षेत्रों

[श्री रामस्वरूप राम]

में इस मामले में धीरे-धीरे कामयाबी हासिल कर रहे हैं, यह बहुत प्रसन्नता की बात है।

हमारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था काफी सुदृढ़ थी लेकिन पिछली सरकार की गलत नीतियों की वजह से जो हर मुहकमे में इन्डिसिप्लिन हुआ उसको सुधारने में काफी मेहनत की जरूरत पड़ रही है।

मैं कुछ आंकड़े आपके समक्ष पेश करके साबित करना चाहता हूं कि मौजूदा स्थिति हमारे देश की काफी गम्भीर है। इसका इल्जाम मैं इन लोगों पर लगाना चाहता हूं, जो लोकतन्त्र के नाम पर देश में इन्डिसिप्लिनतन्त्र पैदा करते रहे। 1950-51 से 1978-79 के बीच प्रति व्यक्ति के निजी खर्च में 46 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बिलो-पावर्टी लाइन 54 प्रतिशत था और शहरी क्षेत्रों मे 41 प्रतिशत था। हमारी सरकार के प्रयास करने के बाद अब बिलो-पावर्टी लाइन 51 प्रतिशत है और शहरी क्षेत्रों मे 38 प्रतिशत है। इस तरह से हम देखते हैं कि निरन्तर माननीय मंत्री महोदय इन गम्भीर परिस्थितियों में भी एक नई अर्थ-व्यवस्था को सुदृढ़ करना चाह रहे हैं।

मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान उद्योग विभाग की ओर ले जाना चाहता हूं। आप सही में चाहते हैं, कि हमारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था मजबूत हो और बिलो-पावर्टी-लाइन के लोगों को ऊपर उठायें, ज्यादा एम्प्लायमेंट को बढ़ाया जाए, तो उसके लिए आपको दूर तक जाने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। हमारा देश गांवों का देश है, जब हम भारत की कल्पना करते हैं तो गांव का चित्र ही नजर आता है। जो गांव की समस्यायें हैं, वही देश की समस्यायें हैं, चाहे वह समस्या किसानों की समस्या हो, चाहे वह समस्या मजदूरों की समस्या हो और चाहे वह समस्या बिजली की समस्या हो तथा चाहे वह समस्या सिंचाई की समस्या हो और जब तक हम गांवों का सर्वांगीण विकास नहीं करते, जो हमारी नेता, श्रीमती गांधी की मंशा है, इस मुल्क को आगे बढ़ाने की, उसमें हम सफलता नहीं प्राप्त कर सकते। इसलिए जब तक गांवों का विकास नहीं होगा, तब तक देश का विकास नहीं हो सकता है।

अब मैं आपका ध्यान कुटीर उद्योग की ओर ले जाना चाहता हूं। कुटीर उद्योग ही एक ऐसा उद्योग है, यदि हम इस का गांव-गांव में विस्तार करें, छोटे-छोटे कस्बों में सुनियोजित ढंग से छोटी-छोटी चीजों को पैदा करने के उद्योग लगायें, तो उसमें बहुत कुछ मार्केट कन्ट्रोल होगा और जो मूल्य वृद्धि कृषि यन्त्रों पर हो रही है, यदि वे कुटीर उद्योग में बनाये जायें, तो वह रुक सकती है। आप जानते हैं कि एग्रीकल्चर इक्विपमेंट गांवों में ही बनाए जा सकते हैं, लेकिन उन इक्विपमेंट्स को बनाने के लिए बड़े-बड़े उद्योगपतियों को कहा जाता है। आप कहते है कि टाटा भी एग्रीकल्चर इक्विपमेंट बनावे और बिरला भी बनावे। इस लिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि हमें एक ऐसा बिल लाना होगा जिससे उन इक्विपमेंट को बड़े-बड़े उद्योगपतियों के बनाने पर पाबन्दी लग सके। लेकिन यदि आपको एक सूई भी बनानी होती है तो आप मल्टी-नेशनल कम्पनी को बनाने के लिए कहते हैं। साबुन जो कि पंचायती स्तर पर बनाया जा सकता है, उसके लिए भी आप बड़ी-बड़ी कम्पनियों को बनाने के लिए कहते हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जो चीजें हमें कुटीर उद्योग में बना सकते हैं, उन चीजों को बनाने के लिए हमें बड़े-बड़े उद्योगपतियों के बनाने पर

पाबन्दी लगानी चाहिए और गांव-गांव में कुटीर उद्योग को प्रोत्साहन देना चाहिए। वे ऐसी चीजें बनायें जिन से हम फारेन-एक्सचेन्ज प्राप्त कर सकें और हमारे देश का आर्थिक विकास हो।

जहां तक एफारेस्टेशन का सवाल है—इसका हिन्दुस्तान के आर्थिक-विकास से कितना गहरा सम्बन्ध है, आप इसकी कल्पना कर सकते है। इस पर आज हम लाखों रुपये खर्च कर रहे है, लेकिन सिस्टेमेटिक रूप से खर्च नहीं हो रहा है। स्वर्गीय संजय गांधी जी ने एफारेस्टेशन की एक महत्वपूर्ण कल्पना की थी, उन्होंने कहा था —"एक व्यक्ति—एक पेड़"।

सभापति महोदय : अभी आप कितना समय लेंगे।

श्री राम स्वरूप राम : मैं 6-7 मिनट में खत्म कर दूंगा, आपको दोबारा नहीं कहना पड़ेगा।

मैं निवेदन कर रहा था कि एफारेस्टेशन से हिन्दुस्तान की क्लाइमेट को कन्ट्रोल किया जा सकता है, अच्छी-अच्छी लकड़ियां हमको मिलेंगी जिससे हमारे देश को आर्थिक सहायता मिल सकेगी। इस लिये मेरा आप से अनुरोध है कि आप इस योजना को बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर चलायें।

अब मैं इरिगेशन तथा इलैक्ट्रिसिटी की तरफ आपका ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूं। सिंचाई और बिजली किसी भी देश का जीवन होता है, उसकी प्रगति का आधार होता है। जो देश सिंचाई और बिजली के मामले में आत्मनिर्भर हो जाते हैं उनमें समाजवाद की स्थापना स्वतः हो जाती है। लेकिन हमारे देश की क्या स्थिति है—मैं उसका चित्र आपके सामने खींचना चाहता हूं। मैं सब से पहले अपने राज्य बिहार का उल्लेख करना चाहता हूं—बिहार राज्य में 67,566 गांव हैं जिनमें से 18,856 गांवों को बिजली मिली है, अभी भी 48,710 गांवों में बिजली नहीं पहुंच पाई है। इसके लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने रूरल इलैक्ट्रिफिकेशन कारपोरेशन की स्थापना की थी लेकिन जितनी द्रुत गति से यह काम होना चाहिए था, उतनी तेजी से नहीं हो पाया है। आप देश के अन्य राज्यों का भी नक्शा देख लें—वैस्ट बंगाल में 38,074 गांव है जिनमें 11,964 गांवों में बिजली पहुंच चुकी है, 26,110 गांव अभी भी इलैक्ट्रिफाइट नहीं हो सके है। उत्तर प्रदेश में 1,12,561 गांव हैं, जिन में 35,564 गांवों में बिजली पहुंची है, अभी भी 76,997 गांव बिना बिजली के हैं। इस तरह से आप देखेंगे कि बिहार में यह काम अन्य राज्यों की अपेक्षा काफी पीछे है।...

सभापति महोदय : बिहार के जिन 18,856 गांवों की आपने चर्चा की, वहां कितने घरों को बिजली मिलती है?

श्री राम स्वरूप राम : सभापति महोदय, आप स्वयं बिहार के है, इसलिए बिहार की जो हालत है वह आप से छुपी नहीं है.....

सभापति महोदय : इसी लिए तो पूछ रहा हूं।

श्री राम स्वरूप राम: असम में 21,995 गांव हैं, जिन में से केवल 2,472 गांवों में बिजली है, 19,523 गांवों को अभी भी बिजली नहीं दी गई है। जो पिक्चर मैंने आप के सामने पेश की है उससे आप देख सकते है कि बिजली के मामले में हम कितने

[श्री राम स्वरूप राम]

पीछे हैं। एक बात और—जिन गांवों को बिजली दी गई है, उनको भी हम बिजली लगातार सप्लाई नहीं कर रहे हैं, जिस से हमारे पम्पिंग-सैट्स जो इन गांवों में लगे हुए हैं, बन्द पड़े हैं। तमाम इण्डस्ट्रीज बिजली के अभाव से बन्द हैं, परिणाम यह हो रहा है कि हमारा प्रोडक्शन नहीं बढ़ रहा है और देश को प्राइस-राइज का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। बिजली के अभाव का एक परिणाम यह हुआ है कि बिहार राज्य में गेहूं खरीदने का जो लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया था, उसको हम पूरा नहीं कर सके हैं। 1 लाख मीट्रिक टन गेहूं का लक्ष्य रखा गया था, जब कि केवल 12 हजार मीट्रिक टन गेहूं प्राप्त कर सके, जब कि बिहार को 35000 मीट्रिक टन गेहूं प्रति मास डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम को ठीक तरह से चलाने के लिए चाहिए, परन्तु केन्द्र से 12000 मीट्रिक टन गेहूं मिला है। पिछले साल कुछ तो बाढ़ आ गई थी और कुछ क्षेत्र में सुखाड़ पड़ गया था, जिसके कारण हमारा टारगेट पूरा नहीं हुआ। इसी कारण से हमारा डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम थोड़ा बिगड़ा, फिर भी प्राइस-राइज ज्यादा नहीं हुई। अब मैं आप के माध्यम से सरकार से अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि हम को केन्द्र ज्यादा से ज्यादा गल्ला दे जिससे कि हमारा डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम ठीक से चल सके।

सभापति महोदय, मैं इरीगेशन के बारे में मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। इरीगेशन की कई योजनाएं बिहार सरकार ने भारत सरकार को सौंपी हैं। मैं आम तौर पर मगध क्षेत्र की तरफ आप का ध्यान ले जाना चाहता हूं, जहां पर 10 परसेन्ट भूमि सिंचित है और 90 परसेन्ट जो भूमि है, वह आसमान के भरोसे और भगवान के भरोसे आज भी है। अगर वहां पर सिंचाई की व्यवस्था हो जाए, तो वह देश के और हिस्सों को खिला सकता है। मगध एक ऐतिहासिक स्थान है और कई योजनाएं बिहार से भारत सरकार के समक्ष भेजी गई हैं जैसे हमारे यहां मोहाने रिजरवायर की स्कीम है। अगर उस का एक्जीक्यूशन हो जाता है, तो वहां की एक एक इंच भूमि की सिंचाई हो सकती है और फिर हम वहां से अनाज दे सकते हैं जबकि हम इस समय लेते हैं।

एक और महत्वपूर्ण विषय की ओर आप का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं और वह यह है कि हमारे यहां बिजली की कमी है। बिजली की कमी को पूरा करने के लिए सैन्ट्रल वाटर एण्ड पावर कमीशन ने तीन बड़ी योजनाओं को सैंक्शन किया है। एक है तेनुघाट हाईड्रो इलेक्ट्रिक योजना, जिसमें बिजली घर बनाने की बात है। दूसरी है कहलगांव में बिजली घर बनाने की बात और तीसरी है कोयल में बिजली घर बनाने की बात। ये योजनाएं सैंक्शन हो गई हैं लेकिन अभी तक उन का एक्जीक्यूशन नहीं हो रहा है। सब चीजों की कीमतें बढ़ती जा रही हैं और इससे उनके एस्टीमेट्स भी बढ़ जाएंगे। इस लिए मैं आपके माध्यम से यह अर्ज करूंगा कि इन तीनों योजनाओं का काम व्यक्तिगत देखरेख में आप पूरा कराएं और आप के माध्यम से प्रधान मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करता हूं कि वे इन तीनों योजनाओं का शिलान्यास करें ताकि द्रुत गति से वहां का विकास हो सके।

अब मैं आप के सामने कुछ मांगें रखना चाहता हूं। पहली मांग तो यह है कि

डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम को ठीक करें। दूसरी यह है कि हर पंचायत में एक बैंक खोलें जिससे वहां के स्थानीय लोगों को मैक्सीमम फाइनेन्शियल एसिसटेंस मिले और वे अपनी रोजी-रोटी पैदा कर सकें और वहां पर डवेलपमेंट कार्य कर सकें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूं और इन अनुपूरक मांगों का समर्थन करता हूं।

श्री बन्द पाल सिंह (अमरोहा): सभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया है, उस के लिए मैं सर्वप्रथम आप को धन्यवाद देता हूं। आज हम सप्लीमेंटरी बजट पर जो बहस हो रही है, उस में शरीक हो रहे हैं। तो सब से पहली बात तो यह है कि इस तरह से सप्लीमेंटरी बजट लाने की जो परम्परा आज तक चल रही है, वह ठीक नहीं है। सरकार जैसा चाहती है, वैसा बजट पास करवा लेती है। उस में बोलने का, समझने का पूरा समय नहीं होता है और जो संचित निधि होती है, उसमें से पैसा निकाल लेती है, जिससे आम लोगों पर बोझ पड़ता है। अगर आप थोक भावों को देखेंगे, तो यह पता चलेगा कि पिछले वर्ष के मुकाबले में 27 फीसदी थोक भाव बढ़ गये हैं। दालों और तेल का भाव 45 फीसदी, तिलहन के 40 फीसदी, पैट्रोल के 31 फीसदी और सीमेंट आदि दूसरी चीजों के भावों में भी काफी बढ़ोतरी हुई है। इसके अलावा आम आदमी के इस्तेमाल की जो चीजें हैं, उन में भी काफी दामों में बढ़ोतरी हुई है और इससे आम जनता पर बहुत बड़ा भार पड़ा है।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आज सरकार दूसरे देशों से चीनी मंगा रही है, बाहर से अनाज मंगाने की बात है और उसका कहना यह है कि भावों को घटाने के लिए वह ऐसा कर रही है। पिछली सरकार का रिकार्ड आप देखेंगे, तो पायेंगे कि उस के वक्त स्टाक में 23 मिलियन अनाज था, जनता सरकार के जमाने में इतना अनाज स्टाक में था लेकिन आज वह घट कर 13 मिलियन टन रह गया है। चीनी का भी यही हाल है। हमारे यहां जो किसान है, उनके लिए आप कुछ नहीं करते हैं जिस से वे अपनी पैदावार बढ़ा सकें और अच्छा स्टाक यहां पर हो सके। उस तरफ आप तवज्जह नहीं देते हैं और बाहर ज्यादा कीमत दे कर अनाज और चीनी बाहर से मंगाने की बात करते है और उससे भाव गिराने की बात कर रहे हैं। इस को आप को देखना चाहिए। चीनी के बारे में भी यही बात है। चीनी के भाव इधर कुछ कम हुए हैं लेकिन जिस तरह से आप ज्यादा पैसा दे कर बाहर से इन चीजों को मंगा रहे हैं, वह ठीक नहीं है। किसान और मजदूर अगर पनपेगा तो इस देश का उद्धार होगा, बाहर से मंगाने से काम चलने वाला नहीं है।

दूसरे मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि उत्तर प्रदेश के साथ भेदभाव हो रहा है। उत्तर प्रदेश देश का सबसे बड़ा प्रदेश है और उसकी आबादी के हिसाब से पैसा नहीं मिलता है। उस सूबे के कई कई प्रधान मंत्री हो गए फिर भी उसका पिछड़ापन नहीं गया। इसलिए नहीं गया कि उसको पूरा पैसा नहीं मिलता है।

समापति जी, मैं मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि जिस तरह की स्कीम फूड फार वर्क जनता पार्टी के शासन काल में चलायी गयी थी, उससे गांव में रहने वालों को काम तो मिल जाता था और देहातों में बहुत से काम हो जाते थे। अब उसको

[श्री चन्द्र पाल सिंह]

बिल्कुल समाप्त कर दिया गया है। अगर उसमें कोई घपला था तो उसे आप दूर करते लेकिन आपने तो उस पर कुठाराघात ही कर दिया। यह हो सकता है कि उसमें कहीं कमी रही हो, किसी अधिकारी ने गड़बड़ी की हो। वह तो ठीक हो सकती थी।

मान्यवर, हम बाहर से कर्जा लेने की बात कर रहे हैं। वर्ल्ड बैंक से सात सौ करोड़ और इन्टरनेशनल मोनेटरी फण्ड से पांच हजार करोड़ रुपये लेने जा रहे हैं। उस पर हमें सूद देना पड़ेगा। हम पर कितना बोझ पड़ेगा, यह देखने की बात है। हम अपने ही देश में कानून को सख्त बना कर स्मगलर्स से और ब्लैक मार्किटियर्स से पैसा निकाल सकते है। जो आपने बियरर बान्ड की योजना चलायी थी, उसमें आप सफल नहीं हो पाये है लेकिन उसमें भी प्रयास करने की जरूरत है।

सभापति महोदय : उसका रास्ता खुल गया है।

श्री चन्द्र पाल सिंह : हां उसका रास्ता खुल गया है। जिससे हम पैसा लेते हैं उसके हमें दबाव में रहना पड़ता है इसलिए हमें बाहर से पैसा लेते हुए यह सब देखना है।

अपने देश से कुछ लोग बाहर जाने की बात करते है। हम उनका पासपोर्ट तो बना देते है लेकिन वहां जाने देने में सरकार बहुत परेशान करती है। अगर कोई बेरोजगार है, वह बाहर नौकरी करने जाता है तो इससे हमारे देश में विदेशी मुद्रा आएगी। उसकी नेशनेलिटी तो यही की रहेगी। यह बड़ी भारी बात है। इसके लिए सरकार को प्रोत्साहन देना चाहिए न कि परेशान करना चाहिए। पता नहीं सरकार प्रोत्साहन क्यों नहीं दे रही है? हमारे यहां बेरोजगारी बहुत है। इससे बेरोजगारों का रोजगार भी मिलेगा और देश में पैसा भी आयेगा। इससे हमारे यहां की बेरोजगारी भी कम होगी। सरकार को इसके लिए प्रोत्साहन देना चाहिए।

बिजली के बारे में मेरे दोस्तों ने कहा कि मुल्क में बिजली की कमी है तो हम देहात में बिजली कैसे बढ़ा सकते हैं। आप बड़े-बड़े कारखानों को बिजली देते है लेकिन अगर आप किसान को बिजली नहीं देंगे तो मुल्क तरक्की नहीं कर सकता है। आज राजस्थान और यू० पी० में हाहाकार मचा हुआ है। पहले तो वहां बड़ी भारी बाढ़ आयी, उससे तबाह हो गए, अब सूखा पड़ गया, उससे फसल चौपट हो गयी। इस तरह से आपकी खेती कैसे पनपेगी। अगर आप बिजली देंगे तो आपकी पैदावार भी बढ़ेगी और देश भी तरक्की करेगा।

मैं इन शब्दों के साथ आपका धन्यवाद करता हूं कि आपने मुझे बोलने के लिए समय दिया।

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA (Karnal) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for grants of the Hon. Finance Minister.

I would touch certain points which need attention of the Government of India particularly with reference to Haryana.

Haryana came into being 15 years back, that is, in the year, 1966. Haryana is the first State in which each and every village was connected with electricity. Haryana is the first State in which all villages are connected with roads. Haryana is the first State where Harijan colonies have been provided with electricity. In so many respects, it is the first State. But I regret to point out that

we are not getting our share of water from the Ravi-Beas Project. It was in the year 1976 that an award was given by our beloved Prime Minister. According to the award, 35 lakh acre-feet of water was to be given to Haryana from Ravi-Beas Project. But the award is not being implemented for reasons not known to us. The surplus water is going waste to Pakistan. Our elder brother, Punjab, is so unkind to us — with due apologies for using these words — that they are not agreeing to give our share of water. If my information is not wrong, there is practically a hundred per cent irrigation of lands in Punjab whereas in Haryana it is hardly 40 per cent. No body will refute it that Haryana is the second State in the country which gives wheat and paddy to the Central Pool to be sent to the other parts of the country. But for want of water, we are suffering immeasurably. We have been crying hoarse. The matter went right upto the Supreme Court. I do not understand why Haryana is being deliberately neglected in the matter of implementation of the award. The fact that Haryana is entitled to a particular share of water is not to be disputed. When in principle it is agreed upon that we have to get water — if not 35 lakh acre-feet of water, it may be 34 lakh acre-feet or whatever it is — when there is no dispute about the fact that we have to get water from Ravi-Beas Project, then why not start construction of the canal meant for the purpose ? In this connection, I deem it necessary to point out through you, Sir, that Haryana has already spent about Rs. 80 crores and constructed a lined canal about 106 kms. in length, and we have deposited, if my information is not wrong, Rs. 1 crore to begin with and then another Rs. 1 crore, that is, Rs. 2 crores, with the Punjab Government as compensation for land. You can very well appreciate what would be the interest that this amount will fetch. When in principle it is agreed that we have to get that water, I do not understand why the Government of India is not pressing the Punjab Government, is not persuading the Punjab Government, is not forcing the Punjab Government, to acquire the land, so that construction of the canals is started. The Law Minister is seized of the matter. The Prime Minister has entrusted the job to him, and it is being said, if we are not hoping against hope, that the decision is likely to be taken early. If so, why not acquire the land for the purpose ? Through you, Sir, I invite the attention of the Government of India to this matter which is engaging the attention of the entire State. The State is going to polls after seven or eight months, and we are being rebuked by our people that we have failed to get our share of water which was given to us by the Prime Minister six years back.

Another point I want to touch is about the refinery at Karnal. It was in reply to a supplementary put by me that the Hon. Minister of State for Petroleum & Chemicals, Mr. Dalbir Singh, had categorically stated on the floor of the House that a refinery would be provided at Karnal. It is in the proceedings of the House. This happened about six months back. The report of the Expert Committee has been received. It has been examined. The site has been approved; the land has been approved. But I regret to say that there has been no progress whatsoever. Why this dilly-dallying on the part of the Ministry of Petroleum & Chemicals ?

The Hon. Minister for Petroleum & Chemicals, Mr. Sathe, had stated in reply to a question by me in this session that Karnal's name is there. But again we find news in the Press time and again that it is not final. Sir, this is something very serious. Karnal is a place which is situated in the main G.T. road, the national highway connecting Delhi with the

[Shri Chiranji Lal Sharma]

Punjab and other parts of the country. It is a big city and the location is so nice that not only Haryana but the entire State of Punjab will be benefited if a refinery is provided at Karnal. So, Sir, I again through your good office want to stress upon the Government of India to implement the scheme because the Government is committed to it. Whenever an assurance is given on the floor of the House, that assurance should be implemented in both letter and spirit. I represent Karnal constituency and I belong to the ruling Party. People rebuke me particularly saying, 'There is news in the Press. You have been able to get the approval from the Government but there is no progress.' Certainly, Sir, they have got a right to rebuke me. So far as I am concerned, I have been able to get the information in unequivocal terms that there will be a refinery in Karnal, but if it is only on paper and the scheme does not materialise or mature, it is not creditable and this will bring discredit to the whole Government....

MR. CHAIRMAN : Was this assurance given on the floor of the House ?

SH. CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Yes, Sir, it was given on the floor of the House. Sir, even if there is an iota of truth in the reports that the refinery will not come at Karnal, Haryana will be ready and willing to make the biggest sacrifice for having the refinery in Karnal.

Sir, I have to a say a few words about the handloom industry, which is suffering very heavily because of the increase in prices of yarn. Panipat is a big city. It is a historic city and it is in my constituency. It has brought a good name by exports of handloom products right upto America and New York and other cities. There are about 20,000 *Khadis* working in Panipat and they are finding it difficult to maintain themselves because of the high price of yarn. The labour is facing unemployment. They cannot compete with the millmade cloth. There should be some sort of a guarantee for the sale of handloom cloth. I made a representation to the Government, to the Minister and wrote letters and sent their representations but to no avail. This handloom industry does not get assistance even financial assistance from the Government. I am afraid they will suffer very heavily and it will be a great set back to the industrial development of the town itself.

The fourth point is : I want to draw the attention of the Government through you to the law and order situation and accidents on the railways. In this connection you will kindly recall an Hon. Member of this House who had been a Minister in the former Janata Government was boasting of having committed mischief on the railways, not once, but 51 or 52 times in his life. It is on record. Facts are facts. They must be squarely faced. Not that I am talking in any sense of irresponsibility. I would suggest to the Government to keep a vigilant eye upon the movements of persons who have been responsible and who have been boasting. There is a calculated move to bring bad name to the present government, to India Government. But, their dreams will not materialise. The people who have been responsible and who have made clear confessions before the public and who were proud of being in the ministerial posts for years together now rebuke this Government of such accidents. Why frequent accidents should take place ? The mischief is being played. I would stress upon the Railway Ministry and upon the Home Ministry to pay special attention to this aspect as to how the fish plates and sleepers are removed here and there in every nook and corner of the country. This needs special attention.

Then, Sir, I shall be very brief. I will be simply touching the points.

The prices of sugar have been brought down to a sizeable extent. It was said that the price was shooting up high. It was shooting up high – no douht about it. Now, the Finance Minister deserves congratulations in having brought down the inflation in this country. What were the prices in the years gone by ? What was the raw material for sugar ? During the Janata regime, what was the price being paid to the sugarcane cultivators and to the producers—Rs. 4, 5 or 7 a quintal. Now, Indira Government, under Rao Birendra Singh as the Agriculture Minister, pay to the extent of Rs. 26 a quintal for sugarcane. They have increased the price of paddy and wheat which certainly gave the farmers incentives to produce more. The raw material price has gone up high from Rs. 6 or 7 to Rs. 26, labour has gone up. In spite of this, our Agriculture Minister gave an assurance that the price would be controlled. They have controlled the price. The price of sugar has been brought down. The price rise, Mr. Chairman, Sir, is a world wide phenomenon. In spite of that, we are proud of it that it will go down.

This was adversely commented upon. The Government of India was rebuked when they are importing foodgrains. They are importing sugar now. This policy of import has put a premium of confirmation on the stand taken by the Government of India. This is the wisdom shown by the Government of India in just maintaining the prices. Now you go to the wheat market and find out. So, they deserve the congratulations.

Then, Sir, another point I want to lay stress upon is this. Probably, this is the last point. If you stop me, then I shall stop.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA (Dausa) : He is making good points.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am not stopping you. I am trying to know how much more time you will take.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Let it be the last point. I have to say a few words. On the separatist tendency that is going on in the country, I have to say that this cry of Khalistan is not a demand by the Sikh community. They are nationalists to the core. This is the cry of a few individuals who, out of frustration, resentment, agitation and vested interests want their names to come in the press, on the T.V. and the radio. What is the number of people who participated in the *Jalooz* day before yesterday ? Hardly it may be from 12,000 to 15,000 people coming from Punjab, from Haryana and from U.P. and in Delhi itself. Their number grew thin. This was a positive proof of the fact that the Sikhs do not demand Khalisthan. It is not at all their demand. The intelligentsia of the community rather rebuke them for the separatist tendency that is being encouraged in this country. At the same time, I want to draw the attention of the Government of India and ask them not to take it lightly. It is very serious. It should not be taken lightly. It should be nipped in the bud. Those who are raising this cry of Khalistan should be checked. If the check is not put upon the movement of those persons or upon the irresponsible talks of those persons, I am afraid, it may lead to a great catastrophe which will lead us nowhere.

Sir, since you wanted it to be the last point, I stand committed and I close at this stage.

SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN (Jalgaon) : Sir, I stand to support the Supplementary Demands for Grants placed before the House by the Hon. Minister for Finance but I wish to speak a few words only on Demand No. 44 to meet the expenses of the new Economic Administration Reforms

[Sh. Y. S. Mahajan]

Commission. This decision was not taken before the Budget was passed. Therefore, it is a new proposal. When this proposal was made there were apprehensions that its functions might overlap those of the Planning Commission and that perhaps it would cloud the work of the Planning Commission.

Sir, this apprehension was wrong because the functions of the Planning Commission are quite different from those of the new Economic Administration Reforms Commission. The Planning Commission is concerned with correct assessment of our resources, the ways in which they can be augmented and the best way they can be made use of so as to maintain the highest rate of economic growth. Its work stops there. It is not concerned with the implementation. The Economic Administration Reforms Commission will be concerned with how our economic policies can be implemented better, that is, how our way of enforcing economic policies can yield better fruits for the nation because it is admitted over the last 15 years that we have been weak in implementation of our Plans. It is there that we have failed, that is, our policy has not yielded the highest benefit which we expected. So, if the Economic Administration Reforms Commission makes suitable suggestions and they are accepted we can expect that our implementation of the economic policy will improve in the near future.

Sir, how our implementation has been defective can be seen from the figures given in the Sixth Five Year Plan about the incremental capital output ratio. This incremental capital output ratio has gone up from 3.2 in the First Plan to 4.1 in the Second Plan and 4.9 in the Third Plan and 5.7 in the Fourth Plan. In the Fifth Plan it came down to 3.9. That shows we have not been able to use our resources in the best possible manner. In fact, to get the same results we have been compelled to use more and more resources. Therefore, development administration or the management of our economy must be improved and this is the important task assigned to this Commission headed by Mr. Jha who is a competent person with long experience and a great scholar in economics. Unfortunately, bureaucracy is the sole instrument at the hands of the Government for carrying out these policies. This bureaucracy we inherited from the British Government and I may say that though partly it retains its old character, to a large extent it has changed. After all they are patriotic men ; they have changed : they have shown a little more dynamism ; they have become a little more responsive to the wishes of the people. But, unfortunately, this process of change has been arrested by what I may call, inefficiency and increasing corruption in the Services. Now the problem is, how to improve the administration of our economic resources. The main thing is improvement of the economy as a whole. We should give proper training to our economic administrators to increase their skills, so that they may have better knowledge of the tools of economic management and so on. Then only these things will improve and I do feel that there is a great scope for improvement in this direction.

Then, Sir, I will give you one illustration. We have taken up a large number of projects under our different Five year Plans. There are a number of projects in the Public Sector such as Chemical Fertilizer, big irrigation dams, river valley projects and so on. You will find that if originally a project was estimated to cost Rs. 200 crores, the project gets delayed and at the time of completion, the cost comes to Rs. 500 or Rs. 600 crores. The plan gets away. The cost increases, tremendously. Therefore, who is responsible for it ? Is it because the

original plan formulation was wrong? Is it because human resources have failed? Or is it because the Government did not take proper decisions in time? Who is responsible for this? Sir, partly the fault lies with the bureaucracy. The administrators are concerned with these programme of economic development; they must be properly trained; they must be given the necessary skills, so that they may be able to use these tools efficiently and effectively for our economic development. If that is done I am sure our economic development is bound to increase. This task has been assigned to this Commission. This is a very important Commission. But I think that there is a snag here. There are people who are trained, people who are responsive to the wishes of the people; but what is important is that there should be a change in their character and moral attitude. I said earlier that this transformation or change in their dynamism has been arrested because of inefficiency and corruption. What I feel is that the Commission will not be able to correct this position materially.

There is one more point which I wish to mention. Members have talked about inflation. It has been said that the rate of inflation has been reduced somewhat. But, Sir, that is no consolation to the poor man, who has to pay higher and higher prices for ordinary articles of life. He groans under the pressure of inflation. We should not take a complacent view. Our Finance Minister has been concentrating on supply management, i.e. on ways of increasing production. Production is no doubt a soverign remedy for inflation. Increasing production depends upon the Central Government, State Governments, millions of people working on firms and factories and so on. The bureaucracy has a great role to play in these matters. We should have more effective Demand Management which means that we should resort to better fiscal and monetary efforts. Now, take the question of money. In the last 5 years, the stock of money or M-3 in the language of the Reserve Bank of India, has increased tremendously. This year alone, the stock of money has increased by over Rs. 8,000 crores, that is, about 15% a year. But the gross national output has been increasing only by 3½%. There should be some sort of relationship. The relationship need not be rigid. But then, after all, the rate of increase in the amount of money should not out strip the growth of the domestic products. There should be some sort of relationship between the increase in the stock of money and the gross national output. If this is observed, there will be check on the price rise. Even America has gone on a regime of higher interest rate structure. There the rate of interest has been increased to 15%. Suppose we accept a regime of higher rate structure of say, 13% or 14%, it will attract large capital from abroad and larger remittances from our people abroad. With low rate of interest, private capitalists, though they may have their own capital, will borrow money from the banks and other financial institutions. They use their own capital for blackmarketting purposes.

Even the small industrialists may have plenty of money in their pockets, but for the business purposes, they will borrow from the financial institutions at the rate of interest of 15% or 16%. That is one reason why we have got a large incidence of sickness in the industries. They start industries which after some time, become sick. Let us be realistic about it. Therefore, I suggest that if we raise the rate of interest, that is, if the regime of 15% rate structure is introduced, bank credit will be reduced. If we maintain some sort of relationship between the increase in gross output

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and the increase in the stock of money, we will be able to check the rise in prices. We have to reduce the amount of money as it will have the effect of reducing the price level.

श्री सुरजभान (अम्बाला) सभापति महोदय, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं कि आपने मुझे बोलने के लिए कहा है। जनता रिजीम में कीमतें क्या थीं और आज कीमतें क्या है? उधर के भाई कुछ भी कहें वह हकीकत को झुठला नहीं सकते, पब्लिक जानती है। उसको झुठलाने के लिए कहा जा रहा है कि जनता रिजीम में गाड़ी पटरी से उतर गई थी, उसको पटरी पर लाने की कोशिश की जा रही है। लेकिन अब तो ऐसा नजर आ रहा है कि डेढ़ साल में वह शायद पटरी भी उखाड़ दी गई है। गाड़ी को पटरी पर लाएंगे कैसे अब पटरी ही उखाड़ दी है। आज कीमतें क्या हैं, कोई छिपी हुई बात नहीं है। और कीमतों की बात ही नहीं आज चीजें बाजार में मिलती नहीं है। मेम्बर साहबान जरा यहां से निकल कर सेंट्रल हाल में या गैलरी में जायें तो कोई न कोई राज्य सभा या लोक सभा का आदमी स्लिप लिए खड़ा रहता है कि मुझे चार किलो का डालडा का डिब्बा चाहिए। डालडा जैसी चीज के लिए भी मेम्बर की सिफारिश होगी तब वह उसे मिलेगा। आम पब्लिक की क्या हालत होगी? और यह हालत दिल्ली में है, बाकी हिन्दुस्तान के और हिस्सों में क्या हालत होगी? इस में भी ज्यादा खराब हालत और जगहों में है।

इस डेढ़ साल में हुआ क्या है? आम जनता को मिला क्या है कमर तोड़ महंगाई। मैं सरकार से निवेदन करूंगा कि महंगाई को कम करने के लिए जो डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम है उसको चौड़ा का लेन और मजबूत करना चाहिए ताकि गांवों के उन बेचारे गरीब लोगों और हरिजनों को भी चीज मिल सके और डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन की जो व्यवस्था है उस में उन को भी हिस्सा मिल सके, इसके लिए कुछ कदम उठाना चाहिए।

17.00 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ला-एंड-आर्डर की क्या हालत है? दिल्ली हिन्दुस्तान का शीशा है और हिन्दुस्तान की झलक दिल्ली में देखी जा सकती है। आप कल परसों के अखबार को देख लीजिए। नई दिल्ली में क्या हुआ, डाका और एक आदमी के मकान पर नजायज कब्जा। कब्जा करने वाला कौन श्री यशपाल कपूर का दामाद और वह मकान इस लिए वापिस दिया गया क्योंकि वह श्री टाइटलर का रिश्तेदार था। अगर वह रिश्तेदार न होता तो वह मकान वापिस नहीं दिया जा सकता था। इस पर भी आप कहते है कि हालात बहुत अच्छे हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, लेबरर्स की क्या हालत है। उनसे हड़ताल का हक भी छीन लिया गया। गवर्नमेंट एम्प्लायज को आप क्या दे रहे है? उनकी तीन इंस्टालमेंट आपके पास ड्यू है, जो कि आप को देनी चाहिए। हड़ताल की पाबन्दी का कानून आपको वापिस लेना चाहिए। स्टूडेंट्स को आपने सिर्फ लाठी-चार्ज के सिवाय कुछ नहीं दिया है। छोटी एक्सरसाईज बुक्स भी बच्चों को नहीं मिल रही हैं। इसका प्रबन्ध सरकार को करना चाहिए या राज्य स्तर पर करवाना चाहिए। औरतों को क्या मिला है? जैसा कि मैंने बताया सबसे ज्यादा महंगाई का असर घर में बैठी गृहणी को होता है और बाजार में रेप केसेज हो रहे हैं पुलिस के जरिए। इससे ज्यादा बदइन्तजामी का नमूना

और क्या हो सकता है, जो कि सभी स्टेट्स में है। किसानों को क्या मिला है? हरियाणा में किसानों पर गोली चलाई गई, महाराष्ट्र में चलाई गई और कर्नाटक में लाठी चलाई गई एक तरफ आप कहते हैं कि अनाज की कीमत बढ़ा दी गई है, मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूं कि फर्टिलाइजर्स की क्या कीमत है? बीज और डीजल की क्या कीमत है? बिजली मिलती है किसानों को या नहीं मिलती है? इन सब चीजों को ध्यान में रखते हुए आपको उनकी पैदावार की कीमत तय करनी चाहिए। आपने गेहूं की कीमत कम रखी, इस लिए किसान ने आपको गेहूं नहीं दिया। आपको मजबूर होकर अमरीका से गेहूं लेना पड़ रहा है। यहां आप उनको 160 रु० के हिसाब से भी पैसा नहीं देना चाहते हैं और आपको अमरीका से दो सौ रु० के भाव पर खरीदना पड़ा है और ऊपर से आप उनको फारेन-एक्सचेंज दे रहे हैं—यह सब आपकी गलत नीतियों का फल है।

इसके अलावा अभी तक आपने पैंडी की कीमत फिक्स नहीं की है। वह आपको कम से कम 135 रु० रखनी चाहिए, वरना आपकी वही हालत होगी, जो गेहूं के मामले में हुई है। हरियाणा, पंजाब, पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश में सूखा पड़ा हुआ है—मैं चाहता हूं कि सैन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट की ज्यादा से ज्यादा एसिस्टेंस देनी चाहिए, ताकि वहां के किसानों को कुछ राहत मिल सके।

डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब इसमें इन्फार्मेशन और ब्राडकास्ट मंत्रालय की भी कुछ डिमाण्ड रखी गई है, इसलिए मैं एक बात इस संदर्भ में भी कहना चाहता हूं। इस हाउस की प्रोसीडिंग्स टेलीकास्ट करनी चाहिए, ताकि लोगों को यह पता तो चल सके कि बहस में कितने लोग दिलचस्पी लेते हैं और यदि यह टेलीकास्ट हुआ तो हो सकता है कि कुछ ज्यादा सोबायटी आ जाए और कुछ ज्यादा डिगनीफाइड हो। इसलिए मैं चाहता था कि हाउस की प्रोसीडिंग्स टेलीकास्ट होनी चाहिए। आपका रेडियो और टेलीविजन कामर्शियलाइजड हो गया है, इसलिए आपको रेडियो और टेलिविजन में जो मजदूर काम करते हैं, उनको बोनस का हक जरूर देना चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Telecast should be from 11 to 6 in the evening or should any time be fixed for it.

SHRI SURAJ BHAN: It should be in the forenoon at least.

आचार्य भगवान देव (अजमेर): जीरो आवर में ज्यादा टेलीकास्ट होनी चाहिए।

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: My performance is not alone. It has got some connection with your performance also.

श्री सूरजभान: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अब मैं हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। उन के इकानामिक अपलिफ्ट के लिये गवर्नमेंट ने क्या किया, मैं आप को थोड़े से आंकड़े बतलाना चाहता हूं—फर्स्ट फाइव ईयर प्लान का टोटल आउट-ले 2378 करोड़ रुपये था जिस में से शेडयूल्ड कास्टस के लिये 7.08 करोड़ रुपये रखे गये जो कुल प्लान का .02 परसेन्ट था, शेडयूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लिये थोड़ा सा ज्यादा यानी 19.83 करोड़ रुपये रखे गये जो कुल प्लान का .08 परसेन्ट था, अदर बैकवर्ड क्लासेज के लिये 3.13 करोड़ रुपये रखे गये थे।

[श्री सूरजभान]

सैकण्ड फाइव ईयर प्लान का टोटल आउट-ले 2571 करोड़ रुपये था, जिस में से शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लिये 27.48 करोड़ रुपये अर्थात् 0.09 परसेन्ट, शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लिये 42.92 करोड़ रुपये अर्थात् 1.6 परसेन्ट था। थर्ड फाइव ईयर प्लान का टोटल आउट-ले 3600 करोड़ रुपये था, जिस में शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लिये 37.78 करोड़ रुपये यानी वही 0.09 परसेन्ट, शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लिये 51.05 करोड़ रुपये अर्थात् 1.4 परसेन्ट था। फोर्थ फाइव ईयर प्लान का टोटल आउट-ले 8,856 करोड़ रुपये था, जिस में शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लिये 61 करोड़ रुपये, परसेन्टेज के हिसाब से पहले से भी कम अर्थात् 0.06 परसेन्ट तथा शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लिये 80.89 करोड़ रुपये अर्थात् 0.8 परसेन्ट था। पांचवें प्लान की भी यही हालत है—टोटल आउट-ले 21032 करोड़ रुपये था, लेकिन इस दफा अलेहदा नहीं किया गया, इक्ट्ठा दिया गया यानी 58.68 करोड़ रुपये रखा गया जो केवल 0.02 परसेन्ट बनता है। छठे प्लान का टोटल आउट-ले 84000 करोड़ रुपये है, उस में इन तीनों के लिये मिला कर 960 करोड़ रुपये रखे गये हैं जो टोटल प्लान का 0.11 परसेन्ट बनता है। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि इतनी कम धनराशि से आप शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स, शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स और बैक वर्ड क्लासेज की बेहतरी कैसे कर सकेंगे। मैं मांग करता हूं—इन की आबादी देश की आबादी का 25 प्रतिशत है, इसलिये टोटल आउट-ले का 20 प्रतिशत इन की बेहतरी पर खर्च किया जाना चाहिये और बाकी रुपया दूसरों पर खर्च होना चाहिये।

सर्विसिज की हालत बहुत ज्यादा खराब है। रिजर्वेशन के इम्प्लीमेन्टेशन के लिये लाजमी तौर पर सैन्ट्रल एक्ट होना चाहिये। जब वैस्ट-बंगाल की सरकार एक्ट पास करती है, मणिपुर की सरकार पास कर सकती है, उड़ीसा की सरकार पास कर सकती है तो सैन्टर क्यों नहीं कर सकता है। मुझे यह कहने में भी हिचकिचाहट नहीं है—मैं इस का सारा ब्लेम कांग्रेस पर ही नहीं डालता, मैंने जनता पार्टी के रिजीम में भी इस सवाल को उठाया था, लेकिन मुझे कहा गया, श्री धनिक लाल मंडल जी ने उस वक्त जवाब दिया था, इस के लिये सैन्ट्रल एक्ट की जरूरत नहीं है। हमारी ब्यूरोक्रेसी जो कहती है, वही हमारे मिनिस्टर यहां आकर पढ़ देते हैं। We are run only by the bureaucracy.

मैं कहना चाहता हूं—कांस्टीट्यूशन के इस प्रावीजन को इम्प्लीमेन्ट करने के लिये सैन्टर को एक्ट जरूर बनाना चाहिये।

इस बजट में कैबिनेट हैड में भी कुछ रुपया मांगा गया है। मुझे निवेदन करना है—कुछ साल पहले कुछ मालों के चन्द लाख रिफयूजियों को बसाने के लिये आप ने एक सैप्रेट मिनिस्ट्री बनाई थी—जिस का नाम रिहैबिलिटेशन मिनिस्ट्री था। जो हजारों सालों के करोड़ों रिफयूजी हैं क्या उन को रिहैबिलिटेट करने के लिये किसी सैप्रेट मिनिस्ट्री की जरूरत नहीं है? इन के लिये एक सैप्रेट मिनिस्ट्री होनी चाहिये, अगर सैप्रेट मिनिस्ट्री नहीं बना सकते तो कम से कम सैप्रेट डिपार्टमैन्ट तो बना दीजिये, जिस से कि रिस्पोंसिबिलिटी फिक्स की जा सके। Everybody's responsibility is nobody's responsibility.

एक-दो सुझाव और देना चाहता हूं। जितनी वेस्ट लैण्ड गवर्नमेन्ट के पास है, चाहे सैन्ट्रल गवर्नमेन्ट के पास हो या स्टेट

गवर्नमेन्ट के पास हो, वह शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स में बांटी जानी चाहिये और काबिले-काश्त बना कर उन को दी जानी चाहिये। रेलवे के पास रेलवे के दोनों तरफ कुछ जमीन होती है, वह जमीन भी इन लोगों को दी जानी चाहिये।

आप ने हेण्डलूम के डवेलपमेंट के लिये एक कारपोरेशन बनाई है लेकिन जो हरिजन चमड़े का काम करते हैं क्या उन के लिये किसी कारपोरेशन की जरूरत नहीं है? हरिजन जूते बनाता है, लेकिन पैसा किस की जेब में जाता है, बाटा की जेब में जाता है। यह कड़वी सच्चाई है—हिन्दुस्तान में टाटा सबसे बड़ा लुहार है और बाटा सबसे बड़ा चमार है। इस लिये मेरी मांग है कि इन के लिये भी एक कारपोरेशन बनाई जाय जिस से इन को भी उनकी मेहनत का सही पैसा मिल सके।

मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि सरकार इन सुझावों पर कुछ अमली कदम उठायेगी, वरना सब हरिजनों को बहकाने वाली बात है, हकीकत में कुछ नहीं हो रहा है।

श्री रामप्यारे पनिका (राबर्ट्सगंज): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका बड़ा आभारी हूं आप ने इन अनुपूरक अनुदान की मांगों पर बोलने के लिये मुझे अवसर दिया।

कल से इस विषय में चर्चा हो रही है, काफी सदस्यों ने अपने विचार प्रकट किये है। मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से, जो इस समय यहां नहीं हैं, यही निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जब पिछला बजट प्रस्तुत हो रहा था तो उस समय आप ने बजट का ब्रेक-अप प्रस्तुत करते हुए कहा था कि बजट का 40 प्रतिशत एग्रीकल्चर सैक्टर पर खर्च होगा और उस में से काफी हिस्सा हरिजनों और आदिवासियों को जायेगा। अभी हमारे एक भाई विरोधी दल के बोल रहे थे और उन्होंने बहुत सी बातें बताईं। मैं आप से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि यहां से जो बजट प्रावधान होता है, वह स्टेट में चला जाता है, जो हरिजनों के लिए कम्पोनेन्ट प्लान है और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लिए सब-प्लान है, उस में जो पैसा स्टेट्स में जाता है, जो उन के खर्च करने का तरीका है, उस से ऐसा लगता है कि अभी तक पिछले वर्षों का पैसा भी खर्च नहीं हुआ है और इस वर्ष भी विभिन्न राज्यों में वह पूरा पैसा खर्च नहीं होने जा रहा है। उस में बैंकों से निश्चित तौर पर हरिजनों और वीकर सैक्शन्स के लोगों को सहायता नहीं मिल रही है। जो धनराशि बड़े-बड़े लोगों को ट्रक और ट्रैक्टर के लिए दी जाती है, वह तो बैंक दे देते है और सीधे-सीधे वह बंट जाती है क्योंकि उस में उन को कुछ परसेन्टेज मिलता है। इस लिए मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूं कि यहां से जो बजट में प्रावधान वीकर सैक्शन्स के विकास के लिए, कमजोर वर्गों और हरिजन आदिवासियों के लिए किया जाता है, उस के इम्पलीमेंटेशन के लिए केन्द्रीय लेविल पर एक इम्पलीमेंटेशन कमेटी बनाई जानी चाहिए। बजट बना कर राज्यों को आप पैसा दे देते है, यह मैं मानता हूं लेकिन उस का कोई बहुत ज्यादा उपयोग नहीं होता है। मैं आप को एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं। हमारे यहां उत्तर प्रदेश में मिर्जापुर जिले को पिछले वर्ष 63 लाख रुपया दिया गया और इस वर्ष भी 63 लाख रुपया दिया गया है लेकिन हम को यह बताया गया है कि यह जो 1 करोड़ 26 लाख रुपया है, यह जो कम्पोनेन्ट प्लान में दिया गया है, यह खर्च नहीं हो रहा है।

[श्री रामप्यारे (पनिका)]

इस लिए खर्च नहीं हो रहा है कि जो नेशनेलाइज्ड बैंक हैं, वे इस में बिल्कुल सहायता नहीं दे रहे है। कहीं अगर रुपया बटता भी है, तो हालत यह है कि जो बीकर सैक्शन्स के लोग हैं, जो कमजोर आदमी हैं, हर एक से 300, 300 रुपया लेकर पैसा दिया जाता है। मैं वित्त मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वे इसकी जांच कराएं। इस के अलावा जो वर्किंग कैपीटल 3-3 हजार रुपये का दिया जाता है, उस में क्या होता है कि अगर कपड़े का दुकानदार है, तो कपड़े वाले से फर्जी रसीद बना कर वह रुपया उस को दे दिया जाता है क्योंकि रेट आफ इन्ट्रेस्ट 4 परसैन्ट है। मैं आप को मिर्जापुर की बात बता रहा हूं कि वहां पर ऐसा हो रहा है। हमारे कई साथियों ने विभिन्न प्रदेशों के, मध्य प्रदेश के कई लोगों ने उड़ीसा के कई लोगों ने बताया कि वहां भी इस तरह से चल रहा है। तो सब से पहली बात तो मैं इस बजट पर यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आप यहां से जो धनराशि डवेलपमेंट के लिए देते हैं, उसको निश्चित तौर पर खर्च करने के लिए, उस की देखरेख के लिए सेन्ट्रल लेवल पर एक कमेटी होनी चाहिए अन्यथा जो राज्य हैं, वे उसका इम्पलीमेंटेशन नहीं कर रहे हैं और हम यहां बैठ कर यह संतोष कर लेते है कि हम ने यह पैसा दे दिया है और वहां पर विकास हो रहा है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि अभी जो कई परियोजनाएं यहां से गई है जैसे खाद्यान्न योजना है, इस में सैन्टर ने विभिन्न राज्यों को रुपये दिये हैं और गरीबों के काम करने के लिए आप ने ऐसा किया है लेकिन क्या सैन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने यह देखा है कि हम ने जो योजना के अन्तर्गत रुपया दिया है, क्या विभिन्न प्रदेश उस को खर्च कर रहे है या नहीं कर रहे है। इस तरह रुपयों का प्रावधान करने का कोई फायदा नहीं है और मेरी यह निश्चित जानकारी है कि विभिन्न प्रदेशों में इस का प्रयोग नहीं हुआ है। इस लिए नहीं हुआ है कि पहले तो शत-प्रति-शत सरकार पैसा देती थी राज्यों को लेकिन अब यह कर दिया है कि 50 परसैन्ट वे अपने पास से खर्च करें और इसका परिणाम यह हो रहा है कि विभिन्न राज्यों से पास बजट नहीं है और वे नये टैक्स लगाना नहीं चाहते और ऐसी स्थिति में लगाने भी नहीं चाहिए। इस लिए मैं अपील करता हूं कि जिस प्रकार से इस से पहले शत-प्रतिशत देने का प्रावधान था, वही करना चाहिए। हमने लोगों से इस बारे में सम्पर्क किया, तो लोगों ने कहा कि नेशनल डवेलपमेंट काउंसिल में चीफ मिनिस्टरों ने इस बात को नहीं उठाया था कि हम को शत-प्रतिशत रुपया दिया जाए। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आप तीन महीने, चार महीने या पांच महीने का उनका कार्य देखें कि कहीं पर इस योजना का कार्यान्वयन हुआ है? अगर पूरे देश में इसका कार्यान्वयन नहीं हुआ है, तो निश्चित तौर पर आप को नये सिरे से विचार करना होगा और उसके लिए बजट में धनराशि की व्यवस्था करनी होगी।

रीजनल इम्बैलेंस की जो बात होती है, जो पिछड़े हुए पाकेट्स हैं, उन के लिए केन्द्र सरकार ने कई स्कीमें चलाई हैं जैसे ड्राउट प्रोन एरिया प्रोग्राम और इनटेग्रेटेड रूरल डवेलपमेंट की स्कीमें है तथा और दूसरी स्कीमें हैं जो हिन्दुस्तान के विभिन्न पाकेट्स में है लेकिन मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूं कि क्या उन योजनाओं का कार्यान्वयन ठीक से हो रहा है। उन को राज्यों के ऊपर छोड़ दिया गया है और नतीजा यह हो रहा है

कि जहां पर आप ने पांच वर्षों के लिए या एक वर्ष के लिए रुपया दिया है, वह भी खर्च नहीं हुआ है और उसको इधर-उधर डाला हुआ है। इसलिए मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूं कि जितने भी सैन्टर के कार्यक्रम हैं, जितना भी बजट उन के लिए आप का है, आप उन के लिए राज्यों के भरोसे मत रहिये बल्कि उनके इम्पलीमेंटेशन के लिए यहां एक इम्पलीमेंटेशन कमेटी बनाइए। ताकि वह रुपया खर्च हो जाए और जिसके लिए हमने प्रावधान किया है, उसके हित में वह खर्च हो।

एक प्रश्न मैं बहुत दिनों से उठाता रहा हूं। हमारे यहां उत्तर प्रदेश के आदिवासियों को अभी तक मान्यता नहीं मिली है। 35 वर्ष हो गए, यह अनोमली अभी तक चली आ रही है। कांस्टीच्यूशन में अमेंडमेंट करने के लिए, लिस्ट को रेशनेलाइज करने के लिए हमारी प्रदेश सरकार ने और पूज्य पंडित कमलापति त्रिपाठी जी ने भी कई बार यहां प्रस्ताव भेजे कि मिर्जापुर और प्रदेश के अन्य इलाकों के आदिवासियों के लिए ट्राइबल स्टेटस बना दिये जाएं लेकिन अभी तक उन पर अमल नहीं हुआ। इसके कारण ट्राइबल लोगों को जो विकास कार्यक्रमों से लाभ प्राप्त हो सकता है, वह उन्हें नहीं प्राप्त हो रहा है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि उत्तर प्रदेश में पहाड़ों के, गढ़वाल, जोशीमठ, इलाहाबाद, मिर्जापुर, वाराणसी के इलाकों में जो भी ट्राइबल लोग हैं और जिनके बारे में लोक सभा में बिल पेंडिंग है और जिसको कई बार स्थगित किया जा चुका है उसको, मैं मांग करता हूं कि या तो इसी सेशन में या अगले सेशन में पास किया जाए।

दूसरे आदिवासियों और हरिजनों के बारे में जो रिजर्वेशन है वह पूरा नहीं हो रहा है इससे वे मिलने वाली सुविधाओं से वंचित हो रहे हैं। रिजर्वेशन की बात हम बहुत दिनों से कर रहे हैं। हम विभिन्न कमेटियों के माध्यम से अधिकारियों से कहते रहते हैं कि उनका कोटा निश्चित तरीके से पूरा होना चाहिए लेकिन अधिकारियों की नीयत ही नहीं है। आज स्थिति यह है कि आई० ए०एस० और आई० पी० एस० में तो कोटा पूरा हो जाता है लेकिन तृतीय श्रेणी और चतुर्थ श्रेणी में पूरा नहीं होता है। इसके लिए हमें एक टाइम बाउण्ड प्रोग्राम बनाना पड़ेगा। अभी हमने गुजरात में देखा कि क्या स्थिति उत्पन्न हुई। अब यह बात बहुत दिनों तक नहीं चल सकती है। एक तरफ सरकार घोषणा करती है कि हम रिजर्वेशन दे रहे हैं दूसरी तरफ नीचे के अधिकारी उसका पालन नहीं करते हैं। इस तरह से गरीब हरिजनों और बोकर सैक्शंस को मिलने वाले लाभ नहीं मिल पाते हैं। यह आये दिन हो रहा है। नीचे के अधिकारी इस चक्कर में रहते हैं कि तृतीय और चतुर्थ श्रेणी के पदों को हम किस तरह से अनरिजर्व्ड डिक्लेयर करें और यह कहें कि सूटेबल केन्डीडेट नहीं मिले। इस स्थिति को हमें दूर करना होगा।

बिजली उत्पादन के बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यह हमारी बड़ी खुशनसीबी है कि बिजली और कोयले का उत्पादन बढ़ा है। इससे हम गौरवान्वित है बेशक उधर के लोग कुछ भी शोर मचाएं। लेकिन इसमें अभी हमें कई काम करने है। हमें नेशनल ग्रिड जल्दी से जल्दी बनाना है जिससे सभी राज्यों में बिजली की समान व्यवस्था हो सके।

[श्री रामप्यारे पनिका]

हमारे देश में मिश्रित अर्थव्यवस्था, मिक्स्ड इकोनोमी है। आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि हम बिजली का उत्पादन अधिक से अधिक बढ़ाएं। हमारे यहां के बिजली बोर्ड अपनी क्षमता का 35 या 40 परसेंट बिजली का उत्पादन करते हैं। हमें इसको बढ़ाना है। इसके लिए मेरा सुझाव है कि हम एक या दो बड़े पावर हाउस प्राइवेट सेक्टर में दे दें तो निश्चित तौर पर कम्पीटीशन होगा। हमारे क्षेत्र मिर्जापुर में एक रणसागर पावर प्रोजेक्ट प्राइवेट सेक्टर में है। उसमें सब से घटिया कोल फील्ड का कोयला उपयोग में आता है फिर भी उसमें 100 से 106 परसेंट तक बिजली का उत्पादन होता है। जबकि हमारे बिजली बोर्डों में जिनमें कि अच्छा कोयला इस्तेमाल में आता है, उनमें 30 से 35 परसेंट तक ही बिजली का उत्पादन होता है। अगर हम प्राइवेट सेक्टर में भी एक दो पावर हाउस दे देंगे तो इससे कम्पीटीशन बढ़ेगा और हमारे यहां बिजली का उत्पादन बढ़ेगा। मैं ऐसा मानता हूं कि बिजली बढ़ेगी तो उद्योग धंधे बढ़ेंगे, कृषि बढ़ेगी।

आज देश में सूखे और अकाल की स्थिति उत्पन्न हो गयी है। हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश के मिर्जापुर और पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश के बहुत क्षेत्रों में वर्षों से सूखे की स्थिति रहती आयी है। हमें इन सूखे के इलाकों में बुनियादी परिवर्तन करने की जरूरत है। हमें सूखे के इलाकों में निश्चित तौर पर एक-एक पानी का तालाब बनाना चाहिए जो कि संकट के समय में काम में आ सके। हम बड़ी-बड़ी नहरें बना रहे हैं, बड़ी-बड़ी योजनाएं बना रहे हैं, लेकिन हमें छोटी योजनाओं की ओर भी ध्यान देना चाहिए ताकि लोगों को जल्दी फायदा मिल सके। गांवों में तालाबों को गहरा करना है, नए तालाबों का निर्माण करना है, इससे समस्या हल होगी, सिंचाई सुविधाओं के साथ-साथ पेयजल समस्या भी हल होगी।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं माननीय मन्त्री महोदय द्वारा रखी गई अनुपूरक मांगों का समर्थन करता हूं और समर्थन इसलिए करता हूं कि पिछली बार बजट प्रस्तुत करते समय जिन बातों की ओर संकेत किया गया था, निश्चित तौर पर वे बातें इसमें हैं, लेकिन यदि प्रकृति कभी नाराज हो जाए, सूखा पड़ जाए, बाढ़ आ जाए तो निश्चित तौर पर बजट डिस्टर्ब हो जाता है।

कई लोगों ने कहा कि बैयरर बांड योजना सफल नहीं हुई, सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने पिछले महीने निर्णय दिया है, लेकिन यदि यही निर्णय पहले हो गया होता तो मैं ऐसा मानता हूं कि यह निश्चित तौर पर साढ़े आठ सौ करोड़ तक पहुंच जाता।

इन चन्द शब्दों के साथ मैं अनुपूरक मांगों का समर्थन करता हूं।

श्री मोती भाई आर० चौधरी (मेहसाना): माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय वित्त मंत्री महोदय द्वारा जो अनुपूरक मांगें रखी गई हैं, उनका जिक्र करते हुए मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि सामान्य बजट के बाद इस छोटे से समय में देश की क्या हालत हो रही है। कई आर्डिनेन्स निकाले गए, लेकिन देश के अर्थ-तंत्र में कोई सुधार नहीं हो पाया है। ला एण्ड आर्डर की स्थिति भी नहीं सुधरी है। दिन प्रति दिन हर चीज के भाव बढ़ते चले जा रहे हैं और कई चीजें बाजार में मिलती नहीं हैं। प्रत्येक दिन रेल दुर्घटनाएं

हो रही है। लॉ एण्ड आर्डर की स्थिति यह है कि दिल्ली शहर में आज घर में भी लोग सुरक्षित नहीं हैं। इसके बारे में अभी सूरज-भान जी ने काफी प्रकाश डाला है। सारी रेल गाड़ी नदी में गिर गई। यह दुर्घटना तो रेल इतिहास में अविस्मरणीय होकर रहेगी। खाद्य चीजों की हालत इस देश में आज क्या हो रही है। बिजली, खाद, डीजल पैट्रोल सब चीजों के भाव बढ़ाए गए, लेकिन कृषि पैदावार के भाव नहीं बढ़ाए गए। गेहूं आज देश में है, लेकिन पूरे भाव न दिए जाने के कारण आज गेहूं बाहर से मंगवाने की स्थिति आ गई है। अगर किसानों को अच्छा भाव दिया जाता तो गेहूं पर्याप्त मात्रा में मिल सकता था। फिर से बाहर से—विदेशों से अनाज मंगवाने के दिन लाये गये।

तेल जो बाहर से आता है वह भी पूरी मात्रा में राज्यों को नहीं दिया जाता। जिस से खाने-पीने के लिए तेल जैसी चीज भी गरीबों को उपलब्ध नहीं है। बहुत ऊंचे दाम देने पड़ते हैं।

माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, और चीजों की भी यही हालत है। सीमेंट के भाव साल में दो-तीन बार बढ़ा दिये जाते हैं। फिर भी कृषि के लिए सीमेंट नहीं मिलता, उद्योगों के लिए सीमेंट नहीं मिलता। कई लोग गुजरात में उद्योग लगाने के लिए आगे आ रहे हैं, लेकिन सीमेंट नहीं मिलता इस लिए उद्योग नहीं डाल सकते हैं। उद्योग नहीं होगा तो देश का विकास कैसे होगा।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, फारेन एक्सचेंज से बाहर से सीमेंट मंगवाने की सुविधा है लेकिन केवल हाउसिंग के लिए। उद्योगों और कल-कारखानों के निर्माण के लिए इसकी अनुमति नहीं दी जाती। गुजरात सरकार ने इसकी अनुमति दिए जाने के लिए मांग की है, मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इस मांग को स्वीकार किया जाए और उद्योगों के लिए फारेन एक्सचेंज से बाहर से सीमेंट मंगवाने की सुविधा प्रदान की जाए।

कोयले के बारे में कई बार कहा गया कि कोयले का उत्पादन बढ़ रहा है। रेल मंत्री जी भी कहते रहते हैं कि वैगन का मूवमेंट बढ़ता जा रहा है, लेकिन फिर भी रेलवे को कोयला नहीं मिलता है जिससे आए दिन रेल गाड़ियां बन्द कर दी जाती हैं। जब रेलवे को कोयला नहीं मिलता है तो दूसरे उद्योगों की स्थिति क्या होगी। कई उद्योग कोयले की कमी की वजह से ठप्प पड़े हुए हैं। कई रेलें बंद कर दी जाती हैं और कई पावर-स्टेशनों को भी कोयला नहीं मिल रहा है, जिसकी वजह से मानसून काल में, जब कि कृषि में बिजली का उपयोग कम होता है, इन दिनों में भी बिजली में कटौती की जा रही है और देश भर में की जा रही है। मेरा निवेदन है कि इस स्थिति से जल्दी से जल्दी बाहर निकलने के लिए जल्दी से जल्दी कदम उठाए जाने चाहिएं।

देश में उत्पादित क्रूड के भाव आपने बढ़ा दिए है। राज्यों को क्रूड आयल पर रायल्टी दी जाती है। लेकिन जब भाव बढ़ा दिए गए हैं तो रायल्टी भी जो राज्यों को दी जाती है वह भी बढ़ानी चाहिये थी। गुजरात और असम को बढ़े हुए भावों के अनुसार रायल्टी दी नहीं जाती है। जो सम्बन्धित राज्य हैं उनसे सलाह मशिवरा करने की बात पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने मानी थी। रायलटी की मांग को बाहर

[श्री मोती भाई आर० चौधरी]

से आयातित तेल के भाव के साथ जोड़ा गया था। लेकिन अब बिना राज्यों से सलाह मशिवरा किए कोल फील्ड रेग्युलेशन एन्ड डिवेलेपमेंट एक्ट जो है इस में सुधार कर दिया गया है। उत्पादन क्षेत्र पर जो भाव है उस पर भी बीस प्रतिशत रायल्टी दी जाएगी सम्बन्धित राज्यों को। और चार साल में एक बार भाव के बारे में पुनर्विचार भी किया जाएगा। अभी 305 रुपया क्रूड का उत्पादन क्षेत्र पर के भाव मान कर रायल्टी दी जाती है जिसको बढ़ा कर अब 1182 कर दिया गया है। फिर भी असम और गुजरात को इसके बराबर बीस प्रतिशत के हिसाब से रायल्टी नहीं दी जाती है। यह जो कहा गया था कि चार साल में एक बार भाव सुनिश्चित किया जाएगा इसके अनुसार 1980 में यह चार साल की अवधि पूरी होती थी लेकिन 1981 में यह 305 रुपये उत्पान क्षेत्र पर के भाव के हिसाब से रायलटी दी गई। इस बढ़े हुए भाव को आधार मान कर रायल्टी हमें दी गई है। मेरी मांग है कि जिस दिन यह उत्पादन क्षेत्र पर के भाव 1182 किया गया है उसी दिन से गुजरात और असम को बीस प्रतिशत रायल्टी भी दी जानी चाहिए। मैं प्रार्थना करता हूं कि जल्दी से जल्दी इसके बारे में निर्णय किया जाए और जिस दिन यह भाव बढ़ाया गया था उस दिन से असम और गुजरात को रायल्टी इस बढ़े हुए उत्पादन क्षेत्र पर के भाव के बीस प्रतिशत के हिसाब से देनी चाहिये।

सोडा ऐश के बारे में भी बड़ी विचित्र स्थिति है। जो उद्योगपति है वे एक्सपेंशन करने के प्रोग्राम के वास्ते मन्जूरी तो ले लेते हैं लेकिन एक्सपेंशन करते नहीं हैं। 1973 में टाटा ने एक्सपेंशन का प्रोग्राम मन्जूर कराया है। डाई लाख इन बनाने के वास्ते मन्जूरी ली थी लेकिन अब तक यह एक्सपेंशन नहीं किया है। बहाना यह बनाया गया है कि सौराष्ट्र में रेल गेज में परिवर्तन हो रहा है, ब्राड गेज कर दिया जा रहा है इसलिए हम एक्सपेंशन नहीं कर सकते। वास्तव में ऐसा नहीं है। गेज परिवर्तन का काम तो पहले से हो रहा है लेकिन कम उत्पादन करके वे लोग कमी की स्थिति पैदा करते हैं और भाव बढ़ा देते हैं, ब्लैक मार्किट भाव पर, ऊंचे दामों पर लोगों को सोडा ऐश बेचने के वे बहाने ढूंढते रहते है। किस तरह से उनको अधिक से अधिक मुनाफा हो सकता है यही वे देखते है। इसको आपको देखना चाहिए। बाहर से सोडा ऐश आपको मंगाना जारी रखना चाहिए ताकि उन लोगों को ज्यादा मुनाफा कमाने का मौका न मिल सके और सोडा ऐश की कमी वे पैदा न कर सकें।

आपने तम्बाकू एक्ट बनाया है जिसमें विर्जीनिया तम्बाकू वालों को ही फायदा होता है। बीड़ी तम्बाकू, नाटू तम्बाकू, रोस्टीका तम्बाकू जो पकाने वाले हैं क्या वह तम्बाकू नहीं है ये पकाने वाले क्या किसान नहीं हैं? यह सबने तम्बाकू एक्ट में शामिल क्यों नहीं किया गया है? सभी प्रकार का तम्बाकू पकाने वाले किसानों को इस एक्ट से लाभ क्यों नहीं पहुँचाया जाता है? जो तम्बाकू एक्सपर्ट कमेटी बनी थी उसने भी इन सभी प्रकार के तम्बाकूओं को तम्बाकू एक्ट में शामिल करने की सिफारिश की थी। मैं आशा करता हूं कि सब प्रकार का तम्बाकू उसमें जल्दी शामिल कर लिया जाएगा ताकि इस आने वाले मौसम से किसानों को इसका फायदा मिले।

बैकवर्ड क्लासिस की बेहतरी के लिए गठित कमेटी बनी थी। उसने अपनी रिपोर्ट

दे दी है। मैं प्रार्थना करता हूं कि इस रिपोर्ट को जल्दी से जल्दी स्वीकार किया जाए और बैकवर्ड क्लासिस की उन्नति के लिए जल्दी से जल्दी कदम उठाये जायें। मैं आशा करता हूं कि मेरे इन सुझावों पर ध्यान दिया जाएगा जिससे कि देश के गरीब श्रमजीवी वर्ग को बजट से फायदा मिले।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा) : इन सप्लीमैंटरी डिमांड्ज का मैं समर्थन करता हूं। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जनता पार्टी की सरकार ने देश की अर्थ व्यवस्था को बिगाड़ दिया था और हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी इसको सुधारने का प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं। वैस्ट बंगाल में सब से ज्यादा गड़बड़ की है। वैस्ट बंगाल ने सारी आर्थिक स्थिति को कमजोर कर दिया है। वहां से कोयले का कितना बाहर स्मगलिंग होता है यह मंत्री महोदय ने बताया था। वैस्ट बंगाल ने सारे देश की अर्थ व्यवस्था को चकनाचूर कर दिया है। हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी ने मुद्रा स्फीति को कम करने की कोशिश की है। उनका प्रयत्न वास्तव में प्रशंसनीय है। दस प्रतिशत के करीब मुद्रा स्फीति की दर को वह ले आए हैं। होलसेल प्राइसिस भी कम हो रही है। मगर रिटेल की कीमतों पर कोई प्रभाव नहीं पड़ा है। इसलिये उसके सम्बन्ध में हमारे वित्त मंत्री महोदय ध्यान देंगे। और वह तभी ठीक हो सकता है जब डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम को सुधारने का प्रयत्न किया जाय, कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज को ज्यादा से ज्यादा मजबूत बनाया जाय और उससे प्राइसेज को कंट्रोल करके लोगों को सस्ते भाव पर सामान उपलब्ध हो सके, इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPLAKER : You can continue your speech tomorrow. We will now take up the next item.

17.31 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

IMPROVEMENT IN SYSTEM OF SELECTION FOR CIVIL SERVICES

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, when this question was being discussed in this House on the 2nd September, there was a widespread feeling that though we have manpower, technical manpower, which compares with the best in the world, though we are actually the third country in the world as far as skill and manpowar are concerned, this abundance of intellectual wealth and skill is not reflected, adequately and proportionately, in our development and economic growth over the last 30 years or so. A feeling was also expressed that if it is not so reflected there are many causes for it, and one of the causes definitely is the large gap that exists between formulation and implementations of schemes, which results in failure of implementation of schemes and plans effectively.

This question concerns the bureaucracy, the method and manner of recruitment of our administrative leadership. There has been definitely a sea change, definitely a radical change, between what was required of a bureaucrat or an administrative leader in the colonial era and what is required now in free India, in the post-colonial era. Definitely, before independence the major task of the administrator was to maintain law and order and he was necessarily, so to say, an arm of the ruler, as opposed to the people. But today in free India, in a free democracy, in a developing democracy, a bureaucrat, an administrative leader, is just another citizen who, for the time being, is governing, but then not merely working for the people but, and this is the emphasis which I will take in the discussion, working with the people. He is a man who is required to have

[Shri Eduardo Faleiro]

not merely intellactual achievements to his credit, not merely to have brilliant academic achievements to his credit, but a man who is required to have the necessary motivation to carry forward the great need for social change, the great urge for social justice and economic growth.

I have a quotation here, which seems to be the admitted opinion as to what is required of a civil servant today. It says :

> "No civil servant can be effective unless he is aware of the national objective, the total strategy of the Government, the political setting of the administration apart, of course, from the managerial tools and administrative procedures."

Now the question will be, at the very outset, whilst you are considering recruit your its to the IAS, IFS and Allied Servicest then academic achievements on different subjects, the different subjects which they studied in BA or the post-degree course, what actually is your emphasis, how do you test this need for motivation, this commitment of the individual to the social goals which are enshrined in the Constitution, in the Directive Principles. I take it this need for motivation is admittedly most important, the commitment to social goals. There should be no commitment to religion, no commitment to community, definitely no commitment to a political party, but there should be a commitment to the social goals, the need for change and development of the society to the constitutional goals, as enshrined in the Directive Principles.

How do we test that ? I have said that there cannot be a commitment of the civil servant to the parochial, regional, linguistic or communal factors. A bureaucrat is an administrative leader—I have been mentioning this expression and to the people he should be a symbol, not of a region, not of a community, not of a language, not of any of these divisive factors, but he has got to be a representative and symbol of national unity and integrity. The people must have confidence in this man that only the nation, its unity and its integrity, motivate him, and no other divisive forces, no parochial forces or such similar forces motivate him. So, how do we test this again in his personal and emotional characteristics ?

With this comes the need to have in our bureaucracy representation from all parts of the country. There must be effective representation from the Scheduled Castes, there must be effective representation from the Scheduled Tribes, there must be effective representation from all the distant parts of this country, however small they may be, so that the people get identified with the administrator. This is really very much necessary. I would not be parochial if I say that in my own Territory of Goa which is among the highest in respect of percentage of literacy in the country, there are many people from the Territory who have got into the Administrative Services and into the Foreign Service. However hardly anybody in the last about 20 years has been a candidate from that Territory or has got himself selected. Now, the question will be : What steps the Government have taken to have training facilities not merely on the paper—there should not be facilities and possibilities only on paper—but actual training facilities in all these far-flung areas and also facilities of economic assistance so that those who are not financially capable, those who may have all the talents and all the qualifications, but yet are not financial capable, are not deprived of joining the Services. How do you intend providing financial assistance? My questions will not be on what we have done already but what further steps you do contemplate in this regard.

The time is short. We have done a very good deal, I am sure. But

then the question is : What Government contemplates in future ? Because this process is a continuous process of evaluation.

So my questions are all on what the Government will do in future and not what the Government has been doing in the past over the years.

I now come to a not very pleasant task, but then a very important task also, and the task is to point out that we have very capable, people as I have mentioned, in the Services, but there is a biological process, and the biological process is that there comes a period in man's life sooner or later when a certain ossification takes place, where the man is not able to accept and understand change and to react accordingly, and the experience has been that we find very often that a man is a very competent Joint Secretary full of enthusiasm, full of vitality, who is able to do things. You get him promoted to the post of Additional Secretary and then to the post of Secretary, and at the level the man seems to be completely caught by a paralysis and is unable to react to any situation and very often we find that in so many Ministeriss the Joint Secretary is the man to whom everybody will go and he is the man who is doing all the work, and at higher levels stagnation comes in which is a natural process, I should think. It would be all right if it is a natural process, but then these are the people who give leadership and if they are not able to give proper leadership, if they are not able to infuse necessary enthusiasm, and have necessary understanding of the change that is taking place so rightly in this country not only his work is affected, but it is the work all down the line that is affected. So an important question which has arisen on all thinking sides of this country is that our laws including the Constitution itself are being so modelled that there are so many safeguards that apart from the competence, the incompetence of a civil servant also is protected. Merely on the around of seniority promotions are assured and there is no way to make place for talent, for the second rank leadership, as and when necessary. I am asking this pointed question: Whether Government will contemplate constitutional amendments so that the second rank leadership in the Services for those persons who have enthusiasm, who have ability, is provided and such people are given a chance? These people have done a lot and have contributed a lot. Yet they have reached a stage of ossification and should be retired to give place to others so that the Services function more effectively

This is a pointed question on which I will seek the reply from the Hon. Minister because this has been arising very often. Ossification will not take place with Ministers, I am sure, because, if the Minister is unable to perform, either he is not given a ticket or, if he is given a ticket, he loses.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : Is he not subject to that biologicalprocess ?

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : There is also an instinct for survival It is a basic biological instinct. A man who is sure that nothing is going to happen to him, a man who is sure that no manner of trouble is going to be incurred by him, that man will take things easy. A man who knows that if he does not perform, he will go to the polls and get defeated, he will neither be a Minister nor be a member in this House, that man will be very active. It is definitely so.

Therefore, I ask, what steps the Government contemplate to bring fresh blood in the administration so that it becomes effective and if constitutional amendment is necessary, what Government intends to do in this regard. This is a primary question that I am sure is posed by the right thinking leadership in this country.

Now, the question relates also to the foreign service. Again, the question of motivation comes in. It is not enough that you know half a dozen languages and have forks and

[Sh. Eduardo]

spoons and all the other things to move about, all these fine manners. It is necessary that our diplomats who represent this country have an empathy with countries who are with us and move with the countries with which we have natural affinities. These are the countries of Africa ; these are the Arab countries, the countries of Asia and the countries of the Third World. On this type of motivation I will not elaborate much more. But this is very important.

I have found that our diplomats, and naturally so, would rather not merely prefer a posting in the West but they would also naturally even seek the company of Western diplomats. It applies to India and it applies to diplomats of the third world countries in general. They would rather be in the company of sophisticated or articulate diplomats, European or American or Western diplomats, rather than in the company of their own people, from the countries of Africa or Asia. This can only be changed by motivation. This can only be changed by basic inculcation of ideas that these are the people with whom we must move together, shoulder to shoulder. We are from the South and others are from the North. It is very good if we are in touch with the North because diplomats should be in touch with everybody. But our natural allies, our natural friends, are the other people from the Third World because this is our world and the other worlds are different worlds.

On these short questions, I want the Hon. Minister to educate the House and enlighten us.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am beholden to the Hon. Member, Mr. Eduardo Falerio and also to you for having given this opportunity of presenting the manner and mothod of recruitment of IAS officers and other Central Services.

India is a predominantly rural country and a large number of our members in this House represent rural constituencies. So, it is but natural that they have a feeling that adequate recruitment or representation is not being afforded to such of those candidates who come from rural areas and who compete in these IAS, IPS and IFS Examinations.

Before coming to the main question and also the points raised by my Hon. friend, Mr. Falerio, in his speech, I would like to go back to the structure and set-up of the Indian Civil Service that was obtaining under the colonial rule. This Service during the British days was looked upon with awe and reverence by the people. The Service was primarily intended to maintain law and order at the behest of the British Government and to collect revenues from the people.

Even after Independence, the Service was considered to be competent notwithstanding the fact that they were serving the foreign masters.

This is the reason why even after Independence, the Government of India, under the leadership of Panditji and the then Home Minister Shri Vallabhai Patel has thought it fit that there should be an All India Administrative Service which would meet the social and economic needs of the people and accelerate the development programmes that were drawn by the Government. Explaining the place of All India Service in the constitutional framework under consideration of the Constituent Assembly, Sardar Patel has said :

> "I wish to place on record of this House that during the last two or there years, if most of the members of the Services had not behaved patriotically and with loyalty, the Union would have collapsed. The Union will go if we will not have a united India, if we have not a good All India Service, which has the independence to speak out its mind, which has a sense of security that will stand by your words. If

you do not adopt this course, then, do not follow; the present Constitution".

It is needless to point out that the role of the citizens has now undergone a rapid change as pointed out by my Hon. friend Shri Faleiro. They are no longer concerned mainly with maintenance of law and order and revenue administration. It is also the intention of the Government to make the civil service take the responsibility for implementing the basic principles of the Constitution namely, secularism, democracy and socialism. The commitment to these ideals can best be served, only with an efficient and dedicated civil service.

It is only a few days ago that our Prime Minister had a fruitful discussion with the Heads of various Departments and called upon them to give their best in the service of the country. She made it very clear to them that they need not make any commitment to any particular individual or any particular ideology any political party. But their commitment to the goals and objectives of our nation should be total. She had also urged them for showing a sense of urgency in the implementation of our programmes.

I am sure our civil servants would respond with vigour and enthusiasm to the call of our leader in whom our people have put all their faith and confidence.

At the same time, I wish to point out that our national plans and programmes will not be fulfilled in a vast society like ours unless there is the support of efficient, honest and dedicated civil servants. The scope of their functions is getting enlarged every day and for providing the required man-power, the recruitment has been entrusted to UPSC. Among the civil services, three civil services namely, the Indian Administrative Services, the Indian Police Service and the Indian Forest Service, are common both to the Centre and to the States. Sufficient care has been taken to give to the States participating in the Services, adequate number of officers on the results of the direct recruitment that takes place every year. In addition, officers belonging to the State Civil/Police/Forest Service also join in these Services against promotion quota fixed for these Services. Further, officers working in the State Government but not belonging to the Civil Services are also appointed to the IAS by selection, on the basis of their outstanding merit and ability.

In the matter of direct recruits from civil service examination, the Government has framed a policy of allotting not less than 50% of outsiders to every IAS cadre. This is introduced for promoting national integration as envisaged by the State Reorganisation Commission.

About the induction of sufficient number of people belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, enough representation is given to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. Vacancies reserved for them are dully filled up. I am glad to inform the Hon. Members that in order to bring the best talent out of them, coaching classes are conducted under the auspices of both Central and State Governments and some Universities also participating. It is for the information of our friend when he said that proper economic assistance or coaching facilities are not available. In order to encourage more and more members of these communities to take the Civil Services Examination, the upper age-limit is 33 which would give them five years' benefit over the general candidates. Sir, for general candidates it is 28; for Scheduled Castes it is 33. Further, there is no restriction on the number of attempts a member of any one of these communities can make at the examination, subject to the upper age limit prescribed.

I may inform the House that the number of Scheduled Castes/

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Scheduled Tribes candidates applying for admission to the Civil Services Examination, earlier known as I. A. S. etc. Examination, has increased steadily over the years. Thus, the number of Scheduled Caste candidates has risen from 1057 in 1963 to 14,952 in 1980. Similarly, the figure in respect of Scheduled Tribe candidates has registered an increase during this period from 221 to 4138.

On the results of the Civil Services Examination held in 1979, 112 Scheduled Caste candidates were recommended against all 112 vacancies reserved in their favour and 80 Scheduled Tribe candidates were recommended for appointment against 80 vacancies reserved for them On the results of the Civil Services Examination, 1980, 131 Scheduled Caste candidates were recommended against all the 131 vacancies reserved in their favour and 75 Scheduled Tribe candidates were recommended for appointment against 75 vacancies reserved for them. So far as the quota of reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is concerned, with the steps taken both by the State Governments and the Central Government in organizing coaching classes for these people, there is no deficiency of Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe candidates for the posts reserved for them. The Government has been endeavouring to see that these people come up to the level and compete successfully in the competitive examinations.

There is a criticism that these services are appropriated by such of those students who had sophisticated education in public schools and in the institutions situated in the cities and towns and that the recruitment has got an urban bias. The UPSC, in consultation with the Government, had appointed a Committee, that is, the Kothari Committee in 1974 to consider the recruitment policy and selection methods. Their recommendations were considered by the Government in consultation with the UPSC, and a new scheme of examinations was introducted, *inter alia*, to attract candidates coming from rural areas. The new scheme of the examination has been so modelled as to attract meritorious candidates with rural background. The special features of the examination which are expected to help candidates with rural background are as follows :—

(1) The upper age limit was 26 and it is now increased to 28.

(2) Though the papers are set in English and Hindi, the candidate has got an option to answer in any language listed in the Eighth Schedule, apart from English.

(3) Knowledge of English is only of a qualifying nature and it will not determine the rank.

(4) Lesser weightage has been given to the interview test. Only 250 marks out of 2,050, i.e., only 12 per cent of the total marks are allocated for the interview and there is no minimum qualifying marks that a candidate would be required to secure in the interview.

(5) More weightage is given for optional papers than for general studies paper.

There is no system as such to know how many people are coming from rural areas. But, according to the questionnaire given by the UPSC to the candidates called for interview, the percentage of candidates from rural areas who qualified for appointment on the results of 1979 examination was estimated to be about 43 per cent. The figures for 1980 examination are yet to be compiled.

My friend, Mr. Falerio, has also mentioned about certain talents outside the IAS cadre, whether they could be utilised effectively for implementing development policies. Now, at the Additional Secretary's level, we are inducting people, eminent people, people with vast knowledge, though they may not have qualified as IAS. Posts are created and people are drafted

laterally as Additional Secretaries and Joint Secretaries. So, sufficient care has been taken to see that, wherever knowledge or talents are available, outside the civil services, they are drafted. My Hon. friend, in his notice, has said about the restructuring of the Indian Foreign Service I would like to answer him, though he has not made a specific point about this, while he was speaking. It is mainly the concern of the External Affairs Ministry and I would not venture to make any detailed comments. I may, however, point out that the Indian Foreign Service has stood the test of time and has generally been accepted as an effective instrument of our foreign policy. A distinguished son of Goa is presently the Foreign Secretary. Therefore, you must be proud of him and there should be no complaint from Mr. Falerio on that account. Sir, the best talents, whereever they are, whether in Goa or in Andaman & Nicobar, are being successfully used by the Government of India.

The Estimates Committee of Parliament has generally approved the present structure which is constantly under review. As you know the new scheme of examination has been in vogue for two years now and we would naturally like to see how it progresses and what are its results. The Hon. Member made certain suggestions which will be kept in view while making any review of our recruitment policy and selection methods at any time in future. The Hon. Member made some points with regard to leadership, bureaucratic leadership and all that. I have made it clear that we are building up a competition by inducting a large number of people with sufficient talent and also who can serve the country with dedication, and who are committed to the basic principles of our Constitution. No stone will be left unturned to see that the best talent is attracted to these services and I hope my Hon. friend, Mr. Falerio will feel that the administrative services, whether they are in IAS or IPS, are being put to good use and they are allowed to built up the administrative leadership. About the second rank of leadership which he has mentioned in his speech, that is also being kept up.

About some Additional Secretaries and Secretaries having some biological processes or difficulties which he was mentioning, I would like to assure the House that no such biological inhibitions would be allowed to influence the working of Government in the present context when we are committed to implement our Plans for the socio-economic progress of the country and for the betterment of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and weaker sections of the society. The Government is trying its best to attract the best talent in the country, whichever State to whichever language and to whichever region they belong to. Sir, we make no discrimination between one language and another language. The language of different regions will not be a subject matter or a handicap for a man to compete successfully in the All India Service examinations. That is why we have said that though the papers are set in Hindi and English, the candidate is free and he has got an option to answer it in his own language—in any of the languages enumerated in the Eighth Schedule.

Sir, we are trying to attract more number of people from the rural areas. You can see that the percentage in increasing day by day and we hope that a proper balance is kept up between the urban and the rural areas. People from far-off areas and also from the neglected sections of the society—all will get

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their due representation in the Civil Services.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA (Calcutta North East) : Sir, I want a clarification.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : There are other people. Please wait. These things are balloted. They must be given preference. I must call them and then your friend, Mr. Chakraborty is there.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY (Mangalore) : Sir, an exhaustive answer has been given and I will also confine myself to questions only and I will not have a debate.

18.00 hrs.

Unfortunately, it has been stated that a number of nuclear scientists, electronics engineers, mining engineers, textile engineers, doctors have been inducted into the I. P. S. — Police Service. It has also been stated that it is a waste of their qualification. May I know from the Hon. Minister as to what steps have been taken to prevent these highly qualified people from entering into this service, namely, I. P. S. ? The civil servants working in the Administration are not free from political sympathies. We may say that they are free from political sympathies. Actually, they are not. They may not be active members of the parties. But, my feeling is this. I am of the firm conviction that these civil servants must be committed to the policies and the programmes of the parties whether it be my party—Congress (I) or any other party. That is a different matter. Unless this is done, it will be impossible to have efficiency in the Administration. May I know from the Hon. Minister whether Government is thinking of having an All-India Service apart from the I. A. S., I. P. S. and I.F.S. Services? If, so, what steps have been taken in this regard ?

The Hon. Minister may please to say as to the percentage of the candidates who have got through in the examination ? He has given the numbers. May I know from him the percentage of candidates declared successful in the civil service with English as the medium and with other languages ? May I also know from him the candidates below 24 years who have been declared successful ? These are my few questions ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Chakraborty, you may also put your questions. Finally he will reply.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this discussion arises because of the fact that I asked a supplementary as to whether was a definite bias towards English in the recruitment in the civil service. I am not going into the wider aspect of the role and function of bureaucracy in a democracy. But, my pointed question is this. I won't elaborate. You also agree that the colonial administration had deliberately made English a passport to privilege. Macaulay openly said that they wanted to have in India the educated people, the colour of the skin of whom may not be like that of the English people but their taste, education and their attitude, would be like the English people. Even after Independence, we find that the tradition continues. Not only that. A new element has been injected. Now Hindu fanatics believe that Hindi should have the pride of place. Naturally, if this bias is also there, then the candidates who are efficient in Hindi language will be at an advantageous position. Now, whatever may be there in our Constitution, in actual practice, we find that the candidate who speaks languages other than English or Hindi are faced with the adverse circumstances. That is why I would like to point out that in the last Report of the

UPSC we find that because of some technical difficulties some of the students could not be examined through their mother tongue. What are these technical things? Have they been overcome?

Sir, all the people of our country should have equal opportunity. Language should not be a barrier. Naturally, if there are certain technical deficiencies you may agree to a thing on principle but in implementation there may be divergence between what is in principle admitted and what is actually being done. That is why it is necessary that you answer this question which has been asked as to how many students wrote in English; how many in regional languages and how many students wrote in Hindi and the percentages of successful candidates.

Secondly when you ask questions in viva voce what is the language you use. Sometimes it is seen that the students who may perform well in the written examination are disqualified in the oral examination either because of his accent or because of his appearance or because of his inefficiency or deficiency in speaking either Hindi or English. What is the language used in asking oral questions and also what are the other criteria — objective and subjective — that are used in the selection of the candidates?

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV (Alwar): Sir, although the Home Minister has given an elaborate reply yet there are some questions which emerge more from the reply. Sir, the Hon. Minister has said that the candidate has option to answer in any of the Indian language which has been listed in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution of India but I find from the Report that it has been laid down if a candidate expresses his inability to express himself in English then, of course, he may be permitted by the Board of Interview to express himself in an Indian language otherwise he will express himself in English. This is quite contrary to what the Hon. Minister has said. In this connection I would like to refer to para 3 page 63 of the Report submitted by Mr. Kothari. It says :—

> "A question referred to us is whether the candidates should use Indian languages, included in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution, in answering question at interviews. After careful consideration we are of the opinion that, generally speaking, candidateds should be encouraged to answer in English."

Then they say :

> "This would help in securing a uniformity of standard in judging the merit of a candidate in relation to other candidates....."

Then they say 'only in exceptional case' this is allowed. A candidate expresses a desire to speak in an Indian language and only in exceptional case this is allowed. It means that ordinarily the candidates are expected to answer in English to the questions put to them by Members of the Interview Board. But here it says 'if he expresses his inability to express himself in English' which means that first of all the candidate should show his inability, saying, 'Sir, I am not in a position to answer in English'. I do not think that any candidate would say like that. They say :

> "Should in an exceptional case a candidate express a desire to speak in an Indian language, because of his inability to explain himself adequately in English, the Interview Board should put the candidate at ease and allow him to answer in an Indian language."

[Shri Ram Singh Yadav]

My submission is this that even after the submission of this report, even after the Government of India and the UPSC start acting upon the Report, this position continues and the wishes of the people of India are not carried out. This is rather strange. We are brought up in India; we are taught by our mothers; we are taught by our parents in Indian languages. If we cannot use that language for qualifying ourselves in the Services, then this is something which is contrary to the wishes of the people. I will put a question to the Hon. Minister. Why should not the candidate be given the option to answer and the liberty to answer in any Indian language? What is the difficulty? It is sheer inability of the person who sits as Member of the Board of Interview which is responsible for this state of affairs. This is due to his inability; he does not understand the Indian language. Therefore his inability is thrust upon the candidate. Why should his inability be thrust upon the candidate? The Member of the Board does not understand Hindi or Bengali or Punjabi or Malayalam or Tamil or Telugu. So, the candidate is expected to know English and to express himself in English. It is contrary to the principles of the Constitution and contrary to the wishes of the people of the country at large.

My second submission is this: I wish to refer to what Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said about the ICS. When we, the people of India, were fighting against the colonial rule, we then used to describe this Indian Civil Service as neither Indian, nor Civil nor service. The ICS had not been following the ideas and the ideals which we were aspiring for. And this is what Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said about the Civil Services.

> "They (the Civil Services) must think of themselves as part of the people of India cooperating in this great adventure of building up India".

We are engaged in the task of rural reconstruction as well as development of this country of ours. This is the goal and this is the idea put even before our bureaucrats and before our civil servants. Now the question is: Why are we creating a special class of IAS, IPS and IFS persons? You take the statistics regarding the selection of these candidates. What you will find is this: You will find that majority of the candidates come from those families whose parents are in those services. And then after getting into those services, these persons, males and females, want to marry within that class only. That means, even in our Free India, there is a special class. That special class has got its different norms of living, different habits of living, different manner of living, and so on. In these circumstances I urge upon the Minister that there should be a complete reorientation of this class. Unless there is this reorientation of this class, we cannot respect them to discharge the work and the duties enjoined upon them, which was expected by our nation-builder Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Therefore, what I suggest to the Hon. Minister is that there should be an element of rural bias. Of course, the Minister has said, we are inducting persons who are having the rural background and so on. But, simply saying that we are inducting persons with 'rural background, would not be sufficient. What I suggest to the Hon. Minister is this. He should make it a point to see that there must be some fixed percentage of marks to be awarded to such candidates. A boy or a girl who comes from countryside, who has been educated in a college in the countryside should be given at least 1% or 2% or 3% extra marks because after all as a civil servant he will have to go and serve the rural areas. It is well known to all of us that 80% of our country's population live in rural areas. When he has to serve the

rural areas, there he will learn the local language, he will learn the rural habits, he will adopt himself to the countryside, etc. Therefore, I would like to know why persons from countryside should not be given preference in this service also. My suggestion is that there should be certain specific percentage of marks given to the candidates with rural bias.

Sir, the Mandal Commission has submitted a report with regard to the backward classes. Now, the question is that the reservation has been made and it has also been mentioned in the report. Here I would quote a relevant portion of the Kothari Commission Report.

> "We feel that the interest of these candidates would be adequately protected by retaining the upper age limit of 26 years, with the usual relaxation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates and other categories as may be notified by the Government from time to time."

It means that the Government of India will consider certain other classes, other communities which may be categorised or may be given the relaxation with respect to the age and reservation also. My submission is that because the Mandal Commission's report is under the active consideration of the Government of India, I will urge upon the Government that there should be reservation for the classes which have been categorised by the Mandal Commission as backward classes and certain extra percentage of marks should be given to those categories of people as has been enlisted in the Report.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Sir, about the rural bias, I would further explain what I have already said in my earlier speech. About the candidates who came from the rural areas, who are not very proficient in English or have that sophistication of a public school education, the UPSC has made such things easy for them and they make them very comfortable, without any sort of nervousness so that they could appear successfully for the interview. The technique of interview followed by the Commission is not that of a strict cross-examination but of a natural through direct and purposeful conversation which is intended to reveal the mental qualities of the candidate. The questions asked are designed keeping in view the background of the candidate. As mentioned above, the candidates are allowed the facility of option to answer the questions in the Interview test if they so desire in one of the languages included in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution which might have been opted by him for answering the papers in the written examination. It would thus be seen that the candidates answering the questions in regional languages are treated at par with the candidates answering the questions in the interview/test in English language and no candidate suffers or is at a disadvantage if he answers the questions in the Interview Board in the regional language.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Minister, are the interviewers in the Interview Board people who are proficient in all national languages ? Is that your question ?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : What I want to say is this. The Interview Board must be constituted of persons who can understand and speak all languages which are there in the Indian Constitution. Are you sure that this is the fact ?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : UPSC is taking all possible steps in this direction. If such people are not proficient in the language in which the candidates are proficient, the UPSC has taken care to keep the interpreters there to interpret what the candidate is giving in his answers. I am saying this about the Interview

Board where Members are there to test the ability and mental alertness of a particular candidate. Suppose the candidate is not able to express himself in English, then he has been given the facility of answering the questions in the language registered in the VIII Schedule.

SHRI VRIDHI CHANDER JAIN (Barmer) : This is not the facility, this is the right of the candidate.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : It is only the question of approach. It is not the question of taking any right away. We said that if the candidate wants to give his answers in English, we cannot compel, though his mother-tongue is not English. Of course, nobody's mother-tongue is English. Suppose he comes from a particular group; say his mother-tongue is Tamil. And if you say you answer in Tamil, but he says that though my mother-tongue is Tamil, I will answer in English, You cannot compel him.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : I just want you to understand the problem. I want you to be doubly sure. Rather I want you to enquire into the whole matter. I have seen in the Union Public Service Commission's Report that even they cannot get the questions printed in different languages for want of suitable persons. This is what the last year's Report says, and that is why they could not make this thing successful. I would like you to go through that. If this is the case regarding setting up of questions, printing of questions, evaluation of the scripts, well, since you have said it, we must accept it; but even then I would like you to personally enquire whether this is the fact that Interview Board consists of such persons or whether the interpreters are there ? And if after that you say so, I will accept it.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : About setting up of questions, I have already said they are set in English and Hindi and the candidate has got option to answer them in any of the language listed in the VIII Schedule.

About the other matter which has been brought to my notice by the Hon. Professor, I will look into it.

About the people who have appeared in various languages, there is a long list. I may only say this :

In Assamese, in 1979, the number of candidates appeared is 3 ; the number of candidates qualified is nil. In 1980 the number of candidates appeared is four and the number of candidates qualified is one.

Now, in Bengali. Normally people from Bengal and Tamil Nadu are very zealous of enhancing the rich heritage of their language.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Why not Andhra ? Yourself.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : We are cosmopolitan people, Sir. In Bengali, in spite of the advocacy by our professor, only 18 persons have appeared in 1979; and two of them got qualified. In 1980, the number has come down to 17, and only one person qualified.

Gujarati : 13 appeared and 4 qualified in 1979, 19 appeared in 1980, and two qualified.

Hindi : Mr. Ram Singh Yadav referred to it. 803 people appeared in 1979, and 38 qualified. In 1980 the number has increased. 983 appeared and 57 got qualified.

Kannada : One appeared in 1979, none qualified. I will tell this to my friends Mr Lakkappa and Mr. Poojary. In 1980, four candidates appeared and one got qualified.

Malayalam : Four appeared, and none of them got qualified in 1979. In 1980, six appeared and one got qualified.

Marathi : Mr. Shivraj Patil is here—Thirteen appeared in 1979, and four got qualified. 14 appeared in 1980 and two got qualified.

Oriya : In 1979, two appeared and none qualified. In 1980, two appeared and none qualified. But even then we find a large number of IAS people from Orissa. Perhaps they are more proficient in English than in their own language, Oriya.

Punjabi : 15 appeared in 1979 and none qualified. In 1980, 14 appeared and five got qualified.

Sanskrit : One appeared in 1979 and none qualified. In 1980, none ventured to appear.

Tamil : Tamil is the language of the Deputy Speaker and myself. In 1979, 10 appeared and three qualified. In 1980, it came down—in spite of the campaign by DMK and ADMK. Seven appeared and four got qualified.

Telugu : In 1979, 18 appeared and three got qualified. But in 1980, 24 appeared, but only one qualified.

Urdu : In 1979, none appeared, In 1980, one appeared and one got qualified. 100%. This is the percentage.

English : 5914 appeared in 1979 and 648 got qualified. In 1980, the number has gone up to 7271 appearing ; and 671 got qualified. This is the statistics that I have. That is the difficulty. In spite of our best efforts, people have still got a fascination for English.

Mr. Poojary has also raised some important points with regard to whether there is any proposal to constitute more of All-India Services. In this connection, I would like to inform the House that the Rajya Sabha has passed a resolution some time back recommending the constitution of two more All India Services, viz. All India Medical Service, and All India Engineering Service. We are in the process of consulting the various State Governments. A few have given their opinions in this matter.

About people who are over-qualified, Mr. Poojary has got a complaint : "Why are you allowing them to compete ?" It is not in our hands. Tomorrow, even if Mr. Poojary is over-qualified, and if he wants to appear for IAS examination, I will have no objection.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If you don't allow them to appear, they will go to the court.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH This is our difficulty. Our friend Mr. Ram Singh Yadav spoke about the Backward Classes Commission's report.

It is yet to be laid on the Table of the House. He has quoted a relevant point from the Kothari Commission Report. I take the suggestion of the Hon. Member. More than that, I cannot say anything in this respect.

18.30 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

TWENTIETH REPORT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : I beg to present the Twentieth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House stands adjourn to re-assemble tomorrow at 11 A.M.

18.30 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, September 10, 1981/Bhadra 19, 1903 (Saka).